

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



\$6.50 per Year.
Single Copy, 15 Cents.

Baltimore, Md.,
JULY 10, 1919

SHIP NOW!

When the armistice was signed the Manufacturers Record urged its readers to begin a **BUILD NOW** campaign on the ground that while there might be some small temporary fluctuations in prices, there would be no general decline in wages or materials, but that when once the Government control of business was lifted the tendency would be toward higher figures. Some thought our position was wrong, but now all can see we are entering upon a tremendous boom in business with a marked tendency to advancing prices.

We would now warn our readers of an impending shortage in railroad facilities, which before winter will become so acute that many building operations will suffer and manufacturers will have difficulty in securing raw material and delivering their finished product.

Coal will be in short supply, and dwellings and factories will scramble for the limited quantity available.

It behooves every business man in advance to meet this situation as best he can, with the certainty that railroad transportation for years to come will be wholly unequal to the needs of the country.

Every nerve should be strained to increase railroad facilities, and to build highways in order that automobiles and motor trucks may supplement inadequate railroad facilities.

Every ton of coal needed for this winter should be bought now and stored away; every ton of building material that will be required for work under contract should be hurried to its destination before the grain and cotton movement of the fall gives to the public a full realization of the inadequate transportation facilities of the country.

SHIP NOW everything you will need this fall and winter which is suitable for transportation ahead of the day of its use.

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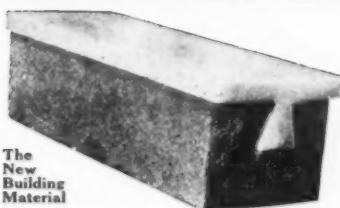
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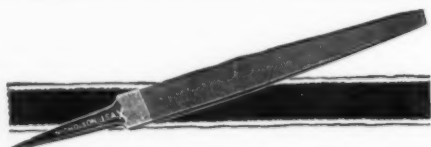
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Vol. LXXVI, No. 2
WEEKLY.

BALTIMORE, JULY 10, 1919

\$6.50 A YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE
MANUFACTURERS RECORD PUBLISHING Co.

Office: Manufacturers Record Building, Cor. Commerce and Water Sts.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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ST. LOUIS, 608 Century Bldg.

NEW YORK, 52 Broadway
BOSTON, 734 Old South Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

\$6.50 a year (in advance); six months, \$3.50; three months, \$2 to United States, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. For Canada, add postage \$2 a year. For other foreign countries add postage \$4 a year. Back numbers, if available and not over one month old, 15 cents each. From one month to six months old, 50 cents each; over six months old, \$1 each. In ordering change of address, give old as well as new address.

[Entered at the Baltimore Postoffice as second-class matter.]

In order to avoid delays, all correspondence pertaining to news or advertising matters should be addressed directly to the Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md., and not to individual editors, officers, employees or any branch office.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO YOU?

ON Friday last the people of this country celebrated the anniversary of their Declaration of Independence. Every thoughtful man and woman rejoiced that our forefathers had made it possible for us to enjoy the liberties of this heaven-favored land. But how many stopped to think that if the League of Nations had then existed we would still be a colony of Great Britain, for France could not have come to our assistance?

How many stopped to think that if we enter a League of Nations as proposed we shall, as we sign that covenant, sign the doom of every people on earth to keep them from winning the freedom we enjoy?

In signing that covenant we would sign a contract to fight China in the interest of Japan if China sought to wrest from Japan its own favored Shantung province.

How many stopped to think that to the extent of all our wealth and man power we would guarantee to help maintain the present territorial boundaries of every nation in the League against any outside aggression, and that France's aid to us in the Revolutionary War was outside aggression against England in our behalf?

How many stopped to think that every American voice raised for the League of Nations is a voice to send our soldiers—your own sons—to fight any battles in India or China or Egypt or the Balkans or Turkey when so directed by the League of Nations even though our own people might at the time be bitterly opposed to such action?

Our independence and our ability to act as in our own judgment we might desire would be forever gone—a super-Government would tell us what to do and what not to do.

Are you willing thus to sign away our own liberty, to send our soldiers into every world battle and to guarantee the territorial integrity of every nation for all time to come?

RAILROAD SHORTAGE ENDANGERS ALL BUSINESS AND CIVILIZATION ITSELF.

WITH the biggest wheat crop on record and the greatest vacuum ever known in the world's food supply, the natural movement from the bursting granaries of the West to fill the mighty vacuum in Europe will cause a demand for transportation this fall and winter far beyond railroad and ocean transportation facilities.

This will be especially true with our railroads. They are unequal to the handling adequately of the business that is now offered them. Builders and contractors are already complaining of the serious delay in transportation of lumber and of other materials. Everywhere the evidence is growing that the railroads are going to fall farther and farther behind in meeting the requirements of the next 12 months. Trade revival, already under way, will soon be hampered seriously by inadequate railroad facilities, and as the enormous wheat crop begins to move to the seaboard to feed the starving people of Europe, congestion of traffic is inevitable.

Should the coming winter prove a severe one, traffic congestion may become almost as bad as it was two winters ago. The outcry for more dwellings is heard throughout the land, but soon the outcry for more cars and locomotives will be more intense than is the demand for dwellings. Traffic will be congested in all parts of the country, passenger trains will again be several hours behind schedule time, building operations will be halted because material cannot be delivered promptly, and thousands of people will suffer from cold because of a lack of coal, and the railroads will not be able to deliver the coal promptly during the coming winter even if the supply were fully adequate to the needs of the country. Every man needing a ton of coal for next winter should get it into his house as quickly as possible, whether it be for heating or for steam purposes. It will be too late next winter to cry for coal, for the demand on the mines will exceed the output, and the demand for transportation will be greater than the railroads can possibly provide.

We have never had such a wheat crop as that of this year. We have never faced such a situation as that of Europe, where hundreds of millions of people have for four years been living on scant fare, and where the first effort of the Continent will be to find foodstuffs.

A starving body is as good a devil's workshop as an idle brain, and the devil is busy in Europe with starving bodies, which stimulate the brain to do the wrong thing.

Bolshevism fattens on starving bodies. It will grow apace unless Europe be fed and put to work.

Notwithstanding this situation, the Railroad Administration

is making comparatively little progress toward increasing transportation facilities. In place of a few hundred thousand tons of steel rails, millions of tons are needed. Instead of a few thousand cars and locomotives, hundreds of thousands of cars, and many hundreds of locomotives beyond the present supply will be needed this fall and winter. But the railroads are doing almost nothing to meet so serious a situation, one fraught with danger to the business interests of the country; and far beyond the danger to business interests is the danger to our national life of the Bolshevistic spirit created by conditions of this kind.

Every day's delay in enlarging our transportation facilities costs the country far more than it would have cost us to buy every ton of rails that was needed and every car and locomotive required, even if we had had to pay very much higher prices than those now ruling.

During the war the country was thoroughly justified in enormous expenditures to hasten the building of ships, guns and the making of munitions, even though at what might have seemed exorbitant prices. Civilization was hanging in the balance, and the country rushed, with all the energy it could develop, into the creation of these things even at high prices.

Civilization has not yet been entirely saved. The conditions of transportation are such that the spirit which moved the Government to secure all materials needed, even at exorbitant figures, should control the Railroad Administration in providing increased transportation. If the railroad men and the Railroad Administration had broadly recognized this situation, if they had seen that lower wages and lower prices for materials are not possible in the near future, if they had visioned the danger from Bolshevistic agitation by reason of the freight conditions which will prevail this winter, they could have appealed to the country for justification for paying the price needed to secure the rails and the locomotives and the cars.

We are not unmindful of the financial situation of the railroads, nor of the difficulty of financing these improvements. But we are certain that priceless time might have been saved if the Railroad Administration and the railroad managers, facing this condition, had frankly explained to the country what would happen this winter if they were not authorized to go ahead on very heavy expenditures. The "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of trying to save a few dollars here and there on rails or other materials, which has been pursued, is a menace to the welfare of the country.

It should be very clearly seen that there will be railroad congestion this winter, and that there will be a great shortage in the coal supply and in the delivery of coal. Building operations will be seriously halted because the railroads will not be able to deliver lumber and other material promptly. The grain-handling facilities of the country will be blocked and congested elevators and universal complaints therefrom, with cries for grain from starving Europe, will be the order of the day this winter; and when all of this happens everybody will then begin to criticize the railroads and the Government, and things in general.

Everything that can possibly be done toward bettering this situation should be done quickly. There is no time to be lost.

OPTIMISM AND PESSIMISM AS TO EUROPE—WHICH IS CORRECT?

MR. DAVID R. FORGAN, president of the National City Bank of Chicago, is an optimist and glories in his optimism. In a recent address before the bankers of South Dakota on "The Optimist," he indicated his belief that the dark clouds which now hang over Europe will ultimately be dispersed and that the final results of the great war will be an advance of the race. "The whole question," said Mr. Forgan, "is whether good is stronger than evil." * * * "To my mind Bolshevism has within it the seeds of decay and death. It will not work. It simply cannot endure. I believe most of us will live to see even Russia with a stable government. I do not know how it will come about, but it will come." * * *

"In my role of an optimist I would like to prophesy that European countries, such as England, France and Belgium will recover from the effects of war much more rapidly than now seems possible. The past seven months, during which there has neither been the activity of war nor the stability of peace, have delayed and discouraged these people, but with the settlement of peace terms I look for rapid recovery."

We are glad to have this testimony from one of the great bankers of the West. It is in harmony with the position which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has constantly taken. Europe, we believe, will be able to recover from the war far more rapidly than the South was able to recover from the results of the Civil War if its people are equal in stamina to the people of the South.

As a whole, the burden of the European war and the losses connected with it were not as great relatively as the South had to suffer. The South not only suffered from four years of war as intense as that of Europe, against the most overwhelming odds, but for ten years after the war it had to suffer from the enfranchisement of recently liberated slaves and from reconstruction under the leadership of some of the greatest scoundrels whose presence ever cursed this country. Thus for 14 years the South had to endure an agony of financial death of its business interests and of all its accumulated wealth, following the death and permanent invalidism of a very large proportion of its leading people. The complete disorganization of its labor situation under the misrule of the Carpet Baggers of that day was more dangerous to every phase of Southern life than Bolshevism is likely to be in Europe if European character is equal to Southern.

The South saved itself and saved its mighty empire to Anglo-Saxon civilization. It labored under greater difficulties than Europe will have to bear. We believe, therefore, that Mr. Forgan has a good foundation for his optimism in regard to the early restoration of Europe and the rebuilding of the fortunes of most European countries.

And yet there is another side to the situation depicted in gloomy colors by Mr. O. H. Hershey, a prominent Baltimore attorney, who has just returned from Europe. Europe, as he has seen it and as he depicts it in this issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, is in a moral chaos almost beyond our power to comprehend. Others have told a somewhat similar story, but we believe the presentation made by Mr. Hershey is far and away the most distressing and depressing account which has yet been given to America.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has received somewhat similar accounts from others not for publication, but as a matter of personal information. We would like to shut our eyes to Mr. Hershey's fearful portrayal of Europe as it appeared to him and accept Mr. Forgan's more optimistic presentation, though we believe his views are not based on any personal investigation. We believe, however, that Mr. Hershey is entirely too pessimistic and that some of his conclusions are as erroneous as is his suggestion that we went to the aid of the Allies from altruistic motives.

A TARIFF FIGHT OF THIRTY YEARS AGO WHICH SAVED THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY DURING THE WAR.

ONE of the greatest protective tariff fights ever made in this country was the one in behalf of the tinplate trade. We had no tinplate industry, but a third of a century ago far-seeing men took the ground that we could produce tinplate under a favorable tariff. We were importing from Wales all of the tinplate for the canned goods trade and other purposes. The most tremendous influence was brought by Welsh exporters and American importers of tinplate to prove that tinplate could never be made in this country. It was said that we had no tin and were dependent upon importations of the raw material out of which to produce tinplate. The fight was a royal one. The battle went on for years. The leaders in the industrial development of the nation fought year after year in behalf of tinplate, an industry which did not exist, but they claimed that it could be created. The tinplate importers filled the land with their adverse reports.

In an experience of more than a third of a century in industrial newspaper work we believe that the most continuous and hottest fight which we ever followed on any single line of protection was the contest for and against a protective tariff on tinplate. Free trade papers ridiculed the idea of our ever becoming the manufacturer of tinplate. They claimed that even a high tariff would not permit us to make tinplate in competition with Welsh tinplate, and naturally every influence of the Welsh tinplate interests and of the English interests identified with that industry for years vigorously opposed an American industry based on a protective tariff.

After ten to fifteen years of work a tariff was put on tinplate, and since then the growth of this industry has been one of the marvels of American history.

The United States now produces three-fourths of the world's tinplate. Twenty years ago we produced none.

In 1891 we imported more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of tinplate.

In 1918 we imported 71,000 pounds, but we exported 500,000,000 pounds.

From the beginning of the industry, in 1891, when this country produced 2,200,000 pounds, the growth of this business has gone forward with amazing rapidity, until in 1917 we produced 3,387,000,000 pounds.

The first exportation of American-made tinplate was in 1898, and amounted to 20,827 pounds. Now we are exporting more than 500,000,000 pounds a year.

Prior to the development of this business we were absolutely dependent upon Wales for tinplate. Had any war intervened to shut us off from the Welsh supply, the entire tinplate industry, upon which all the tin-canning business of the country depends, would have been utterly without the material for the production of tin cans. We would have had a disaster in food-stuffs beyond ability of words to express.

There are other industries just as vital to the welfare of this country and to its independence in time of war as in peace as was the tinplate industry; industries which can only be developed as was the tinplate business by adequate protection against foreign importations. The value to America of the tinplate industry is many times the \$200,000,000 which represents the value of the actual output. Indeed, statistics could hardly tell what it would have meant for America to be without the tinplate industry during the recent war, but we would have been without it if we had made impossible the development of this business by failure to give tariff protection to it.

The potash industry and the dye industry are even more essential to American welfare than tinplate. For both of these we have been wholly dependent upon Germany. They cannot be developed without adequate protection. Their development means far more than merely the creation of a new

industry, worth so many hundreds of millions of dollars a year to the extent of the value of the products produced. They would mean independence of Germany and of all other foreign countries in time of war. They would mean that we would be no longer dependent upon outside nations for the materials which enter into the production of foodstuffs and to the making of explosives.

It would be a short-sighted policy in the extreme for the agricultural interests of the country to demand free potash merely in order to save the few dollars which for a year or two they might be able to save if this market could be flooded with foreign potash and thus destroy this new industry. The farmers are getting for their products larger prices than ever before. They can well afford to pay a larger price for their potash. Failure to develop the potash and the dye industry in the light of our experience during the war would be criminal folly so inconceivably great that one is amazed that anybody should for a moment oppose a protective tariff on dyes and potash to an extent sufficient to make the development of these interests as certain as was the development of the tinplate industry under the protection which was given to that unborn industry when a tariff on it was first carried through.

A protective tariff became the parent, the father, the creator of the tinplate industry. Without that tariff it would never have been born. Today it is one of the greatest of the American industries, affording a lesson which should be heeded in regard to potash and dyes and other things which should be produced in America, making us independent in America from foreign countries.

Without canned foodstuffs of all kinds, meats and vegetables, our armies could not have been fed. The enormous canning business of the country, which includes canned meats of every variety, canned foodstuffs of almost every product grown and suitable for food, could never have been developed without the tinplate industry in this country, for if we had had to depend upon Wales for tinplate we would have been forever hampered in this essentially important business.

Thus a tariff fight made a third of a century ago and ardently supported by Mr. McKinley as one of his pet projects became the means of creating an industry which made possible the creation of our vast canning business, so absolutely essential to the feeding of the army and of our civilian population. Never was there a more overwhelming answer to the free-trade theories of so-called political economists who spout forth their theories from colleges and universities and who voice their sentiments through the free-trade press.

\$200,000,000 FOR NEW YORK HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

A PLAN has been worked out by James Stewart & Co., engineers and contractors, in connection with the Eastern railroads, for the development of shipping facilities at New York at an outlay of about \$200,000,000. The plan contemplates the utilization of a large area known as the Jersey Flats, and the building of wharves and warehouses which would, it is claimed, be far and away the most extensive and complete at any port in the world.

Southern ports which have been counting upon large development of trade, due to the congestion of traffic in New York, should recognize the fact that New York will not abandon the fight for holding its present overpowering proportion of our foreign trade. Southern ports will, therefore, not be able to get a fair share of this trade unless they put forth efforts commensurate with the opportunity. They cannot match New York's \$200,000,000 harbor improvement at present, but they can make many improvements which will increase their advantages for export and import trade. Every railroad and every business man interested in Southern ports should be alert to the situation.

Why Are We Losing the Friendship of Our Allies

THE News of Charlotte, N. C., recently vigorously berated the idea as stated by Dr. Phillips before the American Medical Association, and quoted in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, that "primarily we went into the war to save our hides." In a lengthy editorial on the subject the News said:

"If we went into the war to save our hides, the utterances of President Wilson, the statements of preachers and publicists and public speakers and school teachers and the laymen on the streets, the declarations to the Allies, the threats to Germany, the ultimatum delivered to all the world, must be withdrawn as having been only a species of camouflage to cover up the real iniquity of selfishness that drove us into the fight while the fighting was good. * * *

"If we went into the war to save our hides, we must utter a swift apology for all the suffering that has been thrust upon American firesides, for all the privations demanded of the American people, for all the blood drawn from American youth, and with equal voice beg history to deal as gently as she can with a republic that had no sense of vicarious service, but fought to guarantee herself immunity from a sterner fight later on when she would not have the help of struggling and bleeding friends of democracy on another continent."

This editorial in the News is completely and overwhelmingly answered by the statement of President Wilson himself, published in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of June 19.

In that statement, made on June 14, 1917, President Wilson said:

"It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign Government."

There was no thought in that statement of unselfishness, no hint of altruism such as that which has been advanced by "preachers and publicists and public speakers and school teachers." Here was a clear-cut and definite statement of President Wilson's which, translated into the terse English of Dr. Phillips, is that "We went into the war to save our hides." Everybody on the inside of the Washington situation knew this fact. Everybody knew that we did not go into war from any spirit of altruism; everybody knew we kept out of war just as long as our own safety made this possible. They knew that the life of this nation was at stake. They knew what Admiral Sims recently stated in a public address when he said that if the British fleet had been destroyed, not even 10,000,000 men and 30,000,000 tons of shipping could have saved America from destruction. And they knew that which has since come to the front, that there might have been some conditions under which the British fleet would have ceased to be the defender of America and the only safeguard between us and German damnation.

It was not altruism that called this nation into war, and every statement that we went into it from any unselfish spirit of altruism is a definite insult to our Allies and a flat denial of the truth of President Wilson's statement.

Many people are wondering why there is a growing spirit of hostility among our allies to America. The Shreveport Journal, for instance, asks the question, "Is Europe Sick of Us?" and says:

"American soldiers just returned from Europe assert that Senator Johnson speaks the truth when he says that the United States is disliked abroad today. * * * It is something of a

shock to learn that our allies no longer care for us, either. Why is this? Why should the people of Italy and France and Great Britain, who but a short year ago were hailing us as their deliverers, now turn their backs on us?"

That they have turned their backs on us is strikingly outlined in an address by a leading Baltimore attorney, published in this issue. It is a lamentable situation that the Allies are beginning to dislike us. But there is a perfectly good reason for it, one which would have inevitably produced this condition. Our allies have resented our attempt to dictate the peace terms and shape the League of Nations. Our allies, who for more than two years before we entered the war bore the terrific brunt of this terrific world-struggle, and who gave millions of lives and billions of treasure, while we were growing enormously rich at their expense in safeguarding our future, have naturally resented our undertaking to say what should be the peace terms when the casualties of American soldiers were scarcely 3 per cent. of the casualties of our allies.

More than that, one of the reasons why our allies have naturally turned with some resentment upon us is the constant nauseating effort to tell them we went into the war from a pure spirit of altruism and unselfishness, while they went into war for the selfish purpose of saving their hides. Our allies know that this is false. They resent it, and justly so. They know the facts, and every voice that has been raised in America to proclaim that we went into the war from a spirit of altruism is a direct slap in the face, an insult of the grossest kind to our allies and to every allied soldier and to the loved ones of every allied soldier who lies dead on the battlefields of France and Italy and Belgium. We have grossly insulted these people. We should indeed offer them, in the words of the Charlotte News, "a swift apology," and not to them, but to history itself.

We have held up our hands and said we are holier than thou. Indeed, those who have held to this altruistic idea might properly, with uplifted hands and eyes rolling heavenward, say:

"We thank Thee, O God, that our nation is not as our allies. They entered this war from selfish reasons, as they sought to save their women and children from brutes and their national existence from destruction, but as to us, O Lord, we had no selfish motives. We were so clean-handed that we went to war from higher motives, unselfish to the last degree.

"We praise Thee that we are altruistic and not like the miserable publican nations with whom we have been allied. It is true that for two years we hid behind their battle fleets and their armies and grew enormously rich out of their life-blood. It is true that we did not go to war until we saw that their defeat would mean our doom. Nevertheless, O Lord, we were moved only by altruism, and we praise Thee for our goodness."

That is what we have been saying to the Lord and to our Allies. Is there any wonder that our Allies are beginning to feel aggrieved and that some of them think that hypocrisy has to some extent ruled in America? We do not know what the Lord has thought, unless we judge by the biblical denunciation of Pharisees, but we do know we are in danger of

becoming Pharisaical through this cant of altruism. Here is the real truth as to why we went to war, and it is from President Wilson himself, and we repeat it. It is as follows:

"It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign Government."

Certainly there was nothing of altruism which forced us, according to President Wilson's own statement, into the war.

The individual who develops a spirit of hypocrisy, claiming a virtue which he does not possess, may be good in every other way, but he will soon sap his moral force and come to believe a lie. America is in danger of teaching itself to believe a lie. Individual men by the thousands went to war from a spirit of altruism, but the nation did not go until, as President Wilson said, we were forced into it by German aggression upon us.

Let us be honest before God and to our Allies and ourselves.

ARE PRO-GERMANS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE?

A LEADING manufacturer of food specialties, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, states that it has been proposed in Congress to investigate the Agricultural Department, and he raises the question as to whether this would mean investigation of every bureau of the department or not, and he adds:

"Of all the departments in Washington that should be investigated, the Food and Drug Division of the Agricultural Department comes first."

This gentleman claims that there were a large number of pro-Germans in that department, and that it is now reported that some of these men who were compelled to leave Washington owing to the alien enemy law are to be reinstated in their former positions in charge of certain laboratories, and he writes:

"Of course, if this is done these men will have access to all information and know everything that is done by the department. They will also know what is being done by the large chemical manufacturing houses throughout the country, as their inspectors visit these plants, and there is no way for the manufacturer to protect himself."

During the war the MANUFACTURERS RECORD stated that here and there people in Washington occasionally referred to some bureau of the Department of Agriculture as "little Prussia" because of the report that there were a large number of alien chemists in that department passing on the products of American manufacture to be consumed by the American people.

In justice to the Agricultural Department and to the country there should be a very thorough investigation as to whether there is or is not any foundation whatsoever for the belief of some chemical manufacturers that certain bureaus of the department have been filled with pro-Germans and that they have used their information gathered in the investigations of business concerns for the benefit of Germany.

If these reports have no foundation, it is only just that the Agricultural Department should be cleared of these charges. If there is any foundation whatever, then the investigation should be made so thorough and complete that it will be impossible henceforth for any pro-German chemist through his connection with any department of the Government to investigate the processes and methods of manufacture in the country.

IS THIS HAPPENING TO YOUR TOWN?

OVERCONFIDENCE is a deceptive fault that has wrecked many ambitious undertakings. It is sad, but true, that many communities, after energetically working for their development and seeing their efforts rewarded with a fair measure of success, have stopped for a little rest and dropped off to sleep. Some are awaking with a shout, but, alas! many are moving along drowsily.

No wise business man who has labored to make his enterprise a large and prosperous one, would sit back and say to himself, "My concern has grown so fast and is so well known that it needs no further help from me in the way of encouraging trade and securing new customers." Yet that is tacitly the attitude of successful business men in a number of cities and towns, though individually those men are working with might and main to increase trade and enlarge their operations. They have utterly overlooked the fact that, except in rare cases, they prosper only as their community prospers.

A typical illustration of how a city allowed itself to become overconfident after creating a population of over 60,000 in less than 20 years is given in an article in the Tampa (Fla.) Times by Hugh C. Macfarlane, chairman of the Tampa Industrial Bureau. Under the heading, "Tampa Became Too Sure of Her Future and Has Been a Loser," Mr. Macfarlane states:

Ten years ago one class of citizens argued that the foundation of the city was firmly laid and that it was no longer necessary to offer inducements for new industries, for we were of sufficient importance to hold everything that we had and that others would come without expense to us. That if anything was done in the way of city building it should be along other lines. They secured a following because their projects were portrayed in pleasing language, and the unthinking will always follow the man or set of men that promises to give something for nothing, but thinking men know that things of value can only be had for a price. We all now realize that a mistake was made; that since we slackened in industrial development we have not increased our wealth and population at the same rate; that many of our merchants have suffered financial distress and have been praying for relief, and that whatever relief they have had has come from an increase of industrial workers during the past two years.

The Industrial Bureau promises to bring diversified industries into Tampa that will give employment to a great number of people at fair wages, and that these industries shall be such as can operate here as successfully as elsewhere. They do not intend to part with the ownership or deliver to any manufacturer anything of value until he has an established business in successful operation and sufficient capital to operate that business. They intend that every dollar bestowed as an inducement shall be spent in the erection of permanent factory buildings, so that if one manufacturer from any cause suspends operations another can occupy the same building. They propose that these factory buildings shall be erected on a tract of land owned by the industrial corporation, and that the appreciation in value and sale of the adjoining lands will pay a fair profit to the stockholders, as well as the expense of building the factory. The business men of Tampa should be the stockholders in this corporation, for they will derive all the benefits accruing therefrom.

The foregoing clearly indicates that one city at least which has been charged with neglecting its opportunities is beginning to throw off its drowsiness.

THE LATEST ACT OF GERMAN TREACHERY.

THE Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer has a strong editorial headed "The Last Act of German Treachery and Dishonor."

The Observer is mistaken. The last act of German treachery and dishonor will not be written so long as the Hun spirit lives. The sinking of the German fleet, to which the Observer was referring, was at that time the latest act of German treachery and dishonor, but surely it was not the last. It was, indeed, only a typical illustration of the German character, seen before the war, demonstrated all through the war, and more pre-eminently shown since the armistice than ever before in the history of that nation.

HOW TO MOBILIZE THE FORCES OF A TOWN THROUGH COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

IN a small town in Florida, in which no active commercial organization existed, there was recently formed a Chamber of Commerce. The people of the whole community took hold of the project enthusiastically. The men who were elected to manage the organization had a broad view as to what a commercial organization could do.

In the brief time which has elapsed since this Chamber of Commerce was formed plans have been worked out for beginning at home a thorough investigation of everything which could possibly be to the disadvantage of the community. Active efforts are being made to have the sanitary conditions of the town thoroughly investigated in order to protect the health of the regular population and of winter visitors. The milk supply is to be looked after. Vacant lots are to be cleaned up by their owners, or if the owners neglect to do it the city will do it, and the cost of doing it will be assessed against the property. A dozen or more other things are under way for the benefit of local conditions, including a general cleaning up and beautifying of the town, the safeguarding of the milk supply and kindred work. The whole community is taking up this campaign with vigor and enthusiasm as the first step toward outside work for attracting the attention of the country to the advantages of the place.

This is the spirit which should exist in every community in the country, and it is to be hoped that the community will indeed accomplish these things and not let its early enthusiasm peter out. There is not a town of 3000 or 4000 people which could not be benefited by similar organizations doing work in the same spirit.

To a large extent commercial organizations have concentrated their work upon attracting outside capital for investment or the location of industries by outside people. This is good work, but it is not the prime work for which the general commercial organization should exist.

The first work of any organization of this character in small towns should be a thorough campaign for cleaning up and for keeping the town clean. It should see that sanitary conditions of the town are kept up to date, that there be no room for disease-breeding spots or conditions. The milk and the water supply of the community should be rigidly protected. The streets should be kept clean. Unkempt, unimproved lots should be cleared up by the lot owners, or, in the event of their failure to do so, by the city at the expense of the owners.

A campaign of this kind might not always be popular with some classes of people, but it is the only campaign that is worth while starting in a town where these things are not thoroughly looked after by the municipal authorities. Town officials are dependent upon the public for votes, and are very apt to get lax. They are tempted, therefore, to overlook the rigid inspection of health conditions for fear that they may be treading on somebody's toes. But a commercial organization, representing the business life of the community, and with which the women might well be identified, can do a thousand things to advantage which would never be done by the ordinary town officials nor could it be expected that the town officials would do some of them so long as the citizens of the place were content with slipshod methods.

There is a tremendous opportunity at the present moment, greater now than ever before, to mobilize the energies and the activities of every small community for work of this character. Returning soldiers have seen in the camps the value of sanitation. They have seen what it means to have a supply of pure water or the lack of water. They have seen the value of good health conditions. They have come home ready to join in the movement for the advancement of their communities.

The war has quickened the mental activities of the people of all classes of men and women alike. The time is here for

the utilization of this new spirit, and the first way to utilize it is the cleaning up of a town, cleaning it up morally as well as physically, making it a safe place for health as well as for morals; a clean place to look upon, a place where the streets and roads are kept in order, where men and women can justly boast of the attractions of the town in which they live and in which there is more or less friendly rivalry and competition as to who shall have the most attractive yard, back as well as front, the best display of flowers and the best painted house.

For these are the things which, like cleanliness, are next to Godliness.

A slovenly community cannot be Godly.

Dirty streets and dirty houses beget dirty souls and dirty bodies.

If in every community men and women interested in the physical, moral and financial welfare of the town will unite in an organization, call it a commercial club, chamber of commerce, a board of trade, or what not, for doing these things, they will begin a campaign nation-wide in its effect which will help to mold the lives of millions of people, especially of the young, and they will save the lives of many thousands of people who otherwise would die because of unsanitary conditions, of impure milk or water. These things can be done in every community, however small, and when they have been done, then these commercial organizations will have a right to go out and bid the stranger come in and see what the home folks have accomplished.

Commercial organizations of this kind will mobilize the moral, mental and financial forces of a community and do great work for themselves and for humanity. The Florida town to which we referred is leading out in this character of work and setting an example which might well be followed by every other community not only in the South and Southwest, but throughout the entire country, for there are many towns in the East and the North where cleanliness of streets and of houses seems almost unknown and where broken roads and highways and broken pavements and dirty front yards and back yards have a depressing effect on every visitor, as they must of necessity unconsciously have a depressing effect on the mental and the moral atmosphere of the community.

Since the Government took over the railroads and discontinued railroad industrial organizations, which have been a factor in advertising the South and bringing new enterprises into this section, a greater responsibility is placed upon commercial organizations. Heretofore they co-operated with industrial departments of railroads and had reached a point where they had expected to receive as their due the benefit of the comprehensive advertising campaign conducted by the railroads. Now the commercial organizations have to go it alone. If they are to meet their responsibility to their communities, they must begin a broad advertising campaign to replace the development work lost by the discontinuance of railroad industrial organizations. But first they must clean up at home and be ready for the guest whom they invite by advertising, whether that guest be man, woman or money.

NOT AN ORGAN.

"THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which hardly can be called a partisan Democratic organ," is the way the Louisville Courier-Journal introduces an editorial which it reprints from this paper with its hearty commendation.

The Courier-Journal is correct. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is not a partisan Democratic organ. Moreover, it is not a Republican organ. Indeed, it is not an organ of any class or party. It is merely an absolutely independent paper which voices exactly what its editor believes to be right without any regard whatsoever to the views of Democrats or Republicans or advertisers or subscribers.

The Fight of the Ages Against Cotton Prices

IN a recent editorial we gave some interesting facts in regard to the efforts made by President Macara of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations to break the price of cotton in 1904, when he appealed to the cotton spinners of the world to join in a combine to close their mills or run on short time.

As an outcome of Mr. Macara's activities an international congress of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations was held at Zurich, Switzerland. In the course of his address to the delegates at that meeting Mr. Macara said:

"There is little doubt that cotton can be grown at a profit in the United States at 3½d. to 4d. (7 to 8 cents) per pound, according to the yield."

In this statement Mr. Macara simply expressed the views of foreign spinners that the South could raise its cotton at a profit at seven to eight cents a pound, though this price would really mean bankruptcy to the cotton-growing interests.

The same thought was expressed by other delegates to that cotton manufacturers' convention. Running through the entire discussion was the demand for enlarged production of cotton and for low prices for cotton. Herr Kuffler of Austria was so much impressed with the importance of the work of cotton manufacturers, of which he was one, that he said:

"While in the business for the purpose of making money for ourselves, we may be looked upon as public benefactors."

And he added:

"We want cheap cotton," and "we hope cotton will go down, if not to 3d., to 4½d."

These are typical statements of how Europe, under the lead of Mr. Macara and other cotton buyers, was fighting to break cotton prices, and yet at the same time were clamoring for an increased production of cotton. It was freely admitted by many delegates to that cotton manufacturers' congress that cotton consumption had far outgrown the world's cotton supply, and that there was danger that the demand for cotton would continue to increase much more rapidly than cotton-growing could be encouraged. Only one delegate, we believe, took the ground that the way to secure an enlarged production of cotton would be to pay a high price for it. The other delegates in discussing the subject followed very largely in the lead of Mr. Macara and Herr Kuffler in insisting that cotton must be cheap, but that at the same time there must be a great increase in its production.

Many wild and visionary schemes were agitated for cotton-growing all over the world wherever climatic conditions would seem to indicate the possibility of raising cotton. French delegates told about the efforts of the French Government to increase cotton production in its colonies. The German delegates were enthusiastic about the efforts of the German Government to raise cotton in all of the tropical regions of the German colonies. Portugal joined in the same line of thought, and, of course, the delegates from Great Britain told about what that country was preparing to do in increasing cotton in Egypt and in India and in distant parts of the world. Few of them made any reference to the fact that similar efforts had been under way for about 100 years, and that what European Governments were doing in 1904 was only what a number of them had been doing since shortly after the wonderful development of the cotton industry in this country in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The cry of Herr Kuffler, **"We want cheap cotton,"** has been the cry of a century, and yet only now and then has there arisen a man of standing in the manufacture of cotton who had the courage to take the ground that the way to get cotton in abundance was to pay a good, living profit to the grower.

The theory of the majority of cotton manufacturers, especially of Europe, and to some extent of New England,

always has been to bear the price of cotton, and in times of advancing price to insist always to the public that there was no foundation for higher prices of cotton, and necessarily the public felt that there was no justification for paying a higher price for cotton goods. Until the cotton industry of the world completely changes its mentality on these points and recognizes that cotton is a permanent necessity for the world's clothing, and that a living price must be paid to the grower, the world will never be willing to pay to the manufacturer a uniformly profitable price for his product. **The grower must first be given a good living profit, and henceforth the grower is going to get this** and leave to the manufacturer the question as to what profit the latter will get out of the consumer by taking a more intelligent view of the importance of cotton to the world than he has done in the past.

In 1906 the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in an address to the annual convention of the Virginia Bankers' Association, in discussing the relation of the South's cotton trade to world affairs, said:

"Fifteen years ago, when we were beginning to see daylight, there came a period of exceeding low prices of cotton which lasted for seven or eight years, during which we lost almost as much on cotton as we made on industrial advancement."

"Two years ago, when the South produced nearly 14,000,000 bales of cotton, at a time when it was estimated that the world would need scarcely more than 10,000,000 bales of American cotton, it looked as though the cotton buyers and the financial powers of Europe, aided to some extent by kindred interests in America, would beat down the price of cotton to five or six cents a pound. At this critical time a leader was found equal to the emergency of combining the cotton planters and the bankers of the South in a plan to prevent the slaughter of cotton. By holding back the crop, the farmers, sustained by the co-operation of Southern bankers, halted the panic which threatened this industry for a few weeks, prices gradually righted themselves, and the South gave to the world its greatest lesson on the value and power of co-operation. The whole situation was changed; the world was taught that the South was no longer a beggar; that the Southern cotton planter could no longer be robbed with impunity; that he intended and had the power to enforce his intentions to secure a fair profit for this royal staple."

"When you read of the efforts which are being made by the spinners and the governments of Europe to develop cotton growing in other countries in order to lessen their dependence upon the South, go back 75 years and you will find that even at that early period Europe was making far greater effort to accomplish this very thing than it is doing now. By the side of the agitation at that period in Parliament and in cotton-mill circles, all that is now being done in this respect seems like child's play. Yet despite the active propaganda carried on for nearly half a century before 1860, and now revived, the South's monopoly of the world's cotton trade was never so strongly entrenched as it is today."

"An official report made in England about 60 years ago took the ground that the English people should endeavor to keep cotton at the lowest price possible, not only because of the profit to England in buying cheap cotton, but because, as the report stated, it would thus secure a larger supply, since the cotton planter in the Southern States of America would undertake to increase the number of his bales to make up for the smaller amount which he received per bale."

We do not believe that the cotton manufacturers of New England are in any way whatever less patriotic than other leading business men of that section. We do not believe that they are in any way hostile to the best interests of the South. Some of them have been misled by such unfortunate statements as that issued by Mr. Durfee, secretary of the New England Cotton Buyers' Association, a few months ago, and by somewhat similar criticism in New England papers. The New England cotton mill men are broadgauged in their nationalism, and we believe that a large majority of them are thoroughly interested in seeing the cotton grower gain a fair profit for his labor, but in times past they have been largely misled by the foolish statements put out as to the cost of cotton production.

The average tenant farmer in the South raises five or six

bales of cotton through his own work and the labor of his wife and children. When cotton sold at 8 or 10 cents a pound, or \$40 or \$50 a bale, this meant a gross income of, say, from \$200 to \$250 a year for his crop, with a small amount to be added for the seed. One-third to one-half of this must be paid to the landowner, and out of the remainder, a beggarly sum indeed, would have to come the cost of fertilizers and the keeping of his horse or mule and the wear and tear on his little equipment, and on the balance, if any, he would have to eke out a scanty existence and always remain in debt.

Had the farm laborer or the tenant farmer in the South ever received wages commensurate with the wages paid in other parts of the country, it would never have been possible during the last fifty years for the small farmer owning his own land or the tenant farmer to raise cotton at 10 or 12 cents a pound.

Cotton has been sold in the past at the low price prevailing because nothing was allowed for the labor of the man and his wife and children, and nothing was allowed for the deterioration of soil and the farm implements. It was simply a struggle to exist from year to year. But these facts the cotton manufacturers of the world did not understand, and they would not read as carefully as they should have done the publications which have sought for many years to tell the actual facts in regard to cotton growing in the South. This is why the New England cotton manufacturers have often aligned themselves on the wrong side and created a spirit of hostility among themselves to the cotton-growing interests of the South, and that begot a spirit of hostility among cotton growers to the New England cotton manufacturers.

It was a lamentable mistake all around. Some of it was due in times past to the errors of the United States Department of Agriculture in putting forth misleading statements in regard to the cotton situation, notably in 1904-5, by the then Secretary of Agriculture, who at that time was vigorously criticised in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for misleading the cotton industry of the whole world.

BRITISH WAGE ADVANCE DURING THE WAR.

COMMERCE REPORTS, issued by the United States Department of Commerce, contains an article from the British (Government) Labor Gazette which illustrates the enormous increase in wages in Great Britain since 1914. The general average advance in wages, taking all industries together, is between 100 and 120 per cent., apart from the hourly and piece rates in certain industries, the effect of which on weekly wages has been neutralized by reductions in the weekly hours of labor. While this percentage is large, it must be remembered that the rate of wages is far below that received today in this country.

In the building trades the advance in wages ranges between 15 and 21 cents per hour over the average rates per hour of about 19 cents paid in August, 1914. The percentage increase in the various occupations are: Bricklayers, 88 per cent.; masons, 91 per cent.; carpenters and joiners, 91 per cent.; plumbers, 104 per cent.; plasterers, 91 per cent.; painters, 103 per cent., and builders' laborers, 129 per cent. The average rate of wages per hour in Great Britain for these occupations on April 30, 1919, was about 36 cents, which is far less than the average rate of wages received for the same work in this country.

For other trades, the average increase in wages is: In mining, 110 per cent.; iron mining, over 100 per cent.; in the whole of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 100 to 120 per cent.; textiles, 100 to 110 per cent., but attention is called to the fact that in cotton, linen and jute industries the actual earnings have been materially reduced by short time and unemployment; boot and shoe manufacture, 87 to 93 per

cent.; clothing industry, about 100 per cent.; agriculture, 88 per cent. for all classes of workers; pottery, 71 per cent., and glass bottle manufacture, 64 per cent. Railway employees have received an advance for men of \$8 per week, and for boys \$4 per week; dock laborers have received advances from \$1.50 to \$2 a day; in the carting industry and in tramways there was a general wage advance of \$7.50 a week. Seamen and firemen have had their wages increased, respectively, from \$25 and \$27.50 per month to \$56 and \$58, and in addition a special war risk bonus amounting to \$14.50 a month has been granted to men on vessels trading within the war zone.

A BLASPHEMOUS CALL FOR "PERSONAL LIBERTY."

Mobile, Ala., June 16.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The article printed on the front cover of your issue of June 12 seems to me to be the boldest and most vicious attack on free American institutions and on free American citizenship that has yet come to my notice. The American people claim as their sovereign right under American institutions the right to form their own opinions, to be the keepers of their own morals and to establish their will as the law of this nation. They claim the right to question the opinions, the motives and the patriotism of Thomas A. Edison, Judge Gary of the Steel Trust and one thousand others who rank with them. They claim the right to question the truth and validity of so-called scientific opinions. They have not only dared to express their opinions at the polls, but have dared to fight and die for these liberties, and I believe will continue to do so against the enemies who assail them. The American people have the gigantic task before them of deciding what constitutes loyalty to America and American institutions. They have not only to express their will at the polls, but must take steps to prevent the perversion of their will by crafty manipulation of political machinery. I believe that they will choose wise methods of accomplishing this end in a manner that will do credit to their traditional courage, and may the Master, Jesus Christ, be with them in this their hour of need.

CHAS. B. DUNN.

Box 1124, Mobile, Ala.

The foregoing letter is, we think, the most blasphemous attempt to call upon the Christ to stand with the liquor interests in their fight to destroy the body and soul of man that we have ever seen. The article to which Mr. Dunn refers was the appeal signed by Mr. Edison, Judge Gary and a thousand other leading business men and many of the most noted scientists and physicians in America, sent to Congress pleading for a complete destruction of the entire liquor traffic. Mr. Dunn denounces these men for this expression of their opinion, and because of the fight which is being made against this accursed traffic, which thrives on the tears of widows and orphans and on the destruction of the body and soul of men and women, he dares to express the hope that "the Master, Jesus Christ," will be with those who are fighting in behalf of this traffic.

His suggestion that the American people ought "to be the keepers of their own morals," one of the rottenest propositions ever put before any people, is the plea that the liquor traffic is making.

The American people have no right "to be the keepers of their own morals" unless those morals are correct. All civilization demands that immorality shall be suppressed by law, and the so-called talk of "personal liberty," to which men appeal for the right to support the liquor traffic, is utterly without foundation. So long as a man lives among other men he has no "personal liberty" to do some of the things that he may desire. He has no personal liberty to murder another man; no personal liberty to dishonor womanhood; no personal liberty to do anything which injures the individuals or the community in which he lives.

"Personal liberty," so-called, is a figment of the imagination, an argument suggested by the devil himself, and with no more claim for recognition than any other schemes put forth by the ruler of the lower regions.

The League of Nations Proposes to Do What the Almighty Has Never Accomplished.

OF all the arguments advanced in behalf of the League of Nations, we believe the weakest which has ever been put forth is that which bases the desirability and safety of the League on the existence of the United States as proof that a league of countries could be successful because a league of States has been. Those who take this position say that this country, composed of States, is in itself proof of the feasibility of a world-wide union of countries. This thought was advocated in Baltimore a few days ago by a distinguished minister as though it were an unanswerable argument in support of the League. As an argument it is flimsy to the extreme. It is without foundation in fact. The League of Nations bears no resemblance whatever, even in the farthest stretch of imagination, to the creation of this Government.

Along the Atlantic coast, from the day of the landing of the Mayflower Pilgrims and the settling at Jamestown, there grew up a homogeneous population largely of English-speaking people, with some intermixture here and there of Huguenots who fled to America for religious freedom. Practically all of these early settlers were imbued with the idea of religious freedom and of the worship of one true God. In language and in sentiment they were practically one and the same. As the colonies along the Atlantic coast grew in population the people became more and more closely identified in friendship and in trade.

When, in 1776, these colonies decided to form an independent country, they were all moved by one impulse; they all spoke the same language; they were all united in the one desire of establishing their independence from what they regarded as the unwise domination of Great Britain. A spirit of friendship and of comradeship, of kindred thought in religion and the same language held them all in the closest ties. Nothing could have been more natural than the organization of these colonies into a confederation, and ultimately into the government under which we now live.

The relation of these States, one to another, and to the National Government, is as different from the relation of the nations of the world to each other as is daylight from darkness, as wide as the range between Heaven and Hell.

Though united in this close bond of language and religion and laws, having grown up side by side for two and a half centuries, and having been united under one government for over three-quarters of a century, even these States failed to live in perfect harmony. Some of these States, believing that they had an inalienable right to withdraw from the Government, asserted their independence, and for four years we had one of the most disastrous wars in human history until the recent European war. The Confederacy was overpowered; the States comprising it were forced back into the Union after a fight costing hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of money.

The League of Nations proposes to unite the yellow races, the black races and the whites into one organization, to unite Christians and Heathens, Buddhists, Mohammedans and practically the people of every other form of religious belief known to man. It is to unite countries which for centuries have lived in hatred of each other, as directly contrary to the

friendship which had existed among the American colonies before the organization of this Government.

When the American Government was formed there was not a single colony whose aspirations and ambitions varied in the slightest degree from the aspirations and ambitions of every other colony. On the other hand, there are no two nations in the League of Nations whose aspirations and ambitions are alike. In most cases they run directly contrary to each other. Great Britain and America are more nearly alike in thought and sympathy than any other two countries in the League, and yet we know full well that there is great need of the utmost care to prevent a growing hostility between America and Great Britain. We are treading on dangerous ground when we try to force these two nations into a relationship in the League of Nations, in which America would put itself in the power of Great Britain to be forced to do the work which Great Britain might desire to have done. The Irish question, the Egyptian situation, the relations of India to the British Empire are slumbering volcanoes, and we are asked to help hold down the craters which at any moment may burst forth. To undertake to force America into this situation would produce a hostility to Great Britain which would be a world misfortune.

There is no harmony or sympathy such as that which existed between the American colonies, and which still exists between the independent States in this Government, between France and Italy, or Hedjaz and Liberia, or India and South Africa to America or to European or Asiatic countries.

Outside of the British colonies and their relation to the British Empire, every country in the proposed League has ambitions which run contrary to those of the other members. Japan and China have no thought in common. They are now, as they have been for years, almost at daggers points. If we give to Japan credit for the utmost friendliness to the United States, we are still forced to realize that the aspirations of its people are absolutely contrary to the aspirations of Americans. Their ambitions are not our ambitions. Their heathen beliefs are not in accordance with our Christian beliefs. Their entire civilization is different from ours.

China probably comes more nearly, at least in the upward struggle of its leaders, to being in harmony with the views of America, than Japan, and yet we have joined in stabbing China in the back and made an enemy of that great country.

In the League of Nations an effort is being made to take all of the discordant elements of the world in races, in religions, in forms of government, and mold them into a harmonious whole, something which the Almighty Himself has never accomplished.

In entering this League of Nations America, with its vast wealth and its highly organized democratic form of government, would deliberately put itself into the control of monarchies whose politics for a thousand years have been different from ours, into the control of heathen lands, into the control of the voting power of Haiti and Liberia and Hedjaz, for the Covenant is so framed that any or all of these countries can block the power of the United States in freedom of action and compel us to do whatsoever the League of Nations may

determine or prevent us doing what we wish to do for our own safety. In other words, we put ourselves in a position to guarantee by the use of all our wealth and all our manpower the ambitions and financial schemes or the financial bondage of all the world. We throw to the winds the experience of mankind for thousands of years. We disregard the history of all the world and we put ourselves under the domination of the backward races of the world, of the heathen lands of the world, of the black races and the yellow races.

In all the history of mankind, since the days when men sought to build the Tower of Babel to the present hour, we believe the League of Nations is the most dangerous and deadly scheme ever foisted upon the world.

SOUTHERN COLLEGES NOT UP TO DATE ABOUT THEIR OWN SECTION.

FROM a prospective graduate in one of the leading colleges of the South the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has a letter asking for information for a thesis on Birmingham. In the course of the letter it is said:

"If you can furnish me any data on the subject you have written I shall appreciate the information to the fullest. In the library at _____ is no information upon this subject. I suppose on account of the youth of the city."

The writer evidently meant that the college library had no information on Birmingham because of the youth of Birmingham, and not the youth of the city from which the letter was written, as that city is one of the largest and oldest in the South.

Here is a typical illustration of some of the college work of the South. Here is a great educational institution professing to train young people of the South to be teachers, and yet there is nothing in its library on the city of Birmingham, and one of its prospective graduates thinks that this is due to the youth of Birmingham! What a commentary on some of the teaching in some of the colleges of the South!

In this connection, based on other information, we would venture to suggest that not 10 per cent. of the colleges in the South have any complete and reliable information, either current or in book form, bearing on the industrial resources and growth of the South, because the letter from which we have quoted is a sample of letters that come constantly to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from young people, men and women, in Southern colleges who cannot find in their college libraries information which ought to be taught in every school in the South, and be available in every library in the South. These college libraries, so far as we have been able to judge them from time to time, are replete with some of the current literature of the North, and with Northern magazines and popular story papers of the day, but are absolutely without any current literature bearing on the material resources and progress of the South. In this respect they are a travesty upon what education should be.

PAYING WAGES AND SALARIES THROUGH BANK DEPOSITS.

A SYSTEM is being widely introduced in England which must have a marked effect of increasing banking business and familiarizing with banking methods many people heretofore wholly ignorant of them. This is a system by which employers deposit in a bank to the credit of their employees weekly or monthly wages. Instead of receiving cash or a check the employee receives notification that

there has been placed to his credit in the bank the amount of his wages. It is believed that this will encourage a habit of thrift, since many people are apparently more inclined to save money when it is in the bank than when they have it in their pocketbooks. It greatly simplifies the work of pay day, especially where large numbers of people are employed, and necessarily it puts into the banks many millions of dollars that would be carried in the pockets of wage-earners. It thus mobilizes the entire money resources of the country, and, generally adopted, it would enormously expand banking business.

THE ABOUNDING PROSPERITY UPON WHICH THE COUNTRY HAS ENTERED.

FOR months the United States Government urged all business men to realize that they could "sell" prosperity to the country by big, bold advertising. It urged everybody to advertise heavily; if they were already advertising, to increase their expenditures and broaden their publicity campaign; and if they were not advertising, to begin an aggressive campaign.

Never was better business advice given, never was it more fully accepted, and never was there a greater demonstration of the wisdom of such advice. Business men everywhere commenced to advertise more freely and on broader lines. Many men who had never done much advertising saw a new light and began to advertise, while old-time advertisers made larger appropriations and gave greater heed to the almost limitless power of publicity.

The result is everywhere in evidence. The confidence displayed by heavy advertising begat confidence. The optimism of advertisers created optimism, and the pessimists slunk back into their holes and pulled the holes in after them—permanently buried face downward, as is the just desert of every man who becomes a pessimist in America.

Many men who at first did not see just how advertising could help their individual business, nevertheless they, too, if broad in vision and patriotic in spirit, began to advertise, following the Government's advice, and soon they felt a pride in being numbered among the business leaders who were doing their part toward bringing prosperity to the country and thus helping to destroy the seeds of Bolshevism, which fructify in poverty soils and which die in soils where prosperity is flourishing.

Largely as an outcome of this splendid work, vigorously conducted by the Secretary of Labor and to whom great credit is due, everyone now realizes that the country has taken the right road at the forks, and instead of traveling toward the land of poverty and anarchy, is headed straight on the road to the land of abounding national prosperity, and this glorious change is largely due to the power of advertising, which created an air of optimism, and as a nation thinketh in its heart, so is it. The nation is now thinking in terms of publicity-created prosperity, and it realizes as never before that advertising is the great power which has saved us from stagnation and unemployment, and that advertising, big, broad and intelligent advertising, will keep the nation traveling safely on the road of prosperity.

Advertising is, therefore, as so strongly presented by the Federal Government, a work of patriotism as well as of enlightened selfish business interest.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE SHOULD BE ADOPTED SEPARATE FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

HAD the proposed treaty between Great Britain, the United States and France never been coupled with the idea of a league of nations, the American people would, we are sure, have almost unanimously favored it. It would, of course, have been opposed by the pro-Germans, who are still hoping that some day Germany may again be able to become a world murderer. But, broadly speaking, the people of the entire country would have enthusiastically favored a treaty by which Great Britain and America agreed to stand by France in case of any unjustified attack by Germany.

Notwithstanding the complications involved in the League of Nations as presented in connection with this treaty, the treaty itself, we believe, should be promptly adopted, separate entirely from the League, and Great Britain and France and America should stand with a united front against all of the machinations and deviltries of Germany, whose people are still boasting that they will yet conquer France and control the entire continent of Europe, and will then begin the final struggle of Teutons against Anglo-Saxons.

We believe that the League of Nations should be defeated as the most dangerous experiment ever undertaken by mankind. It is impossible to join the League of Nations without signing away our independence and our sovereignty, and permitting the backward nations of the world, the black races and the yellow races and heathen lands to dictate our policies. But there is no such danger in the Tripartite Treaty between Britain, France and the United States. That is a justifiable alliance for a specific purpose to protect ourselves and civilization, while protecting France, against another outburst of barbarism.

If France be given this assurance of permanent protection against Germany, it will rapidly recover its morale and be stimulated in the rebuilding of its fortunes. With the backing of the United States and Great Britain against a possible outbreak in Germany every business interest in France will be stimulated. The people will be able to carry their tremendous burden of indebtedness and regain their former power and wealth.

We owe this to France and we owe it to ourselves to save the country which, in co-operation with Great Britain and Belgium and Italy, saved us from destruction by Germany. Had France yielded in the early days of the war, we today would be under the domination of the accursed power of Germany, for with France defeated Great Britain would have had to succumb, and we must ever bear in mind the recent statement of Admiral Sims, that with the British fleet destroyed, not even 10,000,000 soldiers in this country and 30,000,000 tons of shipping could have saved us from defeat by Germany.

In protecting France, therefore, we are but protecting ourselves. This treaty should be put through entirely separate and distinct from the League of Nations. It should have no bearing on or connection with that proposed League.

If President Wilson would submit it to Congress absolutely without relation to the League, we believe it would be overwhelmingly adopted.

The people of this country as a whole are in hearty and enthusiastic sympathy with France. They want to stand by France, because they know that France is the outpost of our civilization and safety. Except for the pro-Germans and the anti-English, comprising a small but noisy element, our people as a whole are in hearty sympathy with Great Britain. They recognize that the close affiliation of these two great Anglo-Saxon Christian nations is absolutely essential to the safety of the world and to the advancement of Christianity throughout the world. These are the things for which Great Britain and the United States stand. United in sympathy and enduring friendship, they can largely mold the destiny of the world for good. The safety of the world would be tremendously endangered by any spirit of ill-will between the United States and Great Britain. It is well, therefore, that England and France and the United States should stand together in close affiliation and in connection with the French situation should form a definite alliance for the protection of France against Germany.

Let this be done, and there is no need for the League of Nations.

\$10,000,000,000 INCREASE IN NATIONAL BANK RESOURCES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

THAT the war has brought enormous prosperity to the United States while impoverishing much of Europe is strikingly brought out by a statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency, which shows the tremendous growth of wealth in the United States since the beginning of the war four and a half years ago, and the enormous business expansion concurrent with and incidental to the prosecution of hostilities. Since 1913 there has been practically a \$10,000,000,000 increase in national bank resources, a greater growth in the last six years than in the preceding 47 years, resources now being \$20,827,000,000, according to the returns of national banks under the call of May 12, which have just been compiled. This aggregate exceeds by \$783,000,000 the resources reported on December 31 last, which were then the greatest reported in the history of the national banking system. Furthermore, it exceeds the resources of March 4 of this year by \$807,000,000, and those of May 10, 1918, by \$2,575,000,000.

Continuing, the Comptroller says: The official records show that the increase in resources since the call of August 9, 1913, six years ago, has been nearly \$10,000,000,000, or to be exact, \$9,948,000,000. This huge increase has taken place concurrently with the successful flotation and collection of about \$25,000,000,000 of Government bonds and short term obligations, the majority of which it appears were placed through the agency of the national banks.

With this vast increase in resources and responsibilities our national banks have enjoyed a greater immunity from failure than ever before, the record showing, in the past 18 months, or since January 1, 1918, only two small national bank failures in the entire country.

Deposits May 12, 1919, amounted to \$15,903,000,000, an increase over May 10, 1918, of \$1,518,000,000, and an increase over March 4, 1919, of \$604,000,000.

Loans and discounts on May 12, 1919, amounted to \$9,904,000,000, an increase since March 4 of \$213,000,000, and since May of last year, \$644,000,000.

The cash on hand and due from Federal Reserve banks on May 12, 1919, was \$1,926,000,000, the largest balance ever reported, an increase of \$67,000,000 since March 4 this year and of \$186,000,000 since May of a year ago.

League of Nations Would Hardly Command a Roll Call Except for Mr. Wilson's Power

By P. H. WHALEY.

Washington, D. C., July 7.

On Thursday, at noon, it is announced, the President will present in person to the Senate the Peace Treaty, and with it the treaty providing for a triple alliance of France, Great Britain and the United States.

The two instruments in conjunction, it is admitted, mark the end of the accepted and supposedly imperishable foreign policy of the nation as handed down by the fathers. "Dropping the Pilot" is doubtless the most powerful cartoon ever drawn. Put in place of Bismarck the Constitution and Washington's warnings, bring the other figure up to date, and the cartoon would visualize as it has not yet been visualized the tragic significance of the new era in American diplomacy which it is proposed to adopt.

By making operation of the French Treaty, even after ratification by the American Senate, definitely subject to submission to and approval by the League of Nations, President Wilson, it is asserted here, formally acknowledged that the power to make and abrogate treaties in the name of the United States rests finally not in the American Congress, but in an international council at Geneva. Eminent lawyers assert that this is ultra vires and that there is no power in Washington authorized or empowered to change the constitutional method of making treaties, which can only be done by amendment of the Constitution itself. Any individual State could refuse to be bound by an obligation entered into by the Federal Government palpably beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government by the several States. The Constitution cannot be amended by indirection.

Senator Borah calls the French treaty "the premature obituary of the League of Nations as a League of Peace." It is asserted by the President that it is nothing more than an agreement to do what the nation would be required to do anyhow under the terms of the League Covenant. It is admitted, in other words, that far from war being beyond the vision of the League, it is provided for in advance. There can be no peace unless there is force to compel it. In view of this, it is being asked if it is fair to call the league a League for Peace. Synagogue or policeman, high tribunal of international justice or a hybrid Cossack, it cannot be both. Let the nation at least know the identity of the bride.

In this connection considerable importance is ascribed to a dispatch from Paul Scott Mowrer to the Chicago News. He points out that all the American delegates in Paris, including the President, are returning sadly disillusioned. "They came to Europe expecting to apply liberal principles and what is generally known as idealism. They go home admitting frankly that these principles simply cannot be applied to the world in its present condition." Mr. Mowrer goes on to say:

"The axioms of international politics which have perhaps made the deepest impressions on our representatives are the following:

"1. No nation will voluntarily act against what it considers its own best interests.

"2. In affairs of States material interests will take precedence over moral interests, although the latter are not negligible.

"3. The rights of small or weak nations are only such as large and powerful nations may accord them.

"4. No powerful nation is at present willing to cede the least jot of its full sovereignty.

"5. Therefore, no league of nations with supernational authority is now possible.

"6. In the present state of civilization no nation can afford to intrust its safety to the good-will of others. If strong, it must show readiness to defend itself; if weak, it must seek strong protectors.

"7. Changes in the present relations between the nations can come about only slowly and as a natural growth.

"There is nothing pessimistic or cynical about these axioms with which our representatives have now become so fully acquainted. They simply depict the world as it is. In order to

better existing conditions, one must first understand them. In the momentous decisions which the people of the United States are now called upon to make, these realistic fundamentals will not be lost sight of by those who really feel responsible for the nation's future."

What Mr. Mowrer says is what the most cautious men in Washington think. But most of them have been caught in the maelstrom of politics. The League is the President's pet, his hobby, and the President is the sole asset of the Democratic party. To question the infallibility of his utterances or doubt the pure wisdom of his acts is to knock the keystone from the arch. Therefore, on with the experiment and trust to God that it will not be fatal to the country!

There has been forced upon Democratic Senators, in other words, an espousal of the League whether they like it or not. It is their business to take their medicine and smile as they swallow. Take away the President's advocacy of the League, and it would not have enough votes in the Senate to demand a roll call.

It has been pointed out that one of the grave menaces of the League, even in its incipency, was the likelihood of its estranging the British and American peoples. It is known, of course, that for some weeks past the London papers have been filled with editorial and news articles lamenting the very obvious cooling in Anglo-American relations. The leading editorial in the London Sunday Times of June 15 was headed "Undercurrents—A Menace to Anglo-Saxon Unity." It says, in part:

"It is, of course, recognizable that Americans should look upon the League of Nations, and most particularly on Article X, which pledges the signatories to preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of all the other members, with the gravest suspicion. This clause, as they realize, sounds the death-knell of the Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal article of American faith. Englishmen who fail to appreciate the depth of American resentment at this discovery should recall their own uneasiness as to the precise meaning President Wilson attached to his phrase 'freedom of the seas.' Americans who have hitherto treasured their freedom from foreign entanglements or commitments are not unnaturally dubious as to the complications into which any really close alliance with the far-flung British Empire may involve them, and consequently possibly find British acceptance of the League of Nations proposal a more or less useful weapon with which to combat their President's idealism."

When Lloyd George in reporting the treaty to Parliament mentioned the League of Nations there was great laughter, but the Premier urged that it be given a serious trial.

Would a recrudescence of anti-British propaganda be a high price to pay for the League, even if it were a good League? It is a thought worth considering.

It has been charged by Senator Borah on the floor of the Senate that the League is the child of international finance, nourished and protected by international financiers who expect to use it as a collecting agency and as the instrument for making good their policies of exploitation. This charge had been exaggerated and magnified, and is likely to give incorrect impressions. International finance does favor the League, and is doubtless supplying money for propaganda in favor of it. That is but natural, since the relation between capital as we know it and civilization is close. The right to own property is civilization, in one sense, and the inability to own it is Bolshevism in acute form. International finance has vast investments to protect, as has domestic finance in every country, and stability is protection. The premiers of the great nations have come into court and said that the League is the sole device they have for assuring stability. Finance, therefore, had its back to the wall. But there is no evidence available to show that finance would not be even more pleased with some other method of producing stability, if it had a choice. International finance is a term most awe-inspiring, but it need not be

loaded with burdens to which it is not justly entitled. It, too, can sometimes be driven into a hole.

The fact simply is that Europe is in chaos, potentially if not actively, and it sees no hope in the future unless the United States throws its vast power into the balance to preserve order. The President has promised that assistance from the United States, but only if accepted in the form of a League of Nations. For Europe there could be but one answer. She had to have the help of the United States on any terms. But the amazement of Europe was brought about by the fact that the President's method called for a fuller participation than Europe had dared ask. Few had dreamed that the President himself would propose an abandonment of America's traditional attitude. They hoped for and had a right to hope for generosity from the United States; they were to learn that America's yearning, as stated by the President, was not to be generous merely, but to make a supreme sacrifice, without counting the cost.

The League Covenant represents that supreme sacrifice, just as surely as it represents an engagement that is made "without counting the cost."

Americans do not fear uncharted seas. Their daring is proverbial. But when it is proposed to revoke the landing of the Pilgrims, to annul the epochs of achievement in which free government was won in the meeting-houses of New England, to declare the Declaration of Independence out of date, and abrogate, unconstitutionally, the Constitution, it is not remarkable that patriotic men refuse to be dazzled by the brilliance of the President and turn for safer counsel to the precepts of the fathers.

But the brilliancy of the President, nevertheless, his idealism, his yearning for peace, even though it be purchased at the price of Americanism itself, has fired the imagination of many. Like the women of Italy, who, when Savonarola spoke, tossed into the fire their jewels and precious belongings, so many, under the spell of the President's eloquence, are ready to throw their birthright and the nation's birthright into the European volcano. "Let us be unselfish" is their cry, and the unselfishness they propose is the unselfishness of ruin and disaster. Charity begins at home.

The likelihood still is that the Senate will retain its clarity of judgment and add reservations to the treaty before ratifying. It will then vote to accept the treaty, but not without misgivings. The ratification will be a ratification of optimism, a triumph of hope over experience, a magnificent gamble with Americanism in the hope that the world will benefit. But it will not be a gamble with everything at stake. The reservations will prevent that. They will conserve the right, at least, to withdraw from the League if it proves to be other than is promised. The chance will be left to recover the patrimony.

That, at least, is the outlook today, as it was a week ago. But no man can tell what the President, whose political artistry is unsurpassed, may be able to bring about. One thing at least is certain, and that is that after Thursday the cards will be on the table and the engagements America is asked to make an open book. **The precipice is wide enough and deep enough for those who want to see it. There is no help for those who will not see.**

Louisville Building Operations Expected to Total \$8,000,000 for Next Nine Months.

Louisville, Ky., July 7.—[Special].—Major building operations, actually under way or planned for the next nine months, will be conducted in Louisville at an aggregate cost of more than \$8,000,000, according to estimates made from the best information obtainable from local architects and contractors.

Some of the contemplated construction, notably of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, the Baptist Theological Seminary and the Baptist Hospital, is dependent upon the raising of funds for which campaigns are being conducted with every assurance of success. While a great deal of the proposed building will not be started until spring, a fair share of it will be completed before the coming winter, according to present plans.

More industrial construction is contemplated in Louisville than in any other Southern city of its class, according to a Government representative who recently visited this city. In the meantime, a "Build a Home" campaign is under way.

The housing situation in Louisville is such that a great amount of home building in the immediate future is imperative. At least 500 houses must be put up at once to relieve the immediate prob-

lem, and 2500 will be required to restore the city to its normal housing capacity, builders and real estate men declare.

The directorate of the Louisville Board of Trade at a meeting held July 2 agreed to sponsor an "Own Your Own Home" campaign in Louisville. It was requested to take this action by a delegation composed of representatives of the principal civic organizations of the city.

President Thomas Floyd Smith will name a general committee to work out the plans of the campaign in Louisville, which it is estimated will cost about \$30,000. "Own Your Own Home" headquarters will be established in the central business section, and the campaign will be carried out on the recommendation of the directors of the Board of Trade along the lines of the plan promulgated by the United States Department of Labor.

It is hoped to stabilize building costs by pledging owners of building material to be content with only a moderate profit, by pledging building trade organizations to seek no wage advance for a given period, by pledging banks and building and loan societies to loan a larger per cent. on the appraised valuation of property when the Board of Trade committee has guaranteed the estimate of costs put on proposed dwellings is the true cost and not inflated valuation given for the purpose of securing a large loan.

Work of organizing the campaign will begin at once.

Among the major building operations in prospect are the following:

The Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Co. will begin in the spring to construct an eight or ten-story building at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

One of the most modern banking buildings in the South will be constructed, probably in the spring, by the National Bank of Kentucky.

In order to accommodate its truck and auto department, the Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Co. will add a two-story building to its plant at a probable cost of \$100,000.

Masons are raising a \$1,000,000 fund in Kentucky for the construction of a "Widows' and Orphans' Home to replace its present home at 2d and Bloom streets. It will include an administration building, chapel, schools, dormitories, industrial and vocational building, hospital and power and heating plant. Joseph & Joseph, Louisville architects, have drawn plans.

At an estimated cost of \$300,000, a Baptist hospital will be constructed on Barrett avenue as soon as a fund being solicited for that purpose has been raised. About \$149,000 has been contributed.

Interests connected with J. Greenberg are contemplating the erection of a \$1,500,000 hotel either at 3d and Chestnut streets or at 3d street and Broadway.

A Scottish Rite Cathedral, to cost at least \$500,000, is planned by Louisville Masons, who have purchased the Tavern Club site.

The Baptist Theological Seminary has acquired a site and is raising a fund for construction estimated to cost \$1,000,000. Among the buildings erected will be college buildings, dormitories and administration building.

The Atherton Realty Co. will start this month on the construction of an 11-story addition to the Atherton Building, estimated to cost \$200,000.

The Crescent Hotel is now building an addition of 30 rooms.

The Frank Fehr Ice & Cold Storage Co. will build a brick and concrete addition costing \$750,000. It is hoped to have this work completed by fall, according to latest reports. The Fehr interests plan the construction of a nine-story apartment-house at 3d and Avery streets, the estimated cost of which is \$600,000.

The Intersouthern Realty Co. will spend approximately \$500,000 enlarging the lobby of the 19-story Intersouthern building and installing additional elevators.

A \$400,000 storage warehouse will be built soon by the American Storage Warehouse Co., for which Capt. B. B. Davis is architect.

In addition to the above, miscellaneous construction planned or under way includes the following: Mittingly-Hubbard Motor Co., service station, \$75,000; the Lewis Candy Co., a \$16,000 factory.

Among the construction of dwellings in Louisville are included the following: Consolidated Realty Co., 50 houses, \$5000 to \$16,000 each, total \$200,000; 50 under construction; E. E. Perry, brick-veneer structure, \$6500.

The construction in Louisville of a public auditorium also seems certain. The city has a \$267,000 fund for this project.

Increasing Demand, Shortage in Cars and Advancing Prices Noted in Lumber Trade.

LETTERS FROM MANY LEADING LUMBER MEN THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AS TO PRESENT CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR FALL.

MANY of the leading lumber men of the South, in special reports to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as to the present condition and the outlook of the lumber trade, show that the demand is already in excess of the production and of transportation facilities available for quick handling. Owing to almost unprecedented rains for three or four months, lumbering operations have been seriously hampered, and with great scarcity and high prices of labor the cost of lumber is tending steadily toward higher figures. Within the last thirty days there has been noticed a growing shortage of cars, and now lumber dealers are anticipating much difficulty in deliveries. Building operations of all kinds are rapidly increasing, and the lumber producers warn contractors and prospective builders that for some years to come lumber will probably tend to advance, since labor and every other factor in sawmill work is increasing in cost. Not a single report indicates the slightest expectation of any lower prices. Already the home demand is outrunning the current output, and as soon as ocean shipping is available an enormous demand from Europe is anticipated. At present the freight rates abroad are almost prohibitive of much trade, although even these exorbitant figures do not entirely block foreign trade. One large lumber operator reports ocean rates at \$60 per thousand feet.

All of the information given in this unusually interesting symposium confirms the position taken by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, when months ago it began its vigorous campaign to Build Now, on the ground that the cost of all construction work would tend upward rather than downward. The following letters will prove of special interest to all business men, for the lumber trade is typical of conditions which must soon affect every industry:

Stumpage, Labor and Transportation Fix Price of Lumber, Which, in Face of International Demand, Cannot Recede for Many Years.

Francis E. Waters,
President.

John Walter Smith,
Vice-President.
Surry Lumber Co.,

Parker D. Dix,
Secy. and Treas.

Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It is perhaps true that the Southern States have had the advantage of cheaper labor for a great many years than any other section of the United States, which conditions have made it possible for industries in that part of the country to produce at correspondingly less cost.

With the war came the demand for labor in other sections, at very much higher prices than were being paid in the South, with the result that hundreds of thousands of those who had been employed in that section left it for new and more profitable fields.

I am therefore of the opinion that today, whilst the scale of wages in the South may not be fully commensurate with those of some other sections of the country, they have very materially increased, and this increase is continuing; but the scarcity of labor is perhaps being more keenly felt there than in any other section. This bears very hard upon the lumber industries of the South, which, by reason of the fact that lumber was not conceded by the Federal Government to be "an essential" product in a general sense during the war, made the production of lumber

during that period exceedingly unattractive to the manufacturers thereof, and afforded no opportunity for them to pay their employees wages commensurate with those being paid in other sections, and great numbers of their employees joined the exodus, and they have not up to this returned in any great numbers.

There has been some criticism of the high prices at which lumber is selling now, but for reasons given above, lumber has not been produced during the past two or three years in anything like the quantities previous thereto. The higher prices of the present are stimulating the manufacturers to make a greater effort to produce, but they find a great scarcity of labor, and perhaps they have not yet realized the possibility of having to confront the situation of paying a still higher wage scale in order to induce those who have gone to other sections to return to them; in other words, they are having to compete with the wages that are being paid by the larger corporations, whether it be engaged in manufacture or otherwise, in order to induce them to return.

Therefore, it is apparent that the tendency of the cost of production in that section is not downward, but upward.

Another item which enters largely into the marketing of lumber is the cost of transportation, and there is a strong probability of increased cost of the product laid down at the point of consumption.

It may also be said today that one engaged in the purchase and sale of lumber might as well lose sight of the old pictures of boards, planks and timbers, etc., and realize that what they are actually buying and selling now is stumpage, labor and transportation, and any thoughtful man that has given consideration to the present situation dare not predict lower prices for either stumpage, labor or transportation, and nearly the entire cost of lumber is made up of these three items.

What I have said of lumber can be said of nearly all of the products that enter into building construction, of which there is much to be done not only in this country, but in Europe, and for which we have yet scarcely felt the beginning of the demands that are yet to come. Some lumber is going to Europe; in fact, all is going for which space can be secured, notwithstanding the fact that ocean freight alone is costing about \$60 per 1000 feet, and upon some kinds of lumber even more than this. I am of the opinion that it will be many years before the values of lumber can materially recede.

It would therefore seem, judging from this, that building construction in Europe is far and away in excess of its present cost in this country.

F. E. WATERS, President.

High Prices Will Prevail for Long Time to Come.

Homochitto Lumber Co.

Brookhaven, Miss., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We would not undertake to indicate what prices might prevail on lumber next year, but, looking at the matter in a broad way, we can see no chance for a material decline in the price of lumber for a long time to come. The domestic demand is already far in excess of the available supply, and many mills are now in such shape they will be unable to consider further orders for a great many items for the next three or four months.

Operating conditions are still unsatisfactory, and there is no indication of resumption of activity on a normal basis at any time in the near future. The demand from the railroads has been negligible up to this time, yet there are no stocks available at the mills.

Considering the enormous foreign demand that will undoubtedly assert itself now that the peace treaty has been signed, and which demand for the next couple of years will likely be far above normal, we feel that we are justified in our conclusions that high prices for lumber will prevail for a long time to come.

E. J. HURST,

General Sales Manager.

"Great Shortage of Labor" Given as One Reason Why High Prices for Building Materials Will Continue.

Morgan Millwork Co.,
Manufacturers and Distributors Doors, Sash, Blinds.
J. E. Morgan, C. A. Hanscom, S. S. Foote,
President. Vice-Prest. and Gen. Mgr. Secy. and Treas.

Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

There are so many matters that today confront the manufacturers and jobbers (of which we are one) that it is almost hopeless to attempt to do any more than scratch the surface by correspondence. Our concern has been located in Baltimore for the past 25 years. We have been in the manufacturing business for fully 50 years, and never in our experience have we been confronted with such unusual conditions. With the high cost of everything pertaining to our line, which in ordinary times would have the tendency to curtail buying and would almost lead one to believe that the manufacturing and distributing of our goods would cause abnormal profits, still the excessive cost of everything that goes into our merchandise has practically placed us in a position where we can hardly make a reasonable return on our investments, even with the unusual high prices.

The demand instead of falling off seems to stimulate the great pressure for millwork, caused by the lack of building for the past few years. During the activities of war home building as well as investment building was absolutely shut off. Our great and glorious country, however, has gone ahead and has reached the point where demand today is greater than the supply. The great fear that the business man has had in this country, on account of the surplus of labor by bringing the soldiers home too soon, has not materialized. There is a great shortage of labor, and so the result is that the excess costs in our particular line are necessarily going to remain, especially with our country developing as it is. We are short nearly 2,000,000 homes; the banks, we understand, are loaning more freely on mortgages. This is especially true in the middle West, and we see no reason to doubt that this country, from the standpoint of building materials, is going to be very active.

MORGAN MILLWORK Co.
By S. S. Foote.

Cogent Reasons Why Prices for Building Materials Cannot Decline.

Paul E. Chalfoux, Rhodes Boykin, R. N. Hawkins,
President. Vice-Prest. and Gen. Mgr. Secy. and Treas.
Kirkpatrick Lumber & Timber Co.
Birmingham, Ala., July 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

For the past three months we have had buyers in the mill sections, endeavoring to secure stock to supply our trade, and we have found it extremely difficult to place orders. There is little or no stock on hand with the mills, and what stock there is available is very badly broken. One has to take what he can get instead of buying what he wants. We find the mills running from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of their capacity, due partly to labor conditions and partly to the bad weather which has prevailed in the South for the past three or four months. Throughout Alabama and Mississippi it has rained for a large part of five months. The weather reports state that in the mill sections around Birmingham during the month of May it rained 25 out of 31 days, consequently the mills are behind with the orders which they have booked, and are reluctant to accept any business until they can clean up their old contracts, of which they have a great many. The amount of business booked during the first four months of the year was just a little short of normal, but the production has been from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. below normal; therefore, when the month of May found an increased demand for lumber, which further increased during the month of June, the buyers and consumers in the North found that there was a great deal less lumber produced than usual, making it difficult indeed to secure stock.

Try as hard as they will, it seems that the mills are not able to secure their normal output of lumber, and with a severe car shortage facing us this fall we cannot see how there can possibly be a lowering in the price of lumber, or any other building material, for that matter. The railroad and export business, which has been

a great factor in the price of lumber, has amounted to practically nothing since the armistice was signed. If it had been normal, it would have made it almost impossible to secure, for prompt shipment, lumber of any size or kind. We are in hopes that the mills during the months of July, August and September will be able to operate at a greater capacity than they have heretofore. It is absolutely necessary for them to do this in order to take care of a fair amount of the fall requirements of the retail trade, not to mention the export demand or the railroad needs for lumber. The prices of lumber are going to be higher, as there isn't any stock to speak of, and the demand is increasing every day. There will, in our opinion, be an adjustment in the difference between the prices of various grades. For instance, the higher grades are practically unobtainable, making it necessary to use a lower grade as a substitute. This will cause the lower grades to advance in price.

We do not see how anyone can figure out that the prices of construction material are going to be lowered. All of us admit that there are something like 1,000,000 homes required in the United States at the present time, and these homes can, of course, not be built without lumber of some description. One only has to look at the building permits and compare them with the same months of last year to see how much we have progressed along this line.

Up to about 30 days ago it was a very easy matter to secure all the cars one required for loading lumber and other commodities, which would certainly indicate that business was not at that time normal. However, it is now becoming more difficult every day to secure proper equipment for loading, and this fall, when the crops begin to move, we look for one of the biggest car shortages in the history of the country. The railroads have not built any cars in a great many years, and a number of cars have gone into the discard.

The man who is wise will certainly place his requirements at the earliest possible moment for everything in the building material line. As far as this company is concerned, we do not propose to sell anything for future delivery, but are only offering such stock as we can get loaded promptly or which we have already moving, for the reason that we cannot say with any degree of certainty what our mills will be able to produce, and when.

For three months we have been preaching the doctrine of "Buy wisely and build now," as we have had men watching the mills for three months to see what they could do, and this observation, compared with the experience of our own mills, has proven to us there would be a shortage of lumber. Many people, however, would not believe these statements, because they have in the past always been able to buy lumber at this time of the year cheaper than at any other time, and they preferred to be governed by their experiences in the past rather than recognize the new conditions.

We want to say, in closing, that a man who does not buy his materials now will not be able to get them this fall, even though he does pay the price, on account of the car shortage, which will increase in severity from day to day.

RHODES BOYKIN,
Vice-President and General Manager.

Nothing to Indicate Lower Lumber Prices.

John H. Kirby, President. B. F. Bonner, Vice-Prest. and Gen. Mgr.
Kirby-Bonner Lumber Co.
Harry T. Kendall, General Sales Agent.

Houston, Tex., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Your query as to whether lumber will be cheaper in a year or so from now is too big a question for us to answer, taking into consideration the entire industrial situation. But viewing the lumber industry alone I will venture the opinion that lumber will not be lower than the present going market. If we did not take another order it would take us 90 days to accumulate a normal stock, so that the probable car shortage means little or nothing to us outside of disrupting our shipping organization and disappointing our customers. There cannot possibly be accumulated a normal stock at Southern pine mills this year, and as long as stocks are short and the demand is heavy, as indicated very truthfully by your Jacksonville correspondent, there isn't anything to indicate lowering prices.

HARRY T. KENDALL, General Sales Agent.

No Substantial Reduction in Building Costs Expected for Some Time, Possibly Years.

Jno. L. Kaul, Prest. and Treas.

Kaul Lumber Co.

B. P. Head, Secretary.

Birmingham, Ala., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Out of our own experience and observation over the past 18 months and up to the present time we have formed an opinion which coincides very closely with that expressed by your correspondent. We might add the statement that one other reason for the advance in the wholesale price of lumber over the past six months is the fact that having been released from artificial restrictions, it promptly began the natural upward movement necessary to place it again upon the usual comparative relationship with other important commodities, both competitive and non-competitive, which up to the present time have all been on a very much higher price level than was the case with lumber.

We do not care to accept the responsibility of advising anyone what to do, and especially at a time when there are many new and uncertain factors in the situation; nevertheless, we consider it very doubtful whether there will be any substantial reduction in the cost of building for some time to come, and possibly for several years. Our reasons for this opinion are very well set out in the report enclosed with your letter.

We might say also that your correspondent is eminently correct in his statement that lumber manufacturers are not enjoying the degree of prosperity that present lumber prices might indicate. Only a small part of their unfilled business has been taken on these prices, and with the increased cost of the product, and the fact that they are unable to operate their plants under anything like normal conditions, and, further, taking into account the extent to which they must share profits with the Government, the net results are actually little if any better than was the case before the war. It cannot be truthfully stated that if building costs are excessive, lumber is to blame, or that the lumbermen are reaping any great harvest at this time.

J. H. EDDY, Manager.

No Reason for Postponing Building Operations.

D. O. Anderson, Prest., Marion, S. C.

W. B. Roper, Secy., Treas.

Vice-Presidents—G. L. Hume, Suffolk, Va.; G. I. Buell, Spring Hope, N. C.; F. P. Prettyman, Summerville, S. C.

The North Carolina Pine Association, Inc.

Norfolk, Va., July 5, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

There has been a decided change in the outlook for the lumber industry during the past month. There is now an excellent demand for all kinds of building lumber. As a matter of fact, in this producing territory the demand is in excess of the ability of the manufacturers to supply. Labor is scarce and continues very inefficient, and the mills are unable to turn out more than 50 or 60 per cent. of their normal output. Naturally, with the increase in demand and the scarcity of supply, prices have stiffened and lumber is selling at several dollars per thousand feet higher than it was a month or two ago. We do not believe there is any prospect of lower prices on lumber for several years. The country is admittedly in need of houses and industrial buildings of various sorts, and several years will be required to fill this need. We do not see any reason for postponing building operations unless they can be postponed indefinitely.

W. B. ROOPER, Secretary-Treasurer.

No Immediate Prospect of Decline.

M. A. Henderson, President.

R. M. Molpus, Secy. and Treas.

Henderson-Molpus Company.

Philadelphia, Miss., July 3, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have been more or less inclined to believe the prices would decline after the armistice was signed, but on account of the scarcity of all supplies, especially lumber, and the shortage of labor, no stock at the mills or on the yards, we cannot see anything except as high or higher prices for the next twelve months on lumber, and believe that those who are in need of buildings will not save money by waiting, unless they expect to wait several years.

R. H. MOLPUS.

"Buy Now" Unhesitatingly Advised.

V. M. Scanlan, President.

G. L. Hawkins, Vice-President.

J. B. Semmes, Secy. and Treas.

The Lamar Lumber Co., Inc.

Clyde, Miss., July 3, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The public is under great misapprehension in respect of the present situation in lumber, and inevitably accuses the manufacturer of making undue profit. Such a conclusion on the part of the public is far from the truth. We have been in the lumber business a number of years, and never before have we found business so difficult to do and operations of all kind so perplexing.

Labor is not only very scarce and high, but as a whole more inefficient than we have ever known it. The business is scarcely netting at this time the fair remuneration that the invested capital deserves, not to speak of the tremendous toil and effort required.

We believe that it is a great mistake on the part of those who desire to build to defer it in the hope that lumber will decline. Stocks are shot to pieces, production continues low, the majority of the mills finding it difficult to operate on full time, while the cost of everything that goes into lumber either continues as high as ever or is constantly advancing. Take stumpage, for instance: Right here in the heart of the yellow pine district of Mississippi a large deal was consummated last week at \$2 higher than anything like it has ever sold for. This timber was bought by a large mill owner, who cannot hope to cut a stick of it in five years. It is easy to determine what the carrying charges and taxes will be through such a period and to figure the cost of stumpage at the end of the five-year period when the operator will begin to cut it. This purchase will set a new high price on all future timber sales in this section, and we look for it to go higher. Lumber is advancing now rapidly, some items being higher than any of the craft ever expected them to be. The truth is, there is practically no lumber to offer, except the equivalent of that cut from day to day, and the current production is not nearly equal to the current requirements. The export demand is beginning to assert itself, and such demand has created for itself a price basis even higher than that governing domestic trade. Moreover, there is very little railroad material being bought, and as soon as that demand is felt, which will not be long delayed, and which we believe will come contemporaneously with very large export requirements, we feel that the price thus resultant will astound both operator and consumer.

We look for a further advance in wages rather than a decline. A decline in wages can scarcely be expected until necessity commodities decline, and there is no evidence or thought of anything like that at the present time. Unless all signs fail, the price of lumber is yet much below the maximum that inherent conditions will drive it to.

We are giving you our very best judgment in the premises, and write not a word with the thought of encouraging buying of the product. We could sell many times more than we have to offer at the seller's price. We are simply stating the facts for such use as you desire to make of them and for information of those of your readers who may be interested. If we should be asked to advise any prospective buyer of lumber, we should unhesitatingly say "Buy now."

V. M. SCANLAN, President.

Believes Price of Lumber Will Materially Advance.

Manasota Lumber Corporation.

R. Lancaster Williams, President.

P. C. Warwick, General Manager.

W. J. Parrish, Vice-President.

J. E. Whitney, Secy. and Treas.

Manasota, Fla., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We believe the price of lumber will materially advance for the next few months to come. This is due to the fact that lumber held its own on a very weak market, and any upward tendency in other lines leads us to believe that lumber prices, which have stiffened and advanced considerably, should continue to do so during a reasonable length of time. We believe it will be some few months yet before it reaches the high-water mark.

In my humble opinion, Southern pine has never brought the price it should.

P. C. WARWICK, General Manager.

Broad Survey of Situation Nationally Shows Lumber Stocks Low and Prices Likely to Advance.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.
Officers:

John H. Kirby, President, Houston, Tex.
John W. Blodgett, First Vice-Prest., Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. H. Bloedel, Second Vice-Prest., Seattle, Wash.
George N. Harder, Treasurer, Rib Lake, Wis.
Wilson Compton, Secretary-Manager, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We enclose extracts from our recent news letters which we believe reflect the situation without prejudice. They represent a variety of sources, as you may note.

In the news letter of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, which is the largest one of that important lumber-producing section of the country, under date of June 22, these statements are made: "Producers of West Coast lumber are oversold. Mill stocks are depleted. Heavily restricted immediate production is certain because of the need of extensive repairs during July and August. Notwithstanding the heavy volume of business booked and offering, the industry as a whole is not prosperous. Costs are again showing disposition to pyramid." And more to the same effect.

In the Southern pine field, it is reported by a prominent lumber paper, more and more business is being placed with the manufacturers and without prices being considered, the one factor being the ability of the manufacturer to ship quickly. "Retailers realize that they are going to be confronted with a great demand for lumber this fall, and are stocking up all possible. There have been advances in many items this week, and there is every indication of further advances." It is also said that with the signing of the peace treaty more business will open up, thus creating a still greater demand for building materials.

So long as the cost of labor remains what it is—and that is very high in the lumber industry—prices cannot go down appreciably, and it is not likely that the price of labor will decrease until commodities go down. Commodities cannot go down much with labor high, and thus one reasons in a circle. It will take a long time and a gradual readjustment to make much of a change, and every authority seems to agree upon a new high-price level all around.

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
E. A. Harrington, Assistant Secretary.

LUMBER MARKET UNCERTAIN AND STOCKS LOW.

Chicago, Ill., June 19.—Lumber buyers and prospective builders are finding themselves confronted by unprecedented conditions. They have been urged to build, and build now, and construction and reconstruction needs have been hammered into them from all sides. Just as they are convinced and are going into it in earnest they find that stocks at the mills and assembling places are out of assortment or almost depleted. Factory consumers have only recently waked up to the fact that stocks are low and have begun buying against their future needs. The result has been a general scramble on the part of consuming buyers and a consequent freakishness in the market with no fixed values.

The warnings of the past few months from manufacturers as to the threatened shortage of lumber have been regarded by many as propaganda to force up the prices, whereas, as a matter of fact, the conditions of stocks were rather understated. Not only upper-grade stock is very low, but the low grades have been drawn upon heavily. The demand for building materials has been prodigious, and many orders are now being returned unfilled. Production and shipment have both been running below orders for some time, and the recent slight decrease in orders has been simply the result of low stocks. In some sections there have been two buyers for every board, and the situation has been aggravated in the South the past few weeks by the heavy rains, which have made logging operations very difficult, and even impossible in some places. Labor shortage is also an important factor in some sections.

Although building operations have started at an enormous rate, with two or three times the volume of a year ago, the situation is in general far from satisfactory. In the first place, the buyer finds prices high and uncertain, and feels that advantage is being taken of him; the dealer himself does not know what the market

out of control of the producer and manufacturer, he will not feel justified in sending out his men to get new ones.

If the buyer realizes that the present topsy-turvy condition is out of control of the producer and manufacturer he will not feel that he is being victimized, but will know that the fault is partly his because he did not buy earlier when he was urged to do so, because he believed that prices would go down. Conditions will right themselves soon, but there is no indication that a lower price level will be reached in the near future.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK OPTIMISTIC.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—The National Federation of Construction Industries has just made known the result of its questionnaire sent to 1400 of the leading construction industries and related interests in the country, and an analysis of the answers confirms the fact that during the past few weeks **general business conditions have greatly improved and that the prospects for the future are bright.** The great majority of the answers strongly support the view that the present price level is here to stay for an indefinite period of time, and many believe that prices will go still higher.

PRICE CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK.

Chicago, Ill., June 12.—"It is my belief that the range of prices for the necessities of life will average little if any lower than at the present time," recently said Julius Rosenwald, head of the big Chicago mail-order house, Sears, Roebuck & Co., in discussing price tendencies. "Though there will be some exceptions, I do not look for a sudden or violent reduction of prices in the near future aside from those which have been artificially stimulated."

J. Ogden Armour makes a somewhat similar statement: "The greatest danger to our economic structure today arises from the failure of many to recognize a new and higher level of prices, based on permanently increased cost of labor and high taxation. Those who postpone building or buying in the hope of materially lower prices are speculating in the future misfortune of the nation."

And this word comes from Theodore N. Vail of American Telegraph & Telephone Co.: "A favorable factor to big construction is the present tremendous latent demand for buildings, commodities, labor and raw material, which is expected to bring on a period of intense activity and national prosperity. It is also well to consider that, excepting steel, the rise in the cost of building materials has been relatively small as compared with other commodities. The price of lumber in particular may easily go higher, and in view of the decreasing lumber supply may never get back to the low levels of 1913-14."

Lumber Not Yet Advanced in Keeping With Other Important Commodities.

J. E. Graves, Hosford, Fla., Prest.	Vice-Presidents.
D. G. Colt, Jacksonville, Fla., Treas.	L. A. Zirkle, Zirkle, Ga.
E. C. Harrell, Secretary.	E. L. More, River Falls, Ala.
Roy D. Fisk, Asst. Secretary.	W. C. Sherman, Fountain, Fla.

Board of Governors.
W. H. Dowling, Odessa, Fla.
E. V. Dunlevie, Allenhurst, Ga. J. R. McLane, Geneva, Ala.
Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association, Inc.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Weather and labor conditions, particularly the latter, account of fearful inefficiency, has increased the producing cost of lumber at a tremendous rate, but, even so, lumber has not shown anything like the increased selling cost of any other important commodity.

For your information, we are now having almost a record-breaking rain. The Weather Bureau advises us this morning that there has been almost seven inches of rainfall since 8 o'clock last night, and that if it continues at the present rate there will be considerably more than any previous record, the previous high record being nine inches in 24 hours.

We suggest that you make some investigation of the cost of producing lumber. You will not only be greatly surprised, but you can also inform your readers, which will be valuable information to the consuming public as well.

E. C. HARRELL, Secretary.

Will Price of Lumber Ever Decline?

The Long-Bell Lumber Co.

Kansas City, Mo., July 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The facts of the case are that the demand for lumber is, and, in our opinion, will continue to remain much greater than the supply for at least two years to come.

Stocks of lumber—every kind of wood—in the hands of manufacturers are very much below normal. The orders on file are very much above normal. Buying for fall requirements has not as yet begun. The railroads of this country are practically void of construction material, and this is also true of the car builders.

We have immense crops, bringing enormous prices, and we can see nothing which would indicate a decline in the price of lumber until all other commodities decline. Even then lumber will be about the last to decline, for the reason that there is not an average cut of more than eight years of Southern pine in the South at the present rate of production, and we believe that in five years there will not be enough lumber at Southern pine mills to take care of the demand south of the Mason-Dixon line on account of the extraordinary development which we are now having and expect to continue to have in the South.

All of Europe, South America and Australia are void of lumber of every kind. The only lumber available is a comparatively small amount up on the Baltic and Archangel, and a little in Sweden, but not enough to supply more than a very small part of the lumber which is needed immediately for reconstruction and industrial purposes.

A thousand feet of lumber will buy less of almost any commodity than it ever would before. The price of lumber is not relatively high.

W. M. BEEBE,

Manager Lumber Sales.

Sees Yellow Pine on Permanently High Basis.

R. W. Wier Lumber Co.

R. W. Wier, Prest. B. F. Bonner, Vice-Prest. T. P. Wier, Secy.-Treas.
J. E. Dodd, Sales Manager.

Houston, Tex., July 2, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Due to excessive bad weather and conditions created by the war, there has not been a normal production of yellow pine lumber in over a year, and the demand has exceeded production during that period, which has left the stocks of lumber at the mills substantially below normal.

Most of the mills have been operating for many years, and the timber in most instances is far removed from their manufacturing plants, and mill supplies and labor being also high, with the probability of their remaining so, leads us to the conclusion that yellow pine lumber will command a substantial price for the remainder of its life.

In about six years about 50 per cent. of the present production will be reduced 50 per cent., and the above, taken in connection with the large export and domestic demand already with us, and statistically should be with us for some time, forces us to the conclusion as above. The manufacturers of yellow pine lumber are using their best efforts to maintain production, but have been unable to do so, and the present prospect is that we will not see normal production this year.

Actual lumber going into a home or modest building represents but a small per cent. of the value of the building, probably not exceeding 15 per cent., and in the more expensive buildings the per cent. is less.

WIER LONG-LEAF LUMBER CO.,

R. W. Wier, President.

Higher Prices to Be Expected Rather Than Lower.

Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Co., Ltd.

Lutcher, La., July 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We see no reason for lower prices for cypress lumber. Shortage and inefficiency of labor, high wages, high cost of mill supplies, with consequent increase in cost of manufacture, added to the depleted stocks and excessive demand at home and abroad are, in our opinion, sufficient reasons for the prediction that higher prices are to be expected rather than lower.

A. G. GEARHEARD,

If Any Change Occurs in Price of Pine Lumber, Believes It Will Be Upward.

Peavy-Byrnes Lumber Co.

Shreveport, La., July 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It seems a little hard for the consumers of lumber and the public in general to reconcile the present high prices of Southern pine with the corresponding prices of other commodities. Economists who have studied the lumber situation for several years have practically all agreed that it was only a matter of a short time under normal conditions until the demand for Southern pine would exceed the supply, and when these conditions should come the public could naturally look for higher prices and more trouble in securing items they want.

One thing that makes it seem so unreasonable to them, we believe, is the fact that for the past number of years it has been so easy to buy anything wanted in the way of Southern pine at comparatively cheap prices. The event of the war has brought about conditions within a year or two that under normal conditions would have taken much longer time, but the results are the same in that the supply has been really curtailed on account of the limited production, for which the inefficient labor is largely responsible, and, on the other hand, by an accumulated demand that has been piling up since the war hindered the using of the usual building material.

While we do not look for conditions such as exist at present to continue indefinitely, it is our firm belief that they will continue for another year or two, and by that time the supply of yellow pine will be getting sufficiently behind the demand that there will be little change in the values unless it is upward.

As a comparison you can take the white pine market, which a number of years ago was in just such a position as the Southern pine market has been for a number of years, but when the time came that the demand exceeded the supply, it was then a question of continued rise until white pine has been looked on by many as sort of a luxury rather than a necessity.

J. S. WELSH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Decline in Price of Building Materials Not Deemed Possible.

J. B. White, President.

A. T. Hemingway, Treasurer.
C. E. Slagle, Vice-President. C. C. Sheppard, Secy. and Gen. Mgr.

Louisiana Sawmill Co., Inc.

Glenmora, La., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We do not see how it is possible for the price of building materials to decline soon on account of the great need of building materials in Europe, which country will undoubtedly look to America to supply a large part of these requirements.

Weather conditions throughout the South for the past year have been extremely unfavorable for the manufacture of lumber. They are still very bad on account of continuous rain.

Labor is also receiving much higher wages than has ever been paid in the lumber district before, and until there is some change in wages, which is not likely to occur soon, the cost of production will continue high, which will, of course, have great influence in maintaining the prices on building materials.

C. C. SHEPPARD, Secretary and General Manager.

Can See No Reason for Decline in Prices.

R. S. Barnett, President.

E. S. Barnett, Vice-President.

J. Allen Barnett, Secy.-Treas.

The Baldwin Lumber Co., Ltd.

Red Cypress.

Baldwin, La., July 3, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have yours of June 27, and whereas we do not know much about pine lumber market we are glad to see that they are able to put their prices up to where it becomes a profitable business. We are experiencing a very satisfactory market, as far as cypress is concerned. We see no reason for the prices being less. The demand is such that the stocks are not in shape to supply the demand. All mills are using every effort possible to manufacture all they can, but none of us are up to par as far as production is concerned. Our expenses are so heavy, both in labor and supplies, that we do not see how it will be possible for lumber prices to decrease unless the other items decrease.

J. ALLEN BARNETT, Secretary-Treasurer.

Convinced That Era of High Prices Will Continue Many Years.

Lathrop Lumber Co.

Frank H. Lathrop, Prest. H. H. Snell, Mgr. D. D. Allis, Secy.
Birmingham, Ala., July 2, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It is true that lumber has met with some sharp advances in the past 60 days. These advances have come, in my judgment, from very natural causes, the principal one being the scarcity of the article, and second, the constant increase in cost. I do not see any possibility for the prices in lumber to decline for some years. The theory of supply and demand must regulate that, even with regard to any question of costs and profits, excepting as costs and profits apply to the amount of supply.

We all know that if lumber is to be manufactured and sold without a profit, the amount of lumber produced during such a period will be much less than the amount produced during a period of profit. I am satisfied that the majority of the manufacturers in the yellow pine district have been operating at a loss for the past year, even at the present prices of lumber. The conditions which have prevailed with regard to labor have made it impossible for the mills to turn out their normal output, and in consequence their costs have been proportionately increased.

The labor cost of manufacturing yellow pine lumber is estimated at from 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the entire cost. We have advanced the wages to our labor fully 125 per cent. to 150 per cent. in the last three years. Prior to the war we were selling lumber at an average price of about \$15 per thousand, and our costs at that time were from \$12 to \$14 per thousand. Today the average price of yellow pine lumber is probably in the neighborhood of \$30 per thousand, and the costs have increased more rapidly than the increase in price. In proportion to the selling prices of practically all other selling commodities, lumber is still low. In other words, it takes more lumber to buy a given quantity of practically all the important commodities today than it would five years ago. The advance which has been given to labor and salaried men all up and down the line has been given them to make up the difference in the cost of living. Living costs do not consist alone of meat and bread and clothes, but also consist of rent or the purchasing of a home, and as they are satisfied and expecting to pay more for the food and clothes, so should they be satisfied to pay more for the home in which they live or for the rent of the home in case they do not own one.

These are simply natural conditions, and the advancement in the valuation of all buildings, in my judgment, will be permanent, and the investment will prove as profitable in the coming 15 years as the investments made 15 years ago have been profitable in the last 15 years.

There are many things that can be said on this subject, all of which should tend to convince the public that we are to live in an era of high prices for a good many years to come, and I believe that if anyone will give the matter careful consideration, study the causes which have made the present conditions, etc., they will realize that they should not stop building at this time because of high prices for materials and labor.

H. H. SNELL, Vice-President.

Heavy Shortage in Production and Scarcity of Stocks Have Caused Lumber Famine.

T. M. Cathey, J. W. McClure, J. S. Willford,
President. Secy.-Treas. Asst. Treas.

Bellgrade Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers Hardwood Lumber.

Memphis, Tenn., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

With references to prices on building material, we can speak intelligently only with reference to lumber, as we have no definite knowledge as to value of other building materials. We cannot foresee any cause for a decline in the values of lumber within the next year or two.

During the past six months weather conditions and other difficult operating conditions have resulted in a heavy shortage in production. Available stocks of lumber are very scarce indeed. There may be said to be practically a famine in lumber at the present time. Even though the manufacturers of lumber are using every effort to overcome the difficult operating conditions and to replenish their stocks of lumber, it will require at least

six months' time to get production and supplies of lumber to a normal basis. During this time there will probably be an expansion in foreign demand on account of a gradually increasing volume of available ocean tonnage for lumber shipments. This will have a tendency to prevent any overproduction on this side.

The world's supply of lumber during the next five years must come from America, also the world's supply of many manufactured articles made from lumber. All these conditions will have a tendency to keep lumber values steady at price levels which will bring the lumber manufacturers a reasonable return upon their investment above the high cost of manufacture which they are now experiencing.

J. W. McCLURE.

Every Reason Why Prices Should Continue High.

Southern Pine Lumber Co.

Texarkana, Tex., July 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It may be of interest to you to know that continued rains for the past three or four weeks have further cut down production and shipments of yellow pine. It has rained for the last 23 days without exception at our own mills, with the result that the woods have become too wet to log, and lumber which has already been manufactured too wet to dress at the planer. Our shipments for the past month were from one-third to one-half of normal, and our production not over 50 per cent. of normal at the most.

With such conditions one cannot see any possibility of an overproduction of Southern pine, but, on the other hand, can see only an increasing scarcity of this wood on the market, with resulting high prices. The demand is bound to be good, because this country is far behind with its building program, and today there are hundreds of thousands of homes needed to house our population, while the demand for Europe, when bottoms can be secured, will be unprecedented, for France and Belgium will have to be largely rebuilt, and England will have to make up for the years lost in war, and the only source of supply of any consequence is this country.

A. TEMPLE, Sales Manager.

Demand, Curtailed Production and Price of Labor Will Hold Prices Up.

Marathon Lumber Co.

Laurel, Miss., July 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We do not believe that there will be any material reduction in the price of lumber for some time to come. Of course, it is impossible to absolutely foretell the prices that will maintain with any commodity at a future date. If we were able to do this in every case, it would be unnecessary for the most of us to labor a great while before gaining a competency that would care for us the rest of our lives. There is one thing, however, that we are very sure of, and that is, if there is any material reduction in the price of lumber there must be a corresponding reduction in the cost of production, and we certainly do not look for that in the near future. With the eight-hour day moving eastward and southward, and the increasing shortage of labor, we do not feel that there will be a reduction in the cost of labor for some time to come.

Production has been greatly curtailed throughout the South this year on account of excessive wet weather, which will have a telling effect on the total production for all mills for the year, and also will have some bearing upon the price of the commodity. If we were contemplating building, we do not believe we would postpone it awaiting a reduction in the price of materials.

A. E. Rood.

Will Run Double Shifts to Meet Pressing Lumber Demands.

Peavy-Byrnes Lumber Co.

Shreveport, La., June 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

From all indications lumber is not going to be any cheaper for several years yet.

This is our idea, and we are preparing to increase our output by arranging for double shifts in order to supply the present demand for lumber so badly needed that the building and housing business may be continued.

A. J. PEAUVY, President.

World's Cotton Trade Deeply Interested in Coming New Orleans Conference

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF FOREIGN DELEGATES ASSURED, WITH THOUSANDS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY—PRELIMINARY PROGRAM OF EPOCHAL EVENT.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Boston, Mass., July 3.

New Orleans will be the scene of an epochal event in the history of the world's cotton trade next October. For the first time in 13 years the leaders of this great industry will gather there from all the important cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing countries of the world to discuss their problems and to take action looking to more economical, efficient and generally satisfactory methods of conducting the business. It is expected that there will be over 5000 official delegates from the American cotton industry alone, not to mention the delegations from foreign countries and the large number who will doubtless desire to attend the conference, though without specific credentials.

The conference is an outcome of the war. The rising costs of raw material and finished goods, the emergency demand for maximum production and the readjustments forced on every branch of the industry through war conditions have brought old-time problems to the attention of the trade with a new meaning and aroused it to a determination to eliminate wasteful, uneconomical methods. During the war numerous conferences between the various branches of the industry were held with a view to effecting needed improvements, but it was found in each instance that the problems of all branches of the trade, both domestic and foreign, are closely interrelated, and it is practically impossible to effect any radical changes except through a conference at which the entire cotton industry of the world is represented.

A commission representing the American cotton industry is now touring Europe, consulting with the leaders of the European cotton trade as to methods of organizing most effectively the work of the coming world conference. When this commission sailed from this country, in May, they considered that one of their functions was to stimulate interest in the conference among European cotton men, but they have advised the managers of the conference in this country that such work is altogether unnecessary. The European cotton merchants, spinners and weavers are thoroughly aroused to the need of the world cotton conference, and they are contemplating sending representative delegations to participate in it.

The executive committee of the conference has carefully planned the basis of representation for the American cotton industry. As stated, there will be above 5000 American delegates. About one-third of these will represent the cotton growers. Other delegations in the order of their size will be those representing the bankers of North and South, Southern commercial bodies, cotton ginners, cottonseed manufacturers, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, American Association of Cotton Shippers' Associations, American Compress Association, Texas Cotton Association, Arkansas Textile Merchants, Converters' Association, Foreign Trade Council, Board of Underwriters, American Institute of Marine Underwriters, American Cotton Waste Association and all of the principal cotton buyers' associations and cotton exchanges in the country.

With a view to expediting the work of the conference and to make sure that it culminates in definite, specific action, 10 committees have been formed, each of which will be charged with handling one of the major problems to come before the conference. Each of these committees will consist of 12 American and three foreign delegates. The chairmen have already been announced, and they are collecting data on the subjects which they have in hand. When the conference convenes, these committees will hold separate hearings for the purpose of receiving further information and suggestions. They will then embody their conclusions in definite recommendations to the conference, and on the basis of these committee reports the conference will take specific action.

The committee chairmen are as follows: E. A. Calvin of Houston, Tex., Committee on Growing Cotton, Seed Selection, Methods of Cultivation and Picking; Harvie Jordan of Monticello, Ga., Committee on Ginning, Uniform Baling and Compressing; L. K. Salsbury of Memphis, Tenn., Committee on Warehousing and Country Damage; M. J. Sanders of New Orleans, Committee on Transportation and Insurance; Walter H. Langshaw, New Bedford, Mass., Committee on Buying and Selling, Equitable Tare and New Weight; Arthur R. Marsh of New York, Committee on Exchanges, Classification, Contracts and Purchases; W. P. G. Harding of Washington, Committee on Financing, Foreign Credits and Exports; Samuel L. Rogers, Director of the Census, Washington, Committee on Research, Reports and Statistics—International and Domestic; William B. Thompson of New Orleans, Committee on World's Requirements and Stabilizing Production and Prices, and James D. Hammett of Anderson, S. C., Committee on Permanent Organization.

The conference will last four days, from October 13 to 16, inclusive, and will consist of 10 sessions. The opening session will be presided over by James R. MacColl, chairman of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers. The chairmen of the other nine sessions will be the Governors of the leading cotton-growing States, as follows: W. P. Hobby, Governor of Texas, will be chairman of the second session; Thos. W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, chairman of the third session; A. H. Roberts, Governor of Tennessee, chairman of the fourth session; Charles H. Brough, Governor of Arkansas, chairman of the fifth session; Thomas E. Kilby, Governor of Alabama, chairman of the sixth session; Theodore G. Bilbo, Governor of Mississippi, chairman of the seventh session; Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, chairman of the eighth session; J. D. A. Robertson, Governor of Oklahoma, chairman of the ninth session, and Ruffin G. Pleasant, Governor of Louisiana, chairman of the tenth session.

The speakers on the various subjects to come before the conference will be recognized authorities on these problems. The first set of problems that the conference will consider will be those involved in the growing and handling of cotton. John M. Parker will discuss the growing of cotton; James Inglis will present the subject of improved methods of compressing, and a foreign delegate, whose name has not yet been announced, will treat of the need of uniformity of bales. Future requirements and new sources of production will be the next general subject handled. Dr. Bradford A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture will discuss the production of better cotton by better farming, while E. C. Ewing, a cotton breeder of wide experience, will tell of the possibilities of securing better cotton by seed selection; John A. Todd, B.L., professor of economics at University College, Nottingham, England, will outline the world's future requirements of cotton, and Dwight B. Heard, who has played an important part in the romantic development of American-Egyptian cotton in Arizona, will bring a timely message regarding new sources of production.

The storage and insurance of cotton is a subject that will stimulate more interest than ever before, because of the project, now being carried into effect, of establishing a chain of warehouses in the great distributing centers of the South and the mill centers of the East. Under this general heading will come the addresses on the problem of country damage, by E. A. Calvin, a prominent cotton grower of Texas; warehousing of cotton, by William B. Thompson, ex-president of the New Orleans cotton exchange and head of the Port Commission of New Orleans; the insurance of cotton, by Milton Dargan, a recognized cotton insurance expert, and warehousing receipts and cotton loans, by J. Howard Andrey, a vice-president of the Bank of Commerce of New York. The subject of transportation of cotton will be discussed in three addresses. Walter Parker, general manager of the Association of Commerce of New Orleans, will discuss transportation by river; W. S. Turner, manager of the Arkansas Cotton Trade Association, will discuss transportation by rail, and M. J. Sanders, one of the

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leading steamship men of the South, will discuss transportation coastwise and overseas.

In these days, with cotton selling for two or three times what it brought in pre-war days, spinners are giving serious thought to the terms of buying and selling. Accordingly, there will be widespread interest in the addresses on improved methods of financing cotton, by W. P. G. Harding, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; cotton exports and foreign exchange, by Albert Breton, vice-president of the Guarantee Trust Co. of New York; uniform classification of cotton, by Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture; equitable tare and net weight, by E. D. Smith, United States Senator from South Carolina; the cotton exchange and its functions, by Arthur R. Marsh, former president of the New York Cotton Exchange; buying cotton for future delivery, by Randall N. Durfee, treasurer of the Border City Manufacturing Co. of Fall River, and stabilizing the price of cotton, by Theodore H. Price, editor of *Commerce and Finance*.

The world problems of the textile industry will command the attention of the members of the conference during the last two business sessions. With the cotton mills in some parts of the United States running 48 hours per week and in other parts 60 hours, with Japanese mills running 66 hours and English mill operatives accepting the mill men's offer of 48 hours, there will be serious attention paid to the address by Sir A. Herbert Dixon, head of the British Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association, on the international regulation of working conditions. The need for an international system of reports and statistics will be presented by O. P. Austin of the National City Bank of New York, formerly for 16 years chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce. The need for research work in the textile industry and the progress that England is making in this line will be presented by E. D. Walen, formerly of the United States Bureau of Standards, District of Columbia.

One of the problems which may stir up lively discussion will be that of the suggested apportionment of cotton. This will be treated by a foreign delegate, whose name has not yet been announced. Textile industry machinery requirements for the immediate future will be outlined by E. Kent Swift, treasurer of the Whittin Machine Works, one of the largest builders of textile machinery in the world. The last address at the business sessions will be on the subject of the permanent organization of participants in the conference. This will be delivered by Rufus R. Wilson, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. The conference will come to an end with a banquet, the speakers for which have not yet been announced.

The conference will be held at the time when the cotton season is at its height and when the weather in the South is most delightful. The executive committee of the conference has made every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the delegates and guests. They will provide a special train of Pullman cars between New York and New Orleans before and after the conference. Under the leadership of a committee of representative citizens, the city of New Orleans is preparing most ambitious plans of entertainment and instruction. Spinners who have not traveled extensively through the cotton belt will be interested visitors of the gins and compresses of New Orleans, and of the great cotton warehouses along the waterfront of the city.

Forty-Seven Motor Truck Routes Out of Louisville.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that there are 47 motor truck routes leading out of that city to points in the central part of Kentucky and the southern part of Indiana, and that 80 different truck transportation companies are operating over them. Most of the trucks run out of the smaller places to Louisville, their principal business being the transportation of cattle, sheep, etc., from the farms to the stockyards. At Louisville they pick up return loads of merchandise. Steps are being taken with the idea of establishing a central frieghthouse for goods to be sent out to the smaller cities, towns and villages by the trucks. At present the trucks have various stopping points in Louisville, these locations being more or less unfamiliar to merchants sending goods to the country. There is also talk of establishing a schedule of freight rates. Just now there is considerable competition and rate-cutting. It is further remarked that there are really more truck routes than the number mentioned, others having been established since a list was compiled.

Industrial Democracy as Tested by American Zinc Co. of Tennessee.

Mascot, Tenn., June 30.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

For several years it has been the plan of this company to hold weekly meetings with the heads of various departments, weekly meetings held by department heads, the result of which proved so satisfactory that we decided to pass the plan down to our rank and file. With this idea in mind, we called a mass-meeting of all the employees and laid the matter before them (as outlined by Mr. Houser in the first issue of our monthly publication). At that first meeting an election was held and 25 representatives of the white employees and 14 of the colored (two separate meetings were held, one for the white employees and one for the colored) were voted upon and elected to serve for one year. One-half of these representatives are to serve for six months and the other half for twelve months, so as to avoid having at the end of the year an entirely new body.

Representatives were elected from each department at the rate of one representative to each 20 employees, and a chairman and secretary were appointed later by the body. These representatives meet once a week and discuss various conditions, not only of the actual work done by each department, but also the general conditions, endeavoring at all times to take up and discuss the various suggestions and ideas of every employee which are brought to their attention. The results of these meetings are then recorded and passed to the senate, which also meets once each week and is composed of the heads of departments.

This plan also works the other way; for instance, very often an idea or a suggestion is brought up in the senate, which is referred to the house, with the request that they discuss it and advise at a future meeting. At times when matters of particular interest are being considered, committees from the house and the senate are appointed to make full investigations and reports; at other times the senate or the house, as committee of the whole, meets with the other body, permitting of full and open discussion and bringing about a feeling of closer co-operation.

The plan has now been in operation for two months, and much good has resulted. Each house has been conducted in harmony, no friction whatever, and each house at its various sessions has taken up and discussed very important matters, the chief of which was the adoption of the eight-hour working plan, which goes into effect July 3.

As an incentive toward better working conditions, with, of course, increased wages, the senate decided that where a material saving was made by the employees that 50 per cent. of these savings should revert to the employees. The working out of this plan and the feasibility of it were fully discussed at both houses, with the result that during the month of May a large actual saving was effected on our three principal items, namely, labor, power and powder. In view of the fact that we had maintained for several years an actual cost record, we were enabled to determine what actual saving was really made. And for the month of May a very substantial amount was paid to the employees for these savings.

As the plan progresses and is perfected it is anticipated that the items on which savings can be made will be extended. It might be of interest to you to know that shortly after the plan was put into operation that every man on the job was on the lookout to save on material. Numerous instances were recorded of where leaky valves were discovered, and where the practice heretofore had been to replace with new valves, the men themselves, without any instructions, voluntarily repaired these valves in the ordinary way. Any number of instances could be cited where voluntary repairs were made to prevent the closing down of the particular job on which the men were employed.

Motors were shut down when not in use, tools gathered up and put in their proper places, careful measurements of powder were taken and various other actual savings were made daily.

Not only are material reductions being made in the saving of material, as evidenced by the reduced costs, but the general working conditions are being bettered. Much interest is being shown in the working conditions and the method and manner of their living, and as the plan progresses and the houses fully understand the good that they can do all of these conditions will be improved.

J. E. HOLSTROM.

Business Editor of Mascot "Concentrates."

An Amazing Picture of Europe

A LEADING BALTIMORE ATTORNEY PAINTS THE GLOOMIEST PICTURE YET PUT ON CANVAS

[Mr. O. F. Hershey is one of the leading attorneys of Baltimore. As the attorney of a leading American industry having a number of factories in different European countries, he recently made a tour of investigation of these factories and their operations, and while there devoted much time to a study of moral and political conditions. His conclusions are so darkly pessimistic that if he were not a man of high standing at the bar the Manufacturers Record would not publish his views. But the country must seek the truth wherever it may be found in order to guide its own actions. At the annual meeting of the Maryland State Bar Association Mr. Hershey on June 28 made the following address. In reading it one should remember Mr. Hershey's position as an attorney, his ability to weigh evidence, and the fact that he is a Democrat and a strong friend of President Wilson. Only then can the full significance of his statements be grasped. We hope Mr. Hershey's dire forebodings are wrong, but he has seen the situation for himself and he has dared to express his views freely. We do not at all accept his view that we went to war from any spirit of altruism, nor do we accept all of his conclusions, but our readers have a right to see the picture as he paints it.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

May I not, in the words of a great stylist, give you a few of the impressions about underlying conditions in Europe made upon me on my trip abroad. I will not discuss the devastated area except to say that it will move the most callous visitor to tears of horror and of pity. No amount of reading and picture-gazing can enable you to visualize its immensity or its ruthless thoroughness. It leaves you numb, like some great cataclysm of nature. It stirs your heart with vengeance and with anger; anger at the unspeakable Hun, and anger at the unspeakable absurdity of war itself. But this material devastation in France and Flanders did not leave me as hopeless and depressed as did the moral devastation, the utter demoralization of all Europe.

It almost seemed to me as though madness were epidemic in Europe; everything—men, morals, institutions, ideals, ideas—are torn from their moorings and tossing on turbulent seas. Industry is not only disorganized and halting, but the springs of enterprise are running dry; labor is surly and seeing red; soldiers are disgruntled; men are not working, and do not want to work; waste and extravagance is colossal; Government aid is going to millions who do not need it; the air is thick with forebodings of every kind. There is a strong reaction against authority and government; there is no sound public opinion; its sources have been vitiated; the mind of society is not functioning and the public no longer believes in its leaders nor in itself.

Anything is possible in Europe today, or, as Clemenceau put it the other day, "the world is living on a barrel of powder." One hears terrible tales of hunger and suffering in the areas still sealed to the outside world, but in France and England, fortunately, there is no real lack of food. Food is really cheaper there than here. What is lacking is sanity, balance and the ability to get back to a normal outlook on life. The old Europe is dead and the new Europe powerless to be born, even after Ali-Babi and his 40 professors have labored so long and loyal as accoucheurs. Everything is in flux. The historical meaning and continuity of Europe is broken. Between the old order and the new there is a huge void—a chaos of wild living, wild diplomacy, wild possibilities and wild talk—and the wildest is against America.

This is a gloomy picture, yet with grief at every fireside of Europe, with men's hearts torn and souls tried as never before, with men's faces still showing evidence of the great strain of the terror of the war, one does not, however, find an atmosphere of gloom or even of sober chastened thought; the spirit of the hour seems to be that of "on with the dance;" "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die." One has the overwhelming impression, after reading the papers and the popular prints and listening to the talk current everywhere and watching the masses that by day and night pack the streets, stores, theaters, dance halls, restaurants and saloons, spending money like drunken sailors, that Europe has become the most devil-may-care, sordid, despiritualized place this side of Tophet.

I will not touch on the apparent collapse of morals and moral values. I would not judge a nation from a few hundred thousand lewd women on the streets. I have never been to Sodom or Gomorrah, nor to ancient Babylon, either, but I have been to London, and if Shelley was right in describing London as "a place much like hell," I believe I prefer hell. From all the capitals of Europe comes the same story. Money and morals have lost their ancient values; everybody is jazzing; jazz skirts, jazz thinking,

jazz dancing, jazz morals, jazz politics. At the French races, crowded as never before, fashion's latest decree was for women to go stockingless in *naturalibus*, and stockings are already about the only raiment high fashion has left the dear Parisienne.

I regret that I cannot stop to give the data for what I know must seem like mere rhetorical generalization. I trust we may now be permitted to know the true state and condition of affairs in Europe, but I doubt it. The truth would shock America, and the truth is not officially popular either in Europe nor here. I believe that this world-wide official concealment of facts, this deliberate use of half-truths and untruths for our supposed good, this amazing use of official propaganda of all kinds for all purposes from all sources; this patriotic shackling of the press; this dictatorship, both direct and indirect, of the censor; this posing of officials, big and little, as supernatural guardians of transcendental interests and mysteries is as absurd as it is unnecessary and is one of the reasons of the present chaos. The world has always been strong enough in any crisis of its affairs to stand the truth; it has never been strong enough to stand ignorance and untruth.

I went abroad feeling that our own chivalrous and unselfish rescue of our allies in their darkest hour fully justified all that enthusiastic love for us about which I had been reading. I believed that those great nations who had worked and suffered together through four long years of war must have formed bonds of friendship not only for us, but for each other, that would carry us all forward into a new millennium of peace. But what do you find? You find all Europe chanting a hymn of hate. The German is now so much beneath contempt that our allies have almost quit hating him and taken to hating each other. Indeed, while we are growing hysterical over German toys, England and France are hysterical for fear the one or the other may steal all the trade in Germany. There is much official love expressed for America by our late associates, but it is purely official and purely Pickwickian. There is a positive, actual hostility to us on the part of the English, the French and the Italians, that is as hard to believe as it is to understand. But it does not stop there. The Italians and the Spanish are bitter against the French and the English certainly love only the English. No one has a good word for the poor Belgian. The new States that have been incubated in Paris are hardly out of their shells before a full-fledged cock-fight is under way.

No one knows what really went on in the Star Chamber of that great triumvirate of supermen who thought they were remaking the world and shaping the destinies of mankind, but the Goddess of Love most assuredly did not preside over their deliberations. All the nations of the earth and some not yet on earth were represented at Paris. The total peace personnel was said to exceed 10,000. It was one vast symphony of discord. All sorts of hatreds and nationalistic greeds, rival ambitions, some dynastic some personal, some political, some militaristic, but all materialistic and all unnecessary, stalked unashamed and unrebuked through the Palais d'Orsay. America does not realize; it is not permitted to realize this fact.

I do not believe that the treaty of peace will allay these discords. I believe it will intensify them. I look for a perfect riot of trade rivalries and nationalistic clashes. It is in the air. They all need America, but they do not love us and they will love us less if we do not mind our own business or try to meddle in her political and territorial affairs. We must aid Europe with our money and our material, but not with any of our political or

Address by O. F. Hershey of Baltimore before Maryland State Bar Association, Atlantic City, June 28.

sentimental intermeddling. Europe is Europe, and we are America. East is East and West is West, and I am for America.

It is easy to sit in one's study, clothed in the rectitude of beneficent intentions, and figure how nations should be able to sit in common council and make wars no more; but when you go abroad and see how real the difference between nations is, how the racial variations constitute a chasm that cannot be bridged by all our ideal and humane aspirations, and how all the discords, antipathies, prejudices, antagonisms, hatreds and rivalries of a thousand years are still potent, practical, actual, living factors at this present hour in the very Halls of Peace, you begin to lose hope and faith in the future of this new treaty.

After inviting us to help win the war for democracy, I thought that these racial hatreds or antagonisms might give way to a recognition of that great principle of humanity which is above race. Democracy may have won a great victory, but a month in Europe will convince anyone that democracy is not sitting on the victor's throne and that it did not write this treaty. If democracy is stirring in Europe, it is not our democracy. If the war has made any part of the world safe for democracy, it might be Germany, with her navy, her army, her aristocracy and her plutocracy shattered, there is nothing but her own stupidity to prevent democracy from being safe there. And I think you can count on her stupidity. Germany will try to be the same old Germany. I was surprised to find how little Europe was either talking or thinking democracy, or at least our brand of democracy. If anything, she was laughing at it.

This new *pax Britannica* has today made England more imperialistic, more navalistic, more militaristic and more jingoistic than ever before in her history. That is why the treaty suits her. France is dreaming the dream of empire in a way she never dreamed it even in the days of Louis XIV or Napoleon I. And the treaty does not suit her, for she fears Germany may again come to life and shatter that dream. Italy is bitter at France, not so much because of little Fiume as because she sees France trying to inherit and build up that Mittel Europa to which Germany aspired; trying, as the Italian papers put it, "to be the absolute despot of Europe."

They are all mad with the lust of power and of empire, and say what you will, the treaty tries to satisfy that lust. President Wilson, it is true, was welcomed by all the democrats of Europe as a new Daniel come to judgment, but we must remember that when we talk of democracy we think of it politically as a form of republican life and government, while Europeans think of it economically as a form of social and economic revolution. The European democrat is usually a socialist, and he is multiplying mightily.

If I have lost my hope and faith that democracy would prove the true solvent, the *medicines expectante* to cure the ills of Europe and lead the world to permanent peace, I want to add that as a lawyer I was disappointed in still another hope. I had believed that Europe's great material losses would be compensated for by great spiritual gains. I had expected that after four years of struggle and sorrow unparalleled in history men's minds would naturally turn back to the fundamentals of organized living, namely, to law and justice and order, and these would begin a new reign in the world. After a war fought for truth and right and justice, I expected these concepts to have a renewed and rejuvenated sway in the hearts of men. But gentlemen, here, too, I have been disillusioned. Europe is not thinking in terms of right. It is thinking only in terms of force. Everywhere, in all spheres of life, in all classes, in all issues, one sees evidence of this sinister fact. You see it in the "direct action" of the labor world, in sabotage, in syndicalism, in key-industry strikes, in the efforts of individuals and militant minorities to get what they want without that scruple and hesitancy which formerly implied at least the existence of a sentiment of right.

Force, of course, is the arbiter of war—force without stint or limit, but it almost seems as if this great war waged for righteousness is to result in the displacement of right in the very hearts of the people who waged it. Amidst the hurly-burly of contentious life we lawyers are apt not to give much thought to the basic ideas underlying the fabric of law. We are apt to think of right as a sort of mystical dogma flowing from an innate *corpus juris*, or, in Blackstone's phrase, from the bosom of Almighty God. But in this world of human relations and human conflicts, it is not vouchsafed us, however, to rest thus lovingly on the bosom of the Almighty, and we must translate those figures into concrete terms

to find out where we stand and to remind ourselves that rights are facts, not abstractions; that they are the rock upon which is built the whole fabric of human society. We lawyers, in a very real sense, are the guardians, the trustees for humanity, of the idea of right, and ours is the duty to see to it that this concept of right, which is the precious product of so many centuries of effort, shall not suffer by this sudden dedication of force.

Perhaps I ought to declare myself on the Peace Treaty. This war, I think, can truly be called a people's war; but can anyone call this a people's peace? It ends this war, it ends Kaiserism, it ends the old German danger, but it does not slay the German Beast, and it does not make the world safe for democracy. I cannot help feeling that it is the great tragedy of history; that Wilson was not really permitted to shape this peace. I believed, and still believe, that his fourteen principles could have been translated into a great charter of international liberties. It is absurd to say that this has been accomplished. If any of the fourteen principles are in the treaty, I cannot find them. I think Wilson's work in Paris has been a tragic failure—a failure that involves great possibilities of danger to America. If this is the peace that Wilson wanted, then his friends here did not understand him. It certainly is not the peace he said he wanted when he made his triumphal entry into Europe as the great apostle of the new freedom.

I hate to say this, because I have been one of the President's ardent followers. I do not question the sincerity of his aspirations. I believe he has a real passion for the right and a real faith in the common man's instinctive desire for the right, but, and here comes the eternal but, he has too much faith in Wilson. He thought he could go single-handed and alone into a secret conclave and emerge victor. He thought he could do the impossible, and he failed; and it has taken him six months to admit it. Six costly months. One cannot help feeling, after talking to Americans abroad and studying the whole wretched situation, that if we had entered the conference with a pragmatic, definite American policy, instead of an abstract, indefinite Wilsonian policy, Europe would have understood us and we would have understood Europe. Now neither really understands the other, and we are parties to a mess than can bring us only trouble.

If we had any divine call to reshape the world, no man in history ever had such opportunities as President Wilson to do it, and no man ever had nobler ambitions to use those opportunities, and by the same token no man ever failed more completely. However, in spite of a marked effort of the European press to belittle him, I still think Wilson emerges as the big figure of the conference, because so far as this war was fought for a great idea, or the conference labored with a great idea, Wilson in the popular mind symbolized and represented that idea. I think also that he has sown where others will reap. But he essayed an impossible task, and latterly he made it more impossible by abandoning his fourteen points and consenting to sit as umpire in the greatest land-grabbing game in history. Even his best friends in Paris feel that the President would have done better if he had conceived of himself more as representing America and less as representing all mankind. Instead of regarding himself as a sort of *Pontifex Maximus* of humanity—*judez atque arbiter dicarorum humanarumque*—he might have thought of himself a little more as a poor fallible mortal needing the aid of all the wise men he could find, regardless of any previous condition of political servitude.

I don't want to enter the danger zone of any League of Nations discussion, but before I submerge let me just say this. I went to Europe believing in the League of Nations. I knew, of course, how the world in ages past had tried to achieve universal peace through universal empire, and how it had failed; and how universal church had tried and failed; but I saw some hope now in trying universal covenants. I even believed in the League as formulated, if only on the principles of half a league onward. But here also my faith is broken. I was surprised to find that no one abroad was talking or thinking about the League of Nations or caring a rap about it. They do not take it seriously. And I cannot help feeling there is danger in having an agreement where people do not care for it, or where minds do not meet.

I am afraid the League will prove an empty shell or a mere scrap of paper; that it will never have the real breath of life in it; and that it will be a light that shines not, a fire that burns not. It suits the imperialists in England and

France because it brings in America as the rich underwriter of their schemes, and the peace party in Germany want it because they think it will give them a court of appeal. But liberal thinkers abroad who had faith in Wilson's fourteen points and who wanted a League and a peace that would make war less likely are now against it; they are against it because they say it is not sincere, and is nothing more than an old-time offensive and defensive alliance and breeder of counter-alliances. They say it is not an organ of democracy, but is a mere mechanism, a mere bureaucratic league of officials, a mere bulwark of financial and political imperialism; an alliance for war and not for peace, a union of nations that will not really unite. If I could size up opinion abroad, I should say that Europe by and large looks upon the League of Nations as little more than an illusion and a vast and dangerous hypocrisy. I hope they are wrong.

TO MAKE FARMING A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Co-operation of Bankers, Officials and Farmers for Agricultural Development.

Memphis, Tenn., July 5—[Special].—The most serious shortcoming of the farmer of the lower Mississippi Valley, as well as of the great majority of Southern farmers, as compared with his Northern brother, is his failure to apply business methods to farming, slowness in improving live-stock, lack of system for both soil fertility and increased yield, and the absence of best co-operation between farmers, agricultural colleges and schools and the business interests of the community. These points are scored by C. O. Carpenter, one of the best-known Arkansas agricultural experts, formerly agriculturist for the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau, who has just made a special report to that bureau following a tour of Northern States.

Development of these necessities will give the Southern farmer the whip hand, because natural advantages favor him. Especially is this true in the lower Mississippi Valley, of which considerable of Arkansas is a part. Mild winters, deep fertile soil typical of deposited soil, luxuriant pastures and forage crops almost the year around and labor that is cheaper than Northern labor are the basic assets. One of the troubles has been, in Mr. Carpenter's view, that these very things have retarded best development because the farmer and planter was able to produce so well without effort.

Here are Mr. Carpenter's conclusions:

"The income of the farm in the States visited is reckoned on a per man basis instead of a per acre basis. This results in a greater income for the farm family and the necessary improvement in living conditions, which we have not gained in the South because of our low individual farm income. Farming in the States visited is considered as a business run for profit and not as a means for merely making a living, and because it is run on a profitable basis, farmers are enabled to secure funds for better homes, better schools and the necessary farm improvements.

"Labor conditions in the States visited have forced the farmer to increase the number of acres handled by each man through use of improved implements and pastures and better livestock so that we are led to conclude that the South does not need, necessarily, more farm families, but it does need a system of agriculture whereby each family cultivates two or three times as much land as the average family now handles.

"We also were impressed with the fact that instead of borrowing money to make a crop, the most progressive farmer in the States visited borrows money for the handling of livestock to which his crops are fed. As it is the aim to produce a profit from the crops in addition to increasing soil fertility, this method is sound from a financial and economic point of view.

"We were further impressed with the fact, as brought out by Dean Davenport, that while farmers should be encouraged to organize, as producers, they are more directly interested in organizing for sale of their products than for the purchase of supplies, which is quite contrary to the idea held in the South.

"Also impressive is the co-operation existing between the town and the country, as exemplified by county commercial organizations and as illustrated by the close co-operation, for instance, between the McLean County Farm Bureau and the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce in Illinois.

"It is observed that back of these facts mentioned lies the work

of effective colleges and experiment stations and certainly the money expended for them by the citizens in these States has produced a vast profit to the people, and, further, the better farm conditions found are due to practical service given the people by the colleges and experiment stations.

"It was also impressive that the farmers of the various communities have an active voice in the work and plans of the county demonstration agents.

"We observed that such things as soil improvement, the growing of legumes, a better class of livestock; in short, a more profitable farming system, go hand in hand with better schools and better living conditions on the farm. And it is our recommendation that the bankers use their influence to encourage business farming, the gradual improvement of livestock, a system of farming that includes betterment of soil fertility and the increase of crop yields, and a closer co-operation between the farmers and the colleges of agriculture and the business interests.

"Also it is recommended that every effort be made to influence the building of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which will help the farmer to solve his problems, build his confidence and influence him to use the methods recommended."

Foreign Emigration Not Yet Extensive.

Washington, July 5—[Special].—Owing to alarming publicity which has been put out from Washington in connection with the emigration of foreign laborers, many manufacturers and employers have been anxiously making inquiries to determine if the situation is as grave as indications would seem to show.

Inquiry at the passport bureau of the Department of State showed that however large emigration may be later, it has not developed to any great extent as yet.

A liberal estimate of the total is that 100,000 foreigners may have left the country during the last seven months. The estimate of the Commissioner-General of Immigration is a maximum of 16,000 a month since the signing of the armistice. But that number of passports has not been issued.

Applications for passports are above normal, but in the great majority of cases the applicants are naturalized Americans, who state that they expect to return to America. Investigation shows that the heavy mortality in Europe as a result of the war has left numerous Americans of foreign descent as heirs to small estates. They want to go back to settle up these estates. Others are anxious to see their relatives, and not a few are taking money with them wherewith to buy passage for some of these relatives to return to America with them.

In the industrial regions where foreign labor is extensively employed, talk is almost universal about "going home." But in a large number of cases it is merely talk. The estimate that 1,300,000 of these laborers will go to Europe as soon as they can get passage, each carrying an average amount of \$3000, is based very largely on conversations carried on by agents of the Department of Labor.

Whatever the future may have in store as to emigration, the records show conclusively that the movement up to date has been more talked about than actual. It is probable that a moderate number have left the country without passports, as some fakers have been selling what purported to be passports, and these in some cases have enabled emigrants to get out of the country.

Government officials are fully alive to the situation, and it is not likely that any exodus will be permitted of such a character as to menace industry.

Mexican Oil Companies Improving Export Facilities.

Tampico, Mexico, July 5—[Special].—The Mexico Producing & Refining Co. is making preparations to enter the list of oil exporters on a large scale. It is constructing a loading wharf and terminals on the Panuco River at Isleta, which will accommodate two 16-inch loading pipe lines. In order to provide facilities for storing the crude petroleum, two 55,000-barrel tanks are being erected and others of the same size will be built later.

The Agwi Oil Co., the Mexico operating corporation of the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co. is assembling more than 10,000 tons of materials for the construction of its extensive terminals, refinery and pipe line at Zapote. A temporary camp has been established on the site of the proposed terminals and a number of knock-down houses will be erected for the employees as soon as the material arrives.

Baltimore's Industrial Growth to Be Fostered on Scientific Plans

FIRST CITY IN COUNTRY TO ADOPT EXACT METHODS FOR SECURING NEW INDUSTRIES AND EXPANSION OF THOSE ALREADY ESTABLISHED HERE—UNDERTAKING TO GIVE BALTIMORE LEADING POSITION AS MANUFACTURING AND SHIPPING CENTER.

By ALBERT PHENIS.

Baltimore has started on a vigorous and unique campaign of industrial development. The plan was inaugurated through the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade of Baltimore on June 1, and has been financed on a three-year basis. In going after new industries and in seeking the expansion of industries already established here, the work will be done on a thoroughly scientific plan—a plan more thorough and more scientific than has ever been adopted by any city heretofore.

In being the first city to undertake industrial expansion in a wholly scientific way, Baltimore thus makes another addition to the long list of "firsts" for which it is famous—first in America to make illuminating gas, first to build clipper ships, first to construct telegraph line, first to build trunk-line railroad, first to build submarine, and so on.

Of transcendent import, however, is the manifestation which has been made in this latest move that Baltimore is emerging from the shell of complacency in which it has been enveloped in recent years, and that forces are now at work to make of Baltimore the really great manufacturing and shipping center which its location and other natural advantages give it the rightful opportunity to become.

Mr. George C. Smith, one of the foremost experts in his line in this country, or in the world for that matter, chose the offer to come to Baltimore in charge of this work rather than to go elsewhere at even more attractive remuneration, pecuniarily and personally, because he recognized that there was more to be done that could be done and that ought to be done in Baltimore than in any other city in the land. With the immense advantage of cheaper railroad freight rates to and from the great centers of the middle West than can be offered by any of the cities to the north and northeast of Baltimore, and with an attractive land-locked harbor for ocean-going vessels plying between Baltimore and all the ports of the world; with the ease and cheapness with which raw materials may be assembled in Baltimore and the finished product distributed in the direction of greatest consumption; in climatic conditions and in supply and stability of labor, Baltimore is revealed to every investigator as the logical location for one of the greatest manufacturing centers that exists anywhere.

It is Mr. Smith's work to gather every sort of fact that bears on the cost sheet of the manufacturer and that affects the marketing of the product. In this work he has had a varied career, with unvarying success, and some of his achievements have been of highly notable importance. As evidence of the variety of his activities he made an economic survey of the entire steel industry, and his report was used by the United States Steel Corporation in successfully combating the suit for its dissolution on the alleged grounds of its monopoly of ore supplies, etc. He has conducted industrial surveys for a number of concerns seeking new locations. One of these resulted in the location of the Kelly Springfield Tire Company at Cumberland, Md., and for Cumberland he successfully worked to secure the location there of a \$15,000,000 plant of the American Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Smith is thoroughly grounded in theoretical and also practical economics. Being of Western birth, he was graduated from the University of Oklahoma in economics, and later held a graduate scholarship in the University of Wisconsin. He was subsequently awarded the Andrew D. White fellowship, Cornell University (economics), two years, including one-year visit to Europe investigating industrial conditions. He was then instructor in economics at Cornell, afterward filling lectureship on staff of New York University, School of Commerce, then Secretary of Research Department, Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York, following which he organized the Bureau of Industrial Surveys for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

As the result of the activities of this bureau there were 1243 industries located on the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad within 17 months.

Through acquaintance with his methods, gained by this expe-

rience, A. W. Thompson, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, saw the possible good Mr. Smith could do if he concentrated his efforts on Baltimore's industrial expansion. The matter was discussed with various leading interests here, with the result that the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade was organized on a three-year basis, with Mr. Smith in charge. The organization members of the Board of Trade who are co-operating in every way to insure the success of this plan from the outset are:

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, represented by Hon. Wm. F. Broening; Clearing-house, Chas. C. Homer, Jr.; Chamber of Commerce, Wm. H. Hayward; Stock Exchange, Harry Fahnestock; Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Wm. H. Matthai; Fire Underwriters' Association, H. M. Warfield; Builders' Exchange, C. Morgan Marshall; Credit Men's Association, R. T. Baden; Lumber Exchange, P. M. Womble; Real Estate Board, Wm. E. Ferguson; Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Col. Jacob W. Hook; Advertising Club, John E. Raine; Canned Goods Exchange, Benjamin Hamburger; Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, Ferd. C. Meyer; Maryland Brewers' Association, Albert H. Wehr; Maryland Hotel Men's Association, Wm. H. Parker; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, C. W. Galloway; Pennsylvania Railroad, S. T. Stackpole; Western Maryland Railway, Carl R. Gray; Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., Herbert A. Wagner; United Railways & Electric Co., T. A. Cross.

The officers of the Board of Trade are: B. Howell Griswold, Jr., president; Henry M. Warfield, vice-president; H. Findlay French, secretary.

In making announcement of the plans of the Industrial Bureau it is stated that "the problem in hand is to develop in Baltimore manufacturing industries of a character which various studies, including the Aldred survey, show can be most economically or advantageously operated in our city; to direct the attention of successful business men in other cities who have developed given lines of industry elsewhere to the advantages of Baltimore with relation to the industries with which they have been familiar; in particular, to induce large and well-financed industries to establish principal or branch plants in Baltimore based on the economic advantages which the city offers to that particular industry, and finally to aid with advice and information the expansion of industries already established in Baltimore."

The plan of operations is "to have a small but efficient staff of statistical men and salesmen of good education and presence, high-grade men, working at all times on the problem of bringing plants to Baltimore; in particular, to visit the presidents of big Western and mid-Western manufacturing companies, first, to point out the advantages that Baltimore offers for the establishment of plants at seaboard, and second, to volunteer to make a precise study of these advantages in respect to freight rates, raw materials, etc., as applied to their particular industries; to make such studies based, when possible, on the actual records of the business as now conducted in order to show the net saving effected by the establishment of plants in Baltimore; to bring representatives of such industries to Baltimore for the purpose of surveying the local situation on the basis of the interest aroused by the above studies; finally, to facilitate in every possible way the actual establishment of such plants."

The bureau lost no time in getting down to work. In a study of conditions in Baltimore the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and files of daily newspapers were consulted and reports of new industries were checked up in the field. It was found that of the new companies announced as having organized and old ones as arranging for expansion 32 had actually materialized during the month of June, 14 of these being new industries. The capital issues involved represented about \$21,000,000, and in the case of all but two it is Baltimore capital.

There is sanguine expectation that with the new Baltimore spirit that has been aroused, guided and urged along by the con-

stant, intelligent effort of Mr. Smith and the bureau staff, the \$21,000,000 a month for new industries here will be duplicated and reduplicated many times during the coming years, until Baltimore has finally reached a status as a manufacturing center which its commanding advantages give it the right to occupy and hold.

TO PREVENT AMAZING EXTRAVAGANCE IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

Unless Business Men Are Alert Taxes May Have to Be Increased.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—[Special.]—A bill of very real importance has been introduced by Senator McLean of Connecticut. It would require members of the Cabinet and the chairmen of the Federal Trade Commission, the Tariff Commission, the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of Efficiency to sit in the House and Senate two days a week while Congress is in session. All of these officers would be subject to questioning from the floor and would be required to explain the conduct of their departments.

In passing from a billion-dollar country to a four-billion-dollar country, with Government bureaus spending such sums as would have been incomprehensible to the world five years ago, Government itself has emerged from the comparatively simple thing that it used to be into the most stupendous business institution the world has ever known.

Aside from the details of extravagance which have been brought to light in Congressional debate and elsewhere, and aside from any specific conclusions which may be reached as a result of the pending investigation of expenditures by the War Department, the one thing already obvious and certain is that tens of millions of dollars would have been saved had the responsible officers in charge of such expenditures been subject to interrogation in Congress.

The administrative end of the Government has far outgrown the legislative end. The only check Congress has on extravagance or maladministration is post factum. The departments are laws unto themselves. Their decisions can be investigated, but the execution of them cannot be stayed. And if Congress were to undertake an investigation of all the things it ought to investigate, its members would be immersed in investigations for the next hundred years, and they would not be through then.

There is, for instance, the story going the rounds of a firm which was asked to supply 2000 sets of a certain airship accessory. The price is \$15, but the manufacturer thought the Government ought to pay him \$17. So he gave instruction to submit a bid at that figure. His stenographer apparently was a better business man than he was, for he put a 1 in front of the bid, making it \$117. It was accepted by the Government.

Both parties are virtually agreed that the Government cannot be administered in the old slipshod way and that a budget system is requisite. It is true that the Republicans have pared down most of the supply bills, and they have been aided by the Democrats, but the House appropriations were with regularity added to by the Senate. That will always be the case. It is historic that an upper house loves to spend money, and that is one reason why the makers of the Constitution insisted that all money bills originate in the lower house. Not, therefore, until the budget system comes into being is there any chance of real economy, and without economy it is not beyond the truth to say that instead of present taxes being reduced, they will be added to.

But a budget system is virtually worthless in itself unless there are responsible ministers, who can be queried on the floor of either house and be made to tell what they are planning to do with the money of the taxpayers.

It is a fact that in most big matters of the day Congress not only has no say, but actually does not know what is going on. Senators were amazed last fall to learn that the Department of War had contracted to educate thousands of the young men of the country at colleges free of charge. Members of Congress get up in a daze and ask if it is true that hundreds of millions were loaned to Russia without any bonds being given in exchange, and that part of the money was used to pay the interest on Russian loans.

Whether there is a League of Nations or not, Washington has become the fisc of the world. Hither turn all statesmen with a lust for and a need of money. And they do not and will not come

only from foreign lands. No department feels that it amounts to much unless it is spending millions, and every department is constantly devising new plans for disbursement of coin. There are proposals for \$100,000,000 for Federal direction of education, millions for employment bureaus, millions for reclamation, millions for highways. Those who spend have almost ceased, in fact, to talk in millions. It detracts from the dignity of their proposals unless hundreds of millions or billions are requested.

There is not such a thing possible as a treasury that could meet these demands. There is no treasury that would long endure the waste and extravagance of Washington, as known in the past, under the new conditions. And there is but one answer to extravagance, and that is accountability.

When a member of the Cabinet can be asked on the floor of the House what his plans are and why it is necessary to sell aeroplane engines back to their makers at one-tenth the cost, when a Secretary can be made to say plainly in advance or during the operation what the program of his department is, then it will be possible to have retrenchment and a scientific, efficient conduct of the nation's affairs.

Business men are far too backward in urging on members of Congress the enactment of legislation of this sort. They have a tendency to busy themselves only when their direct interests are involved. The country is passing financially from childhood into manhood, and unless taxes are to become a direct and real burden to business everywhere, it behooves business men to acquaint themselves with the methods of conducting public affairs and to insist on those changes in method which are obviously requisite for economy and success.

The McLean bill, combined with the budget system, is a case in point. If business men insist, both will become accepted customs in American government. If they do not insist, there will be plenty of talk of a budget system and of responsible ministers, but neither will ever be known in Washington.

Danville Finds Additional Housing Facilities Imperative.

Danville, Va., July 7.—[Special.]—Realization that the commercial development of the town is being checked by the absolute lack of surplus houses has resulted in the initiation by the Chamber of Commerce of a housing corporation which it is planned to form just as soon as the directors pass on a plan to be submitted by the building enterprise committee. It is an open secret here that in the post-war development of all branches of industry no less than three concerns have gone elsewhere for location after viewing the local housing conditions. The situation has got to that stage where the heads of local enterprises on importing labor of responsible capacity have actually had to buy houses for them, generally over the heads of the occupants.

Real estate men and builders do not shed an optimistic light on the present situation, for they say that few moneyed men feel inclined to build with not only real estate soaring, but the cost of lumber, brick and other building material at prices hitherto unknown and with labor costing three times as much as it did before the war. Real estate was never more active than it has been during the past two months. Well-established families in rented quarters, fearing lest their homes be sold over their heads, have been forced into the market and have bought the places as a measure of precaution, knowing that with virtually every dwelling in the city occupied it would be almost impossible to secure new quarters.

The situation is reflected in the large profits made by the three local hotels. One of these admits that it is not catering to transients and has become a large boarding-house with nearly everyone in the place making their home there, because they are unable to find any other domicile. Cots in dining-rooms for traveling men are the rule now, and the idea of bringing to the city any convention, for which nearly every community works hard these days, is out of the question. The Virginia Methodist Conference could have come to Danville this year, but when the situation was sized up it was felt impossible to extend the invitation.

After the Chamber of Commerce directorate has passed on the plan to be submitted by the committee which has the housing corporation project in view, a mass-meeting of citizens will be called and stock subscriptions invited.

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Eight Thousand New Wells Being Drilled in Texas Oil Territory

ENORMOUS EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT CONTINUALLY WIDENING AREA, IN SPITE OF BAD WEATHER HANDICAP.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Austin, Tex., July 5.

No influence is more retarding to development of the Central West Texas oil fields than bad weather. But for the almost incessant rains and the consequent muddy roads that at times were impassable for trucks and wagons, the month of June would have shown far greater progress in the matter of number of completed wells and possible increase of production than was actually made. In order to remedy the difficulties of heavy hauling, many millions of dollars are to be spent during the next several months in the construction of good roads in the group of counties where oil has been found.

It will not be surprising if the production of the Central West Texas fields for the present month shows an increase of at least 50,000 barrels a day over the daily average for the month of June. This prediction is based on the large number of wells that are now down almost to the pay sand. This is true of all the producing fields, and is specially true as to Ranger, Desdemona, De Leon, Gorman and Breckenridge. In the Burkburnett field the increase of production during the next few weeks is not expected to be very large, due to the fact that the proved pool is already pretty well checked with wells. It is regarded as possible, of course, that new outlying pools may be discovered in that section which may upset present forecasts. Practical operators are apparently very sanguine that the trend of the oil strata extends northwest from Burkburnett, and it is upon this theory that extensive drilling operations are now being conducted in the vicinity of Vernon, Quanah and other towns situated along the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad.

That there is no decrease in oil exploration and exploitation but, on the contrary, a steady increase of the industry, is shown by the records of the lumber mills which make a specialty of cutting derrick timbers. The demand for derricks, cut and framed ready to set up, is greater than ever before; the mills are far behind with their orders, the railroads are congested with these shipments and other materials that enter into the industry. It is asserted that more than 2000 new derricks were set up during the month of June in different parts of the State, and that the total number of wells now being drilled or in preparation for drilling is not less than 8000. Teamsters and all classes of laborers that are necessary in oil development operations are reaping a golden harvest. It often happens that a company is so anxious to get a well down in the shortest possible time that it pays enormous bonuses to its field workers. Carpenters from all over the country have flocked into the different fields and are being paid high wages in derrick building as well as in various other kinds of construction work.

If the opinion of geologists proves correct, the University of Texas stands to reap an enormous fortune from the production of oil upon lands that it owns. According to a report just made by Dr. S. H. Worrell, dean of the State School of Mines at El Paso, the several hundred thousand acres of land which the University of Texas owns in the Hueco basin of Western Texas are underlaid with oil. The first well upon the land was spudded in a few days ago.

Production of the Caddo and other fields of Stephens county is beginning to show a good increase, although taking the Central West Texas fields as a whole the daily output is practically what it was a week or ten days ago. That the whole of Stephens county is believed to be producing territory, with here and there barren sands, is shown by the widespread drilling that is now in progress there. It is the scene of big company operations. More than 270 wells are now under way, with the Gulf Production Co. leading, its number being 44, exclusive of completions. The Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Co., the Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co., the Texas Company, the Magnolia Petroleum Co., the Sun Company, the Pierce Oil Corporation, the Sinclair Gulf Oil Co., the Humble Oil & Refining Co., the Lone Star Gas Co. and the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. all have many wells under way. The production of most of these companies in the county is large. It is stated that there is hardly a foot of land in the county that is not under lease.

The Lone Star Gas Co. and the Pierce Oil Corporation are comparatively new seekers for crude petroleum production in the Central West Texas fields. Both of these companies have already developed yields that warrant the construction of trunk pipe lines. The Lone Star Gas Co. recently placed an order for sufficient pipe to lay a line 225 miles long. Gathering lines of the different larger companies in the fields of Stephens county are being rapidly extended. More than 50,000 barrels are now being handled daily and this production will be increased to probably 75,000 barrels a day within the next few weeks. All things considered, the outlook for the several fields of the county could hardly be brighter.

In Eastland county the development operations are on almost as large a scale as in Stephens, with the exception that the proved territory of Ranger and other fields is larger than in Stephens county. At this time there are 204 producing wells in the Ranger field, and they have a total output of about 76,000 barrels a day. One of the disappointing features of the industry as it relates to the deep-sand area of the Ranger and other fields within a radius of 75 miles is the short life of some of the wells. They may come in with a production of 6000 to 10,000 barrels a day, but they gradually decline in output until they become small pumpers. This falling off of production often occurs within a few months. Still, there are some wells that are holding up almost to their original yield at the end of six to eight months. But for the fact that new wells are being brought in every day in these fields as well as at Burkburnett, the falling off in production would be large.

It is authoritatively announced by representatives of the Guggenheim interests, which recently purchased the oil holdings of the Gates Oil Corporation, that large development operations will be inaugurated as soon as the additional equipment for field work can be placed upon the ground. Drilling of wells that were under way by the Gates Oil Corporation is being continued. Prospects are favorable for the early development of a big production by the Guggenheims. It is reported that they plan to build one or more large refineries in Texas and to construct a system of oil pipe lines. They are also on the lookout for other proved lease holdings which they may acquire.

That shallow well production is profitable is shown by the increase of interest in that phase of oil development. Several of the larger companies that a few months ago scorned to enter into the business of drilling wells for shallow production in the Burkburnett field are now scrambling for leases not only in that territory, but in some of the more removed localities where the existence of oil sands at shallow depth has been proved. In the lower Rio Grande border region, in Starr and Zapata counties, there are now 18 shallow wells that give a daily yield each of about 12 barrels of high-grade oil. These wells are pumped in gangs at low cost. While the first deep test wells are now being drilled in that locality, the Empire Oil & Gas Co., the Texas Company and other of the larger concerns are preparing to drill a large number of shallow wells. The shallow production is obtained at a depth around 700 feet. The cost of drilling is comparatively small. It is expected that the results of the deep tests in that region will be known soon.

In McCulloh county, situated in the extreme southern part of the Central West Texas territory, a shallow oil field is being developed by the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. At 381 feet this company encountered a flow of gas amounting to about 300,000 cubic feet in its latest well. It is using this gas under its boilers. Renewal of well drilling in the shallow field of Brown county is also to be noted.

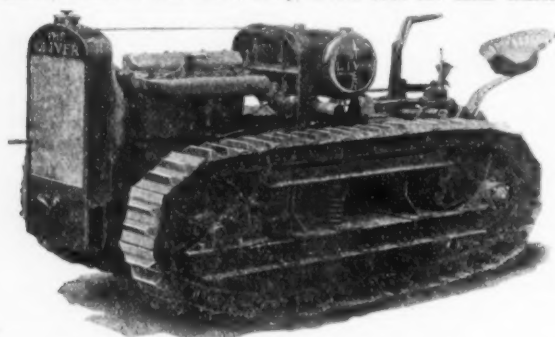
Merging of the smaller lease holdings and producing wells into large corporations or the sale of these different properties to some large existing operating company continues to be an important feature of the industry. One of the latest transactions of this kind was the incorporation of the American Producing Co. of Dallas, with a capital of \$10,000,000, and its purchase and consolidation of large producing acreage upon which wells are now being drilled. The lease holdings are situated in the Burkburnett

pool, and embraces 30 acres for which the record price was \$3,000,000, or at the rate of \$100,000 an acre. The American Producing Co. also acquired other large holdings through the merging into it of the Texas, Louisiana & Oklahoma Oil Development Co., owning 200,000 acres of leases; the American Refining Co. and the Producers' Oil Co., all of Dallas. E. D. Steger, wealthy citizen of Bonham, Tex., is president of the company.

Farm Tractor to Save Time and Labor.

The Oliver Tractor Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., has perfected a machine which should be of great assistance to farming operations wherever it is employed. Not that the tractor is confined to that sort of work, but it is in the field of agriculture that its influence will perhaps be most pronounced. Southern farmers are learning to plow deeper, and this will require some dependable power that will replace mules and horses.

Interest in the subject of power farming was strikingly exemplified at the Dixie Tractor Demonstration held in Macon, Ga., in March, where it was conclusively shown that the farm tractor



TRACTOR MANUFACTURED BY THE OLIVER TRACTOR CO., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

has not only won a permanent place for itself in Southern agricultural development, but that the necessarily increasing productivity of the farms depends to a large extent upon improved farming methods.

A number of practical road men have witnessed the Oliver tractor in road building, and say that it saves both time and labor and effects a very real economy in the work.

The tracks of the tractor are connected by a patented locker device in the form of a half-round manganese steel pin, which prevents sand, dust and other obstacles from entering this vital connection and does not require any lubrication, thus avoiding attracting sand and dirt.

The tractor will turn around either forward or backward in its own length. This is accomplished by means of one track remaining absolutely stationary while the other operates to pull the tractor around. This feature is considered very desirable in road building and for lumber operations, as it is almost impossible to get the tractor into any place where it cannot be extricated with ease.

It is immediately accessible for inspection and repair. This is also of importance, because it does not require the services of an engineer to put on repairs, nor is it necessary to take the tractor apart to replace any broken parts.

The center of gravity is very low, which acts to prevent the tractor turning over on hillsides, and the drawbar is so constructed that the harder the pull the greater the effort the tractor will put forth and not rise up in the front end.

The tracks are made of manganese steel, each shoe weighing approximately 28 pounds, yet with their width of 11 inches a minimum ground pressure of 5 pounds per square inch is obtained, which enables the tractor to negotiate any soil conditions either marshy, wet, muddy or sandy without any loss from its tractive effort.

The Oliver tractor is equipped with 4½x6-inch Oliver-Beaver motor, Hyatt high duty and standard type bearings throughout, enclosed in dustproof housings, selective transmission, two speeds forward and one reverse, Dixie high-tension magneto with impulse starter, Bennett carburetor burning either kerosene or gasoline, case-hardened gears and chrome nickel shafting.

Turpentine and Rosin Production Reported for Season of 1918.

From individual reports submitted by producers of turpentine and rosin, the Department of Agriculture has compiled the following report showing the total production of turpentine (gum spirits) and rosin for the season of 1918, ending March 31, 1919, for each of the producing States. There are also included figures showing the quantities of turpentine and rosin remaining on hand, unshipped, at the stills on March 1, 1919, and the total quantities shipped from the stills, either to the ports and primary markets direct to consumers or to inland distributing points during the period from April 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919:

State	No. Stills	Total Production 1918		On Hand at Stills March 1, 1919		Total Shipments April 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919	
		50-gal. casks Turps.	500-lb. bbls. Rosin	50-gal. casks Turps.	500-lb. bbls. Rosin	50-gal. casks Turps.	500-lb. bbls. Rosin
Ala.	174	41,579	136,180	4,992	14,494	29,235	129,920
Fla.	453	125,678	414,150	5,659	30,362	125,889	403,281
Ga.	478	65,468	215,550	1,453	1,740	67,027	235,891
La.	34	52,845	165,301	10,369	62,723	45,307	167,741
Miss.	53	31,924	109,123	12,775	38,952	24,811	88,740
N. C.	14	876	2,919	17	201	893	2,972
S. C.	22	690	2,344	0	34	690	2,344
Tex.	17	21,220	68,599	5,145	26,412	18,151	59,600
Totals..	1,245	340,280	1,114,166	40,401	174,918	322,733	1,021,146
Wood Turps., Wood Rosin and Bating Reclaimed Rosin..		32,419	123,352	1,965	12,304	28,924	122,611

Grand Total Production of Naval Stores 372,699 1,237,518 42,366 187,222 350,757 1,143,757

Prices, particularly of rosins, rose materially about the middle of the season, and production was considerably stimulated thereby. This incentive was perhaps more responsible than any other factor for keeping the 1918 crop of turpentine and rosin from falling considerably below the quantities shown in the table.

Ten Concrete Ships Now Building at Port Aransas.

Port Aransas, Texas, June 21.—[Special.]—The McDonald Engineering Co. of Chicago is constructing forms for 10 concrete ships at its shipyards on Harbor Island, just across the channel from Port Aransas. It will build these vessels for the French & Canadian Transportation Co. Each of the ships is to cost approximately \$200,000 and will be 53 feet wide, 21 feet deep and 300 feet long. They will be used for transporting oil from the fields of Mexico to Port Aransas, and possibly to other Texas ports. The cement for building these vessels is manufactured in San Antonio. They will be furnished with modern engines, wireless equipment, and will have 2200-ton capacity deadweight, that is, a carrying capacity of 14,000 or 15,000 barrels of oil. They will be made in sections and reinforced with steel, so that when they are launched, which will probably be in August, they will slide into the water from the incline foundation, which extends out into the deep channel. The frames and scaffolding necessary for constructing the vessels are well under headway and the work is progressing rapidly. The building of these vessels may lead to the development of a great shipbuilding industry at Port Aransas if the experiment proves satisfactory and a financial success.

There are several concrete oil tanks to be constructed, with a holding capacity of 55,000 barrels. The first one of these structures is completed with the exception of the roof.

A depth of 24 feet on the bar at the mouth of Aransas Pass and 23 feet in the channel is claimed. The work is being carried on that will give a depth of 25 feet on the bar and at least 24 feet in the channel.

Jimpson Weed Used in Drug Manufacture.

Jackson, Miss., July 5.—[Special.]—Shipping of jimpson weed, used in the manufacture of important drugs, promises to become a large industry in certain Mississippi counties. Holmes shipped \$10,000 worth last season, and Yazoo, a neighboring county, plans co-operative shipments this year. The weed is gathered into bundles and shipped in large lots. It grows in greatest profusion and has heretofore been considered entirely useless.

Broad Campaign Inaugurated for Development of Kentucky Resources.

Louisville, Ky., July 8.—[Special].—A campaign of State development in Kentucky, which during the summer will touch 60 counties in the State, started today at Fern Creek, in Jefferson county, under the joint auspices of the Louisville Board of Trade and the Kentucky Bankers' Association, which have raised a fund of \$25,000 for the purpose. It is the most extensive effort ever made in Kentucky for the development of the State's resources.

Through three-day farmers' community meetings in each of 60 counties the work will be carried on. It is purposed to afford instruction and inspiration on such subjects as agriculture in the schools, road building, rural health and sanitation, livestock production, dairying, gardening, fruit growing, community co-operation and kindred subjects.

Typical of the class of speakers who will be heard at the community gatherings are Geoffrey Morgan, assistant director of extension of the Kentucky College of Agriculture and State Agricultural Agent; Virgil Chapman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Rodman Wiley, State Highway Commissioner; Dr. G. Davis Buckner, food specialist of the College of Agriculture; Margaret Dixon Jonas, Western Kentucky home demonstration agent, and others.

The State and Federal agencies which these instructors represent pay all their traveling expenses. All that local organizations are required to do is to meet their hotel bills. The Louisville Board of Trade and Kentucky Bankers' Association fund pays for the organization work, the maintenance of State offices at the Board of Trade Building, Louisville; the traveling expenses of its organizers and those who furnish the physical equipment, such as tents and the like, and the necessary publicity.

The three-day gatherings are being so arranged that it will be possible to have them in operation in three counties at the same time, the instructors being rotated from one meeting to the other. All meetings will be conducted in tents at some easily accessible place in each county, usually the county-seat.

The State Development Committee of the Louisville Board of Trade, of which Robert Worth Bingham, publisher of the Courier-Journal and the Times and president of the Southern Commercial Congress, is chairman, is making it clear that this is no missionary effect on the part of city men for the rural section of the State. It is a State development movement, whose success will mean as much to the business men of the cities as to the farmers. No inland city, it is held, can be more prosperous than the territory that is tributary to it.

The inspiration for this effort in Kentucky is John B. McFerran of Louisville, a retired pork packer 83 years of age, who during the past 10 years has given much of his time and probably expended more than \$100,000 in State development effort, particularly in the direction of the rural school.

In Warren county five years ago Mr. McFerran started at his own expense a series of what became known as "Farmers' Chautauques," where instruction along the line previously indicated was given. Then came the war, and the movement that he had started was temporarily halted. But the Warren county gatherings were immensely successful in awakening a spirit of community co-operation, as is evidenced by the fact that this county since that time has built more than half a dozen consolidated rural schools and has made other distinct advances in community effort.

The fact that he is now 83 years of age made it impossible for Mr. McFerran to take the lead in the extensive work planned this year, but he enlisted the aid of Judge R. W. Bingham of the Courier-Journal and the Times and a director of the Louisville Board of Trade.

With the early spring the preliminary work was started. It was decided that a fund of \$25,000 would be needed to carry on such a campaign as was proposed.

State development headquarters were established at the Louisville Board of Trade. The State College of Agriculture loaned James Speed of its publicity department for the summer, and B. J. Sandman, formerly of the Kentucky Fuel Administration, was sent into Kentucky to organize the State for the campaign.

Only those counties that are able to furnish an adequate organization to handle local details are given one of the community meetings. They are put to practically no expense. The Louisville Board of Trade and the Kentucky Bankers' Association

supply the funds, and the Federal and State departments supply most of the speakers.

The strength of the Kentucky movement is evidenced by the character of the men and interests who are backing it in Louisville, a half dozen or more to the extent of \$1000 each and a score of others from \$100 to \$500 each. Among these are R. W. Bingham and John B. McFerran, the Federal Chemical Co.; F. M. Sackett, president of the North Jellico Coal Co.; the Ballard & Ballard Company, flour millers; A. T. Hert, president of the American Creosoting Co.; William S. Speed, president of W. S. Speed & Co., cement manufacturers and jobbers; the Louisville Varnish Co., the Stewart Dry Goods Co., the Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Co.; the Penslee-Gaulbert Co., paint manufacturers and jobbers; the Bourbon Stockyards Co., the Hopkins Fertilizer Co.; the Adler Manufacturing Co., piano manufacturers; the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, mahogany importers; the Inter-Southern Life Insurance Co., the Louisville Paper Co.; the Louisville Provision Co., pork packers; the Carter Dry Goods Co., and numerous others.

After the community gathering has been held in each county it is planned to leave there a permanent community organization. Another feature of the work is expected to be a survey of the rural sections of the State with a view to developing exact knowledge of their resources and forming a permanent comprehensive plan of intelligent State development.

Rice Irrigation in Southwestern Louisiana by the Recently Organized "Louisiana Gravity Canal Co., Inc.," of New Orleans.

Alexandria, La., June 30.—[Special].—One of the most important public hearings in an industrial way was held in Lake Charles on the 21st inst. before Col. E. J. Dent of the United States Engineers Department of the War Department.

The formal application of the Louisiana Gravity Canal Co. for the use of the waters of the Upper Calcasieu watershed for irrigation and power development was up for public discussion.

If the permit asked for be granted, the prophecy of the late Dr. Elmer L. Cortell, Dr. Sc. and C.E., of New York, will in part be fulfilled, that gravity irrigation was the method of solving the salt-water problem for rice irrigation in southwestern Louisiana.

By the construction of two connected reservoirs holding 246,040 Ac. feet of water, and the "run-off" from the Upper Calcasieu watershed of 1,109,376 acres, there would be in readiness supplies sufficient to irrigate 480,598 acres of rice fields yearly, relieving the very acute situation as far as rice irrigation in southwest Louisiana is concerned.

Some erroneous impressions had prevailed as to the probabilities of the removal of such an amount of water from the Calcasieu River, causing the increase in the salt water, which has for many years in the past done great damage to the rice production and forced many farmers to locate elsewhere, opening up new rice territories.

The plans submitted clearly showed that by the impounding of storm waters during the winter and spring months the reservoirs would be filled, and with the "run-off" would afford water for rice irrigation, as well as generating a small amount of power for local enterprises. The water used in this power generation passing through the turbines and discharging directly into the bed of the Calcasieu River would supply more water to that stream during the summer months than now finds its way down and out into the Gulf of Mexico, this being an actual aid to navigation rather than a hindrance, as was previously supposed, inasmuch as the Calcasieu River is only navigable as far as the tidal waters reach, and the constant flow of the water through the turbines in the generation of power would supply a deficiency in fresh water and afford depth and current enough so that at all seasons the floating of logs along this river would be a matter of easy operation; especially so as it was demonstrated that during about one-half of the year there would be a very large escapement of surplus waters over the spillways over and above the irrigation requirements.

This marks the successful culmination of a long and expensive series of examinations on the part of Mr. Welman Bradford of Alexandria, who is an authority on rice irrigation, and who had conceived the idea of supplying water from Red River to fertilize and irrigate the prairies of southwestern Louisiana. But for the untimely death of his associate and co-laborer, Dr. Elmer L. Cortell, the entire system would have been under construction today.

Two Views on the Potash Situation

A PLEA AGAINST PROTECTION TO AMERICAN POTASH AND THE REPLY OF THE POTASH INTERESTS.

A. C. Jones, President.
Batesburg Cotton Oil Co.,
Manufacturers of High-Grade Commercial Fertilizers.
Batesburg, S. C., June 28.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have noted with interest your editorial on page 85, issue June 26, 1919, "Save the Potash Industry and American Honor."

I have also read with interest part two of the testimony taken June 17, 1919, H. R. 4870, "A Bill to Provide Revenue to the Government and to safeguard by a license control of imports of potassium salts and by imposing an import duty thereon, the interests of the domestic potash producers."

The statement before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of Dr. H. A. Huston is very interesting. From this statement it appears—

That at least 17 potash mines are now in French territory; hence, license control of potassium salts, or an import duty thereon, would affect our French friends as well as German mines.

That as reported by our Government authorities in 1916, the potash producers in this country received \$4.36 per unit for domestic potash, and in 1917, \$4.18 per unit, both prices being per unit at the works, or more than ten times the unit price abroad.

That some of the kelp works in this country have closed and sold much of their equipment, indicating that the cost of potash from this source was too high for ordinary commercial purposes. The Government and Swift & Co. have kelp plants, and the cost of producing potash from kelp could be easily ascertained from either of these plants.

That according to statements sent through our mails in 1917, when certain Nebraska promotions were under way, enormous profits based on operations were practically assured investors, the statements being based on the operation of other Nebraska plants, and that the promoters had in mind at the time the resumption of the importation of foreign potash, because they used the following words:

"Even though we might be compelled to operate under a potash price as low as has ever been known, our reports indicate that we should still make more than a reasonable profit. We recognize that the present market price of potash could not be maintained if shipments from the German sources of supply were to re-enter this country, and we have planned our operations upon a basis of competing with the potash laid down at the Atlantic coast at pre-war prices."

That an official of the United States Department of Agriculture in March, 1919, stated that the cost of producing potash in Nebraska was from \$1.10 to \$1.35 per unit, and this statement was confirmed by the United States Geological Survey.

That the Searles Lake propositions were not erected primarily as potash plants; however, the report on the property of the Trona Company states that the cost of recovering 45 tons of muriate of potash from the mother liquor is \$93.50, or less than 5 cents per unit, and figuring the potash at the pre-war price, its value would be around \$1800. This report was made in 1918. It was reported that the low-grade muriate of potash was being produced at Searles Lake at 30 cents per unit, and high-grade potash at \$1.43 per unit.

That about one-fourth of the American consumption of potash in 1913 is recoverable from the cement industry, and that statements prepared by officers high up in the cement industry show the total operating cost of producing potash at 22 cents per unit, and that with the salt addition the total cost is 47 cents per unit, but that if competition required it, the salt could be omitted. In this statement it appears that the cost of the particular plan under observation was more than returned from the profit of the first year's operation.

That American producers of potash are divided into two classes: One which cannot produce at a price that the consumer can afford to pay; the other class can produce at a price that can well compete with any foreign source; consequently, if a license control or import duty is placed upon potash, you are helping one class of domestic producers that do not need help and you are

keeping in business the other class of producers who should have already gone out of business.

A few months ago we received a letter from one of the Nebraska producers, stating that after the resumption of importation of potash he hoped that the manufacturers of fertilizer in the South would continue to buy domestic goods, and that domestic producers had so enlarged their plants and gotten the production on such a large basis as would enable them to compete favorably with potash from foreign sources.

There are thousands of small fertilizer manufacturers, such as ourselves, situated over this country who cannot import potash because they do not buy in sufficient quantities. They cannot erect potash-producing plants, such as can be done by the packing interests and a few of the largest fertilizer corporations, and hence we will be forced to get our potash from our bigger competitors or close up and go out of business. In other words, the packing industry and the few larger fertilizer interests with potash plants of their own can put such a price on their complete manufactured commercial fertilizer as would be without profit to the smaller manufacturers, such as ourselves. At the same time, they would be making tremendous profits on account of the potash going into their goods being manufactured at their own plants. This would have a tendency to strangle competition and would easily force the manufactured commercial fertilizer business into the hands of the largest fertilizer corporations and the packing industry.

I note with interest a letter in the record of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, dated June 14, 1919, written by Mr. Thos. K. Stewart of Robert A. Monroe & Co., Inc., 25 Pine street, New York, taking exception to the method adopted by the Alsatian Mines in appointing a sole selling agency in this country, H. J. Baker & Bro., etc. We understand that Robt. A. Monroe & Co. are representatives of the American Trona Corporation of America. There can be no serious objection to H. J. Baker & Bro. being appointed sole selling agency for this country for the Alsatian Mines, and, in fact, we believe that consumers of potash would obtain the potash cheaper with a sole selling agency such as H. J. Baker & Bro. than they could expect to obtain otherwise, for the reason that if each Alsatian mine had to deal individually in this country through selling agencies established for that purpose, the overhead expenses would necessarily make them obtain a higher per unit cost than they could afford to take under one selling agency. This does not mean that H. J. Baker & Bro. will set the price of potash in this country. They will be forced to meet the price promulgated by domestic producers as well as the price from the mines of Germany, once the Peace Treaty is signed and shipping is resumed.

Throughout the war I have read with interest and have agreed with most of your strong editorials on the German situation, but I cannot conclude as you do that the honor of the nation is at stake as to whether, having urged capital to invest in potash production, the Government will now permit the industry to be murdered unless a license control of imports or an import duty is placed upon potassium salts. From the statements of the American producers, it would appear that they are able to produce potash at such price as will enable them to compete with potash from foreign sources. They have had at least four years of extraordinary good prices, and we believe in many instances have paid for their plants each year out of their earnings.

The bill proposed is for five years. Please tell us what is to take care of the industry at the expiration of the five years? Many more millions of dollars will probably be invested, and at the end of five years we will hear the same cry we now hear.

Understand, please, that such statements as I have made are based upon the idea that the American potash industry from its own statements does not need further protection, or if certain plants need protection, the methods they use and the sources from which they obtain potash are too expensive. I would not for one moment attempt to stand in the way of the protection of any infant industry against foreign competition, if the industry needed it for its existence. However, I cannot reconcile the statements by some of the producers some months ago with the statements

now being made before the Committee on Ways and Means. At one time they are able to meet foreign competition; before the Committee on Ways and Means they will be ruthlessly murdered if foreign potash comes in without a license control of imports or an import duty.

C. E. JONES.

The United States Potash Producers' Association.

Washington, D. C., July 2.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have your letter of June 30, enclosing copy of one from Mr. C. E. Jones of Batesburg, S. C., and am glad to comply with your request for an answer to the points raised by him.

In the first place it is well to know that Mr. H. A. Huston, from whose testimony Mr. Jones quotes so freely, is the American head of the German Potash Syndicate's branch in this country. He is the person most vitally interested in seeing the American potash industry destroyed. If the American producers are left to meet unrestricted cut-throat competition during the next five years, Mr. Huston knows, perhaps a bit more accurately than most of us, just how profitable it will be for the German monopoly. Anything he says therefore on the subject of American potash should be weighed with a full appreciation of his very natural bias in favor of the imported article.

With this preliminary, let us take up the statements in Mr. Jones' letter. There are 17 mines in Alsace, owned by German companies, but now in the hands of the French sequester. H. J. Baker & Bro. of New York have been appointed sole selling agents in the United States for Alsatian potash, and negotiations are in progress to have all German potash pass through French hands and presumably through the same selling agency in New York. This will re-establish the old monopoly. Alsatian potash is now quoted in our Eastern ports at \$1.50 to \$1.70 a unit, and Mr. Huston gave \$1.35 as probably the lowest possible German price. These prices are about double the pre-war prices. Undoubtedly, as Mr. Jones states, the licensing system would affect the Alsatian as well as the German mines, but is it necessary to destroy an American industry, even to help France? Are we not for America first? Fortunately, however, the operation of the licensing system would admit French potash to supply such part of our consumption as American producers could not furnish, and the effect on Alsatian mines would therefore be small, at least for the next year or two.

In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the total value of the potash used here before the war was only about \$16,000,000. Talk, therefore, of greatly aiding France or of assisting Germany to meet her obligations by importations of potash is not convincing. So far as Germany is concerned, the returns from potash sales in this country would be ridiculously small when compared with her enormous bill for reparations. Moreover, the United States is getting not one penny of this reparation money.

American potash sold in 1918 as high as \$5 a unit delivered at consumers' plants. Toward the end of the year the price dropped steadily, and probably the average price for 1918 received by American producers was around \$4.50 delivered at consumers' plants. The price was fixed purely by the law of supply and demand in open competition. As American production increased, the price continued to fall. But with the signing of the armistice in November the demand suddenly ceased, owing to the hope of buyers that European material would soon arrive at the pre-war price. American producers were glad to get \$5 a unit for their potash, exactly as Southern farmers were glad to get 38 cents a pound for their cotton.

All of the kelp works, except the Government experimental plant, have closed, just as all the other potash plants in the country, with one or two exceptions, are closed. The costs of producing potash from kelp, as the kelp men produced it, can be obtained, and are probably prohibitive. The costs, by the methods the Government plant is using, are not obtainable for the reason that the by-product side of the undertaking, which will greatly reduce the costs chargeable to potash, has not been completely worked out, though enough is known to warrant the statement by the officials in charge that the outlook for potash from kelp at a reasonable price is very good.

The statement quoted by Mr. Jones, from literature spread by a Nebraska company in 1917, is from the advertising issued by a

stock jobbing concern which never erected a plant or produced a pound of potash. It was a stock-selling scheme from the start, and has no point of contact with the legitimate Nebraska producing companies which have supplied more than half the potash produced in America during the war years.

I have been unable to verify the statement that a Department of Agriculture official gave the cost of producing Nebraska potash at from \$1.10 to \$1.35 a unit. Mr. Gale of the United States Geological Survey, quoting Mr. Condra, State Geologist of Nebraska, stated in one of his publications that the cost was \$1.20 a unit. This figure, however, represented only plant costs, and did not cover such items as royalties, freight, amortization, interest on investment and other overhead costs. Similarly the cost quoted for Searles Lake potash covers merely the plant operation, and does not include overhead or freight.

Something like a dozen of our cement mills are equipped to recover potash from their fumes. The dust so collected runs from 3 to 10 per cent. potash. During the war years these plants were able to sell a dust containing these low percentages of potash. It is recognized that with unrestricted importations of European salts, the most impure of which, kainit, contains 12 per cent. potash, it would be necessary, in order to compete, to leach out the potash from cement mill dust, evaporate the brine so secured, crystallize the salts and market a higher grade product. The costs of production would be increased accordingly.

The statement that some of the American plants do not need protection and the rest can never get on a competing basis, even with temporary protection, is a clear misstatement of the case. Some of the smaller concerns will undoubtedly be unable to survive with the limited amount of protection granted by the bill under discussion. All the larger companies face extinction unless they are safeguarded during the next few years, and all these larger companies, with the possible exception of some of the kelp operators, are prepared to reconstruct their plants, revise their methods so as to recover by-products, and reorganize their business so as to meet any competition at the end of five years.

No matter what one individual producer may have said, the facts are that with plants designed to produce potash alone and that discarded for the war period all by-products, with excessively high freight rates, both on incoming raw materials and outgoing product, the American producers cannot now meet unrestricted competition. These factors can be changed in the direction of lower costs in five years, and the best estimates of the plant chemists and engineers and the experts of the Department of the Interior are that our producers will be able to meet any competition within five years if safeguarded for that period.

Under the proposed bill the small fertilizer manufacturer would have no more difficulty in securing his potash than he had before the war, when the business was an absolute German monopoly. In practice he would order his potash from an importing broker, who would buy or contract for the American goods and import the foreign material and sell both to the small manufacturer at a price representing a weighted average of the two. No large concern could monopolize the business or charge excessively for the potash.

As stated above, negotiations are under way to insure that German potash production for export will be handled by the same persons now controlling the Alsatian exports. The price will be whatever they think the traffic will bear. Without adequate protection in some form, our producers will be forced to quit, and we shall once more face an absolute monopoly and the certainty of high prices.

Mr. Jones' statement that "we believe in many instances they have paid for their plants each year out of their earnings" is without foundation. With one or two exceptions, American plants have not been paid for, have not paid any dividends, and their owners are facing a very heavy loss if forced out of business. In most instances earnings have been returned to the business for additional construction and improvements. War profits taxes have laid a heavy toll on the few plants which could show a profit. Labor, material and transportation costs have been excessive. In the case of several of the largest and most expensive plants, they were completed during the latter part of 1918 and have never had a chance to market any potash whatever.

Detailed figures have been presented to the Ways and Means Committee showing exactly how costs may be reduced and the industry put on a basis of competition with foreign potash at the end of five years. The operation of the bill ceases at the end of

that time and the American producers must stand on their own feet or quit.

The final statement of Mr. Jones that he would not for an instant stand in the way of the protection of an infant industry against foreign competition, if the industry needed it for its existence, reflects, we believe, the statement of most Americans today. Our job, therefore, is that of getting over to our fellow-countrymen the facts of this potash situation in the firm belief that once Americans are convinced of these facts the sentiment in favor of safeguarding this young American industry till it can get on its feet and fight on even terms with foreign producers will be overwhelming.

It seems strange that Mr. Jones, holding these sentiments about the protection of American industry, has selected the statements of the representative of the German Potash Syndicate as an unbiased presentation of the facts, instead of accepting the statements of the officials of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey and those of the American potash producers themselves.

FREDERICK W. BROWN, Executive Secretary.

Some Additional Facts on Potash.

Washington, D. C., July 3.

Editor, The State,

Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir—The editorial "An Attack on Agriculture," in the June 28 issue of The State has come to my attention. Will you permit me to point out certain particulars in which I believe the writer of the editorial has been working under a misapprehension of the facts?

In the first place, the proposed legislation does not fasten a price of \$2.50 per ton on potash. It provides that for two years the maximum price which may be charged for American potash shall not exceed \$2.50 a unit. It also provides for the admission, duty free, from abroad of such portion of our domestic consumption as American producers cannot supply. European material is now offered here at \$1.50 a unit, and will probably not go below that for some years, unless it be sold here below cost to drive our producers out of business.

The latest estimates of Government officials indicate that at least two units of foreign potash will have to be used, together with one unit of domestic potash, to supply our demand the first year. If American potash sells at \$2.50 a unit and foreign potash at \$1.50 a unit, the average price of potash would be \$1.83 a unit, just 33 cents above the present price of foreign material. Potash salts equivalent to German kainit, carrying 12 per cent. actual potash, would cost \$21.96 a ton; potash equivalent to German manure salts, carrying 20 per cent. actual potash, would cost \$36.60 a ton, and salts equivalent to German muriate, carrying 50 per cent. actual potash, would cost \$91.50 a ton. The present price on standard European muriate carrying about 50 per cent. actual potash is \$85 a ton. In a 2-8-2 fertilizer, carrying 2 per cent. potash, the cost of the potash would be just \$3.66 per ton of fertilizer and just 66 cents more than the cost of buying European potash. In the light of these figures, it is difficult to see how American agriculture would be penalized at all heavily if the bill becomes law. Certainly the statement that the penalty would run into hundreds of millions of dollars is very much above the mark.

With potash selling last year at a wholesale price around \$5 a unit, and costing the farmer more than \$6 a unit, the records of the United States Department of Agriculture show that our farmers bought about 50,000 tons of actual potash (K₂O). Contrary to popular belief, and the statement in your editorial, very little potash is used in the manufacture of modern explosives, and something like 90 per cent. of our consumption, even during war years, has been for fertilizer. It was not Government buying for munitions which forced the price up, but the demand of our farmers as against a very short supply.

To generalize on what farmers can afford to pay for potash or other fertilizer is quite impossible, since the determining factor must always be the farmer's returns per acre. It is evident from the foregoing that last year many of our farmers found it profitable to buy potash at more than \$6 a unit, because of the increased production per acre and the prevailing high prices of farm produce. It is reasonably certain also that many a farmer lost money by refusing to buy potash and thereby suffering a decrease in his returns per acre. The assertion that "no American cotton

grower can afford regularly to pay more than \$75 per ton for potash" fails to carry conviction, since in the preceding paragraph you show that the wholesale price of German material prior to the war was \$1 a unit or \$100 a ton. As a matter of fact, before the war our cotton growers paid a retail price around \$1.25 a unit, or \$125 a ton of actual potash, and during the war paid over \$6 a unit, or \$600 a ton, and found it profitable.

It must be remembered, in considering potash prices, that we are measuring things with a 50-cent dollar these days. This is true the world over, and pre-war prices for potash have gone, probably never to return, unless German producers sell here below cost for such time as is necessary to strangle American production.

The facts about American production of potash are these: We have a producing capacity in existing plants of 100,000 tons actual potash a year. This is 40 per cent. of our pre-war consumption. We have reserves of potash to last for hundreds of years. We have \$50,000,000 invested, and while the costs of recovery right now are such that our producers cannot meet open foreign competition, detailed figures have been presented to Congress showing exactly how costs can be reduced within five years to a point where competition from any source on earth can be met. The proposed legislation is strictly limited to five years, with a maximum domestic price for the first two years of \$2.50 a unit, for the third year of \$2 and for the last two years of \$1.50. The confidence of our producers in their ability to reduce costs if given an opportunity is evidenced by their advocacy of this bill, which is an Administration measure, fathered by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior. At the end of five years the act will cease to operate and our producers must stand on their own feet or quit.

American producers do not ask to be paid off and allowed to go out of business. They ask only for a temporary and diminishing protection from European dumping of potash, to enable them to reorganize their business on a peace basis, develop the by-products in their raw materials, install labor-saving machinery and write off some of the excessive construction cost incident to war-time and emergency construction. If granted this measure of protection, they say, and Administration officials say with them, that they will supply this country's entire demand for potash and at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere. The question then is whether we shall go forward to complete independence in the matter of potash, or return to our former abject dependence on Europe. As an American I can see but one answer.

I am enclosing a brief outline on American potash which contains some of the essential facts about the situation.

Yours very truly,

FREDERICK W. BROWN, Executive Secretary,
United States Potash Producers' Association.

Enormous Demand for Iron and Steel for Texas Oil Fields.

Ranger, Tex., July 3—[Special.]—As a result of the phenomenal oil development operations in the different fields of Central West Texas, the demand for sheet metal for the construction of storage tanks is said to be far greater than ever before known in any part of the United States. Oil field supply houses have been established in Dallas, Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Eastland, Ranger and a number of other towns situated conveniently to the oil fields. The demand for material of this kind is so great that the railroads are incapable of moving shipments promptly. The problem of hauling the material from the railroad unloading tracks to the sites of the proposed tanks is also a difficult one, on account of the almost chronic bad condition of the roads. The side-tracks at Ranger and other towns where oil development is in progress are congested with loaded cars of various kinds of oil field supplies. More than 250 loaded cars are upon the side-tracks here waiting to be unloaded. Besides the enormous amount of tankage steel, iron pipes, casing and pumping equipment which enter into the industry, boilers and drilling machinery form another big item of the dealers.

In the aggregate the new trade amounts to many millions of dollars a year, with prospects that it will steadily increase for some time to come. Besides the iron and steel materials, machinery and equipment that are required in the oil fields, dealers report that the sales of centrifugal pumps for water wells, corrugated sheet metal for silos, water tanks and other purposes and steel wire were never as great in Texas as at this time.

ENGLAND'S OIL DISCOVERIES PROMISE BIG RESULTS.

Vigorous Efforts in England to Bore for Oil Under Government Direction.

London, July 1—[Special.]—All England is talking oil. But the oil in which it speculates is not British oil. The Government has taken care of that.

What has not happened in Derbyshire is even more remarkable than what has. It is rare, to be sure, to strike oil in a new country at the first trial. Usually success in oil has as its cornerstone a multitude of failures. Nor was success in Derbyshire the smooth, easy thing it appeared to be. It was so speculative a venture that the Government had to underwrite it.

Visions of paying for the war out of a new-found treasure trove of oil, of supplanting coal with the new fuel and assuming an independence in industrial power are merely dreams.

The fact is that out of seven wells which have been drilled in the neighborhood of Chesterfield, one—the first to penetrate the limestone crust—has yielded what may be called a promising flow. The specific gravity is about 87. The analysis was made by J. L. Hackford, on whose chemical advice Lord Cowdray relied to a great extent when he decided to prospect. The analysis bears out to a remarkable degree the opinions of Lord Cowdray held when he stated last August that if oil was found it would be of exceptionally high quality and of great value. It compares favorably with the best commercial oils of the world.

Oil rose slowly until it reached a height of 1000 feet in the Hardstoft well, and gradually it reached the top. In view of the fact that only the first oil sands have been tapped, this is considered evidence of substantial pressure behind. The immediate business has been to carry the casing down to the farthest point of drilling. In the meantime, storage tanks capable of holding vast quantities of oil are being assembled.

The yielding well is at Hardstoft. Of the other six being drilled the most forward is at Brimington, which has almost reached the bearing sands. The other wells are not so far advanced, but drilling under American expert oilmen is proceeding day and night.

It is not safe to infer, according to the experts, that because Hardstoft No. 1 has proved fertile the other wells will also. "Still less," says one expert, "can we draw any valid deductions as to the fate of the two wells that have been spudded in the Potteries, or as to the further two which are still in the preliminary stages of development southeast of Edinburgh."

"Hardstoft" has now a capacity of 11 barrels per day.

But, as stated above, the remarkable fact has been not the strike of oil, but the absence of speculation. Had the find been announced in any other virgin field in the world there would have been a prodigious sensation and an immediate sweep of all the gamblers of the world on the doomed locality. "There has been nothing of that sort in Derbyshire, nor, thanks to Lord Cowdray, will there be. It was a great thing when he gave to the nation all his material and the expert services of his firm, but it was a greater service "when he insisted that the Government should protect the industry from its very inception; that haphazard drilling by anybody who could buy a lease from a landlord should be prohibited, and that the oil deposits of the United Kingdom, whatever they might prove to be, should be conserved by the national authority and altogether barred against exploitation by private speculators."

It is due to Lord Cowdray that an act has been passed forbidding anyone "to search and bore for and get petroleum" without a Government license.

But that is as far as the Government has yet gone. It has provided \$5,000,000 for the present operations, which Pearson & Son are conducting free of charge, but the ownership of the oil produced is not yet decided.

In suggesting that "while the owner of the land has a clear right to be compensated for disturbance and loss of amenity, he has no right to be paid for the oil that is extracted from the depths of his property through the energy and special knowledge of others," one of the great oil experts, who refuses to be quoted directly, says that "the first step should be for the Government to vest in the Crown the ownership of whatever oil is brought in. On that basis landlords should be compensated for surface damages and amenity losses either in the form of cash payments or

through an agreed percentage of the profits of the operating companies. These companies, which must be financially strong and of technical experience, would work under a Government license, giving each of them monopoly rights over areas of at least 100 square miles, would be granted compulsory powers to obtain land for drilling, and would pay to the Government either a royalty on production or a fixed proportion of their profits. It seems to me clear that the Government itself cannot undertake to work the British oil fields by State-employed labor, most of which for many years to come would have to be American labor working under American direction. The objections to any such course are many and overwhelming."

The Government has licensed at least one additional oil company, with large capital, and others may expect to be licensed. But speculation will be cut to minimum, if not outlawed altogether, although some of the London papers are carrying advertisements pointing out the great profits to be made from oil and urging buying of stocks.

Although the Derbyshire discoveries are being kept secret and only the barest statement of facts is given to the public, it is reasonably sure that the discoveries are of the very first importance and that England may logically expect to produce hereafter at least a large part of the petroleum she uses. The effect of this on industry it is difficult to estimate, but it should be of enormous importance in providing a cheap fuel and thus establishing a differential to compensate for the recent large increases in wages. The significance of the find may be judged also from the fact that all new British naval vessels will use oil for fuel, which has had a good deal to do with recent British statesmanship.

Delta Lands in Lower Mississippi Valley Make Good Production Showing.

Memphis, Tenn., July 7—[Special.]—Claims that the delta or alluvial soil lands of the lower Mississippi Valley offer great agricultural inducements are sustained in the recently-issued Government report on agricultural development of Arkansas. Mississippi county in Northeast Arkansas, whose soil is all alluvial, won the distinction of being the 1918 banner agricultural county of the State. Its development is believed to equal, if not exceed, that of any other in the country.

The Government's 1910 census credited Mississippi county with less than \$5,000,000 in crops yearly. At that time it had made great strides through reclaiming of lowlands by levee and drainage systems. In eight years the crop yield increased until the three leading crops alone—cotton, corn and alfalfa—had a value of more than \$14,000,000. Total valuation of all crops was several millions in excess of this figure.

Crittenden County and Jefferson County, both having much alluvial soil—the former almost wholly a delta soil county—ranked next to Mississippi, followed by Randolph, with only a little delta land. Jefferson formerly held the cotton record, but was passed last year by Crittenden.

Estimates by J. C. Ferguson, commissioner of agriculture in Arkansas, indicate that Mississippi county averaged \$85 an acre last year on cultivated land, enough in many instances to pay the purchase price of the land. Productivity of lower Mississippi Valley soil, it is pointed out, far exceeds the United States' average, which is \$16 an acre.

Dallas Expects to Become World's Leading Market for Cottonseed Oil.

Dallas, Tex., July 3—[Special.]—Managers of local cottonseed-oil mills believe that with the establishment of the Procter & Gamble plant in Dallas in the immediate future Dallas will become the leading cottonseed-oil market of the world. Already the cottonseed manufacturing and jobbing industry is one of the most important in the city, totaling about \$25,000,000 annually. Cottonseed cake is the biggest feed item produced. The total amount of cake, meal and hulls produced by the five cottonseed-oil mills is estimated at between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000. During the heart of the season there are usually in Dallas some 25 brokerage firms handling cottonseed products. Last year more than \$100,000 was paid out in brokers' commissions in cottonseed products, as well as feeds from cocoanuts, velvet beans, peanuts, etc.

Southern California Developing Cotton Industry.

In response to an inquiry from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as to their reasons for installing in Los Angeles, Cal., a cotton compress, Clarence H. Matson, traffic manager of the Harbor Department of that city, writes:

"Bids have been advertised for for a high density cotton compress to supplement storage and dock facilities already constructed. In the last three or four years Southern California has developed a considerable cotton production. Already more than 100,000 bales a year is grown, and the amount is increasing very rapidly. Within a few years Southern California and Arizona will be among the large cotton-producing States of the Union, as they are free from the pests that infect other sections.

"In addition to this, however, Los Angeles expects to handle a large portion of the Texas cotton which goes to the Orient, principally through the port of Seattle. There is a disposition of Japanese steamship lines to take this cotton from Gulf ports because of the long railroad haul to Seattle.

"Los Angeles is approximately 1000 miles nearer the Texas cotton belt than is Seattle. The Harbor Department of the city of Los Angeles has made application to the United States Railroad Administration for an export freight rate on cotton which will be lower than that to Seattle commensurate with the difference in distance.

"Already Los Angeles has a municipal concrete warehouse at its port with 10 acres of floor space, and the installation of the high-density compress will be added to this in order to facilitate the handling of cotton."

Military Posts to Be Built Along Lower Rio Grande Border.

Brownsville, Tex., July 5—[Special.]—Garrisons of soldiers will be strung out along the lower Rio Grande border every few miles when the barracks and other improvements that have been authorized by the War Department are finished. H. L. Fitch of Brownsville has just been awarded the contract for the erection of eight military posts, to be located in the valley of the Rio Grande from Brownsville to Fort Ringgold, about 125 miles. It is announced that permanent buildings are to be erected at Fort Brown, San Benito, Mercedes, McAllen, Sam Fordyce, La Gruella, Fort Ringgold and Roma. The plans contemplate the erection of officers' quarters for commissioned and non-commissioned officers, respectively, and barracks for the enlisted men. The contracts for the plumbing, electric lighting, water-works, sewers and utilities will be carried out collectively with the erection of the buildings. With the exception of the improvements at Fort Ringgold, where brick will be used, each one of these buildings will be of frame and modern in every particular.

At Brownsville the expenditure will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000; at Sam Fordyce a like amount will be expended, and at Fort Ringgold the cost will be about \$180,000. The expenditure at McAllen will be in the neighborhood of \$70,000. The money spent on the other posts will be less than at McAllen.

Model Residences for Kingsport.

Kingsport Improvement Corporation.

Kingsport, Tenn., June 30.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In line with its general policy for keeping Kingsport in the forefront along all good lines, the Kingsport Improvement Corporation has had plans prepared for and is just beginning the erection of 150 houses. Half of these are to be divided between four and five-room houses.

Mr. Clinton Mackenzie, 15 Broad street, New York city, after careful consideration, has developed what is believed to be the best possible arrangement for a house of this size, having it embody all the modern conveniences and comforts for a family only requiring this size house. They will have every comfort of a large house.

The remaining 75 will be six, seven and eight-room houses, all beautifully designed. The plans for these houses were made by Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury.

As fast as these houses are completed others will be started, with the idea of keeping in advance of the need for housing in our growing city.

J. FRED JOHNSON, President.

Will Labor's Open Door to Negro Kindle Social Equality Flame of Menacing Portent?

Jacksonville, Fla., July 2.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

By throwing its doors open unconditionally to the negro, the American Federation of Labor has obviously opened the way also to a menace of many ramifications, which the people of the South, who know the negro best, can thoroughly appreciate, and which the American Federation of Labor will come to understand before its open door policy is many months old. Trouble is bound to come of it as surely as the sun is bound to rise in the east and set in the west.

That the American Federation of Labor does not love the negro now any better than it did a year ago, but finds that it needs him in its business, is the outspoken utterance of many influential negro publications. The New York Age, a leading Afro-American weekly, frankly says: "With the large influx of colored labor into the Northern States during the last three years there was danger to the American Federation of Labor from colored strike-breakers. With equal opportunity, equal wages and membership in the American Federation, the colored man will not lend himself to strike-breaking." In the same strain the Planet, a negro publication printed in Richmond, Va., says: "The greatest menace to organized labor as opposed to organized capital is the black multitude that entered the industrial plants of the country."

The unionizing of Southern saw-mill labor under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, although a far lesser evil than the unionization of this labor beneath the red flag of Bolshevism, is literally a dark cloud now menacing in the industrial horizon. The saw-mill industry is in no shape for the kind of laborers that unionization will make of their men and in no shape for an eight and possibly a six-hour day, which is the next "improvement" in line. It is going to take all the lumber that all the mills can cut all the time to supply the world with lumber, and any curtailment in the efficiency and working hours of the mill crews means disaster to the world. If it was a demonstrated impracticability to operate saw mills even in dull times by the inexorable rules of unionism, how much greater the impracticability to operate them in times like these!

But the labor question, serious as it is, does not constitute the only thing that menaces the South by the unionization of the negro. Already the spokesmen of the colored race are putting forth their insidious propaganda for "equal rights," coming quite boldly from under cover when the American Federation of Labor invited the negro into its home and bade him get his legs under the family table. As the Boston Guardian, a negro newspaper, puts it: "The Federation's action opens the gateway for the negro to real American life for the first time." How quickly the flame of "social equality" has already spread among the colored propagandists is patent by this utterance of the Appeal, a negro newspaper published in St. Paul, Minn., which declaims loudly on the "contrast between the action of the American Federation of Labor and that of the 'alleged' Christian churches which deny negroes admission."

The Southern white man knows that the Southern negro is after something vastly larger than the betterment of his working conditions, and he knows, better than Mr. Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, that the negro mind is capable of using the Federation's open door policy for purposes other than those for which it was intended.

J. M. SCHLOENBACH.

Ice Plant Plans Additions Costing \$300,000.

Expenditures amounting to \$300,000 are planned by the Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation for its facilities at Atlanta, Ga., besides additional expenditures for improvements to other plants in that State. At Atlanta the company will invest \$250,000 for an additional cold-storage warehouse having 650,000 cubic feet of storage space, thus increasing its total to 1,131,000 cubic feet available for public storage. An ice-manufacturing equipment with a daily capacity of 200 tons will be installed and a \$50,000 office building will be erected. The company's chief engineer, O. W. Deyerle, is the architect for the additions, and its chief of construction, Paul Wilcox, will be in charge of construction.

Richmond Active in Building Dwellings and Apartment-Houses to Meet Urgent Needs.

Richmond, Va., July 3—[Special.]—During the past several months building in Richmond has surpassed any previous period. At this writing there is either in the process of erection or under contemplation a 12-story bank building, three large hospitals, several churches, a four-story office building, six or seven-story bank and trust building, several large apartment-houses and a large number of dwellings. Real estate deals are being consummated at profits to all concerned, and values are on the upward trend.

There is a scarcity of homes in Richmond at this particular time, as is evidenced by the deluge of applications for building permits reaching the building inspector. The people of Richmond are alive to the situation, and are proceeding with the erection of houses with little attention being paid to the high cost of building material.

As an illustration of the faith Richmond's business men have in the city's future, only a few weeks ago one department store, operating what is said to be one of the largest institutions of the kind in the South, purchased considerable additional property and will erect additions within the near future several stories in height and in keeping with the general appearance of their present large structure. The amount of money involved in this deal alone is in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000. This is but one example.

In addition to other building operations, a \$1,000,000 housing corporation, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, was lately organized. The initial efforts of this organization will be to provide model homes and apartments on a 50-acre tract of land soon to be acquired, and either rent or sell outright to every class of wage-earners at a nominal figure.

Looking to the improvement of its public highways, the city will shortly negotiate a \$2,500,000 issue of short-time bonds, and at the request of the city government a committee of prominent architects and building contractors, working in conjunction with the city officials, are at this time engaged in the work of revising the building code. It is believed that from this alone building activities will be greatly stimulated.

There are in Richmond many industries employing a tremendous number of skilled tradesmen. The American Locomotive Co., whose war-time contracts for shrapnel, but recently completed, employed in the neighborhood of 4500 skilled mechanics both day and night; the Richmond Cedar Works, known the country over as manufacturers of woodenware, utilizes the services of 1000 skilled workmen when at its height of operation; the Southern Manufacturing Co. has the South's largest baking-powder plant, with a product distributed throughout the South and middle West in carload lots; the Allen & Ginter branch of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., the British-American Tobacco Co., Export Leaf Tobacco Co. and the Lorillard and Whitlock branches of the American Tobacco Co.'s interests are all concerns with an enormous output and wide distribution, a good proportion of their products going to the Orient.

Another industry recently landed by Richmond is a large boiler plant, but lately constructed, for operation by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. in the manufacture of boilers for the emergency fleet built by the Federal Government.

The United States Aviation General Supply Depot occupies a 15-acre tract of land with large warehouses of concrete, steel and wood construction and 75,000 square feet of available floor space. Three steel hangars have recently been completed here, and the project, which cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 without the land, will be another of Richmond's permanent improvements. It was recently announced also by the Federal Government that the General Ordnance Depot at Seven Pines, near Richmond, will be retained and operated permanently by the Government as an assembly, storage and distributing center.

The plan to reopen the Midlothian coal fields in Chesterfield county, just across the James River, has recently been revived, and it is the strong hope of Richmond business men that some definite plan of working these mines may be the result.

C. W. Roberts, secretary of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Bristol, Tenn.-Va., writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD: "This organization is interested in the building of a 5000-spindle fine-yarn mill, the capitalization to be either \$300,000 or \$350,000. It also contemplates to build a mill village at the mill."

Advancing Prices for Birmingham Pig-Iron.

Birmingham, Ala., July 7—[Special.]—While there was a little defection in the buying movement that started a few weeks ago, the past week witnessed many inquiries and some few sales made at the new price, an advance of \$1 per ton. The third quarter of the year starts under more favorable circumstances, a developed hope for better conditions in every line and high prospects for export business on a large scale. Pig-iron production in Alabama is being increased, with expectations that the month will show an output around 150,000 to 175,000 tons, against 137,000 for the past month. Three to five furnaces have been recently put in shape to take on the torch if the expected improvement in the market conditions continue. Some sales of iron for delivery during the fourth quarter of the year have been made. Local consumers are still in the market and are watching events. Some of the iron companies still remain out of the market, having placed their minimum price third quarter delivery at \$25.75 per ton No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon, even when concessions were demanded by consumers in the middle West. Much talk is still to be heard as to what iron prices will be within a month or so and by the end of the year, and all are to the effect that the advance will be at least up to \$30 per ton No. 2 foundry, and some look for \$40.

Coke prices are ascending as the furnace operations begin to pick up. Foundry coke has taken on a dollar per ton advance, while furnace coke is higher now than it has been at any time this year.

Steel mill operations in the Birmingham district as a whole will show a reduction. The plant of the Gulf States Steel Co., Gadsden, will be out of commission until around July 17. When prepared for resumption, five of the six open-hearth furnaces will probably go on. The blast furnace also of the Gulf States company will resume operations about July 15. The furnace accumulated considerable basic iron, and has been down for a couple of months and longer. Orders for steel wire products have been numerous lately, but delivery is held off until fall. The plants of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., the American Steel & Wire Co. and the Connors-Weyman Company are all doing well, and there appears to be a steady movement of the various products.

Foundries and machine shops, cast-iron pipe plants and other iron and steel industries are working above normal. Pipe specifications are more numerous now than they have been for the past two years.

While the campaign of the labor leaders under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor has been on for two weeks in the Birmingham district, no specific showing has been made in the organization work among iron and steel workers.

Common labor is a little scarce in this section, some of the ore mines, for instance, being short of men.

Consumers of coal are still being urged to buy their coal now rather than wait until fall. Car shortage is predicted in some circles. S. L. Yerkes, one of the active coal men of the Birmingham district, returned from a trip East and in the territory supplied by Birmingham coal producers, asserted that every indication pointed to a railroad car shortage within the next three months, a ruling to be made that cars were to be loaded only with the products intended for the cars.

Dealers in iron and steel scrap in the South are keeping up their stocks in anticipation of big business a little later on; in other words, as selling now goes on there is taking on of additional stock. Railroad scrap is easily obtained, country scrap slow and corporation scrap evidently being held back for the better prices. Stocks are in good shape. The more optimistic among the scrap dealers this week look for a pronounced change for the better in the market conditions by the middle of August or the first part of that month, while conservative interests say that it will be at the start of the fourth quarter of this year before an activity worth the while will be noted.

No change in the quotations for old material was announced the past week, and reiteration is heard that the price-list is made up of normal figures. Heavy melting steel is still lagging. While reports from some of the big centers, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Buffalo and elsewhere are all full of optimism, the dealers here say they cannot follow the lead. There are inquiries still coming in from Knoxville, Chattanooga and other places where foundries abound in the South and Southeast, but no deals of any

consequence have been consummated lately. Railroad authorities announce that scrap dealers are being furnished all the cars they require in shipping their product. Cast-iron pipe manufacturers are buying a little. Promised activity in this industry is commented on by the scrap iron and steel dealers.

Following pig-iron and scrap iron and steel quotation are announced:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$25.25 to \$25.75; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent. silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$25.75 to \$26.25; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent. silicon, \$26.50 to \$27.00; basic, f. o. b. furnaces, \$25.00 to \$25.50.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$20.00 to \$22.00
Old steel rails.....	16.00 to 18.00
Heavy melting steel.....	15.00 to 16.00
No. 1 railroad wrought.....	15.00 to 16.00
No. 1 cast.....	22.01 to 23.00
Stove plate.....	18.00 to 20.00
Old car wheels.....	20.00 to 21.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	20.00 to 21.00
Machine shop turnings.....	11.00 to 12.00
Cast-iron borings.....	11.00 to 12.00

Bank Merger Gives New Orleans Institution Resources of \$76,674,000.

New Orleans, La., July 3—[Special].—The largest bank in the South has just been created in New Orleans through the merger of the Canal Bank & Trust Co., the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, the Commercial National and the United Trust & Savings Bank.

The consolidation is to be known as the Canal-Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, and carries with it control over the Commercial National Bank, all the stock of which is owned by the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.

The consolidation will have resources of \$76,674,000 and 75,000 checking and savings depositors in the main office and 14 branches.

The resources of the banks going into the merger are as follows:

Canal Bank & Trust Co.....	\$33,452,000
Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.....	27,336,000
Commercial National.....	13,333,000
United Trust & Savings Bank.....	2,552,000
Total.....	\$76,674,000

One-half of the capital of the merged banks goes to the shareholders of the Canal, and the other half to the stockholders of the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank. In order to equalize the stock holdings of the two banks \$750,000 of the stock is to be issued to the shareholders of the Commercial, part of which is to come out of its surplus and part to be paid by them in cash.

W. R. Irby, president of the Canal Bank, becomes president of the merger, and J. P. Butler, Jr., becomes first vice-president.

The Hennen Bldg., one of the large office buildings here, will be remodeled for the home of the new banking institution.

Millions of Acres of Alluvial Land to Be Brought Under Cultivation.

Memphis, Tenn., July 5—[Special].—The last gap in the great St. Francis Levee system in Eastern Arkansas is to be closed within a year. A contract for building five miles of bulwark against overflow by the Mississippi River has been awarded a Memphis concern at near \$300,000. It is provided the work must be finished by February, 1921, at the latest.

Four hundred thousand acres of richest valley lands, a great deal of it timbered and some already under cultivation, will be benefited. Counties affected are St. Francis, Lee, Phillips, Cross and Crittenden. Revenue for the improvement will be provided by increasing the acreage assessment from 20 to 25 cents, which will afford \$90,000 a year increase in present funds.

Members of the St. Francis Levee Board estimate that crops saved in one spring will pay for the improvement. Construction will involve no unusual problems.

The levee board now has under its supervision 170 miles of levees along the Mississippi River. These have practically settled the Mississippi overflow problem that hindered development of Eastern Arkansas for so many years. All but 30 miles of

the southern end of the system will stand a river stage of 48 to 50 feet, the lower part standing 42 or 43 feet. The lower end is to be brought up to the standard of the remainder of the system.

Lands behind the levees now are producing some of the finest crops of cotton, corn, wheat, alfalfa, oats and other products, and when the whole system is finished several million acres of fertile alluvial soil once considered worth nothing will be under cultivation.

Great Demand and Rising Prices for Business and Residence Property at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., July 3—[Special].—Real estate in New Orleans is becoming exceptionally active. For years it lay practically inert, but now it is following lumber, provisions and wages on the upward climb. Values are rising and rents are going up. Prices on offices and residential properties are being raised from 15 to 30 per cent.

The greatest advance that has so far taken place in the value of property in New Orleans has occurred in the commercial district. Advances running anywhere from 25 to 100 per cent. in the selling value of property, based upon location, have been common during the last six months. Residential property has risen almost as much.

In some sections of the retail district, real estate can not be bought or rented at any price. Probably never before has the city witnessed so great a demand for building sites in the commercial district. A large portion of the demand has been for sites conveniently located for office building, though some of it has come from interests seeking to locate hotels or stores. Nearly every one owning sites available has been asked to sell, and the prices offered would have been most attractive a year ago but not now. The sales that have been made have been far above the level of last year's values.

Plans already announced entail the construction of \$8,000,000 of office buildings.

Even greater is the demand for residential property. Large numbers of people are being daily turned away from rental agencies because there are no houses to rent. Accordingly, investors are seeking locations on which to build more houses.

Industrial City to Be Created at Brunswick, Ga., as Result of Acid Plant Purchase.

Brunswick's immense picric-acid plant has been sold to the Associated Manufacturers and Bankers, a holding corporation formed for the purpose of buying the site and making an industrial city of it. The plant has water and rail advantages, buildings already constructed, white and colored settlements, paved roads and other essentials for an industrial community.

The purchasers intend to begin as soon as possible an active campaign to secure outside industries to locate in Brunswick. Among the firms and individuals prominently identified with the organization are the following: Galen L. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co., bankers, New York and Boston, and chairman of the board of directors of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad; J. W. Conway, president American Machine Co., Atlanta; the Columbian Iron Works and the General Fire Extinguisher Co. of Texas; M. A. Byrne, Savannah banker, heading a group of prominent Savannah business men; Ernest Woodruff, Atlanta, president of the Trust Co. of Georgia; Frank Hawkins, president, and W. W. Banks, vice-president, Third National Bank of Atlanta; John Murphy, president Lowry National Bank, Atlanta; W. W. Habliston, president, and Henry E. Litchfield, vice-president, Old Dominion Trust Co., Richmond, Va.; B. M. Grant, president Segar-Walraven Company, Atlanta, and F. B. Cole, Newnan, Ga.

Launches First Concrete Oil Tank Steamship on Gulf Coast.

On June 28 the Fred. T. Ley Shipbuilding Co. at Mobile, Ala., launched the Selma, a 7500-ton concrete oil tank steamship. This is said to be the first concrete ship of this type launched on the Gulf coast.

BIG FOREIGN SHIPMENTS OF COAL FROM SOUTH.

Efforts to Secure Fair Freight Rates to South Atlantic and Gulf Ports.

Washington, July 7.—[Special.]—Charles E. Backus, president of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, has informed Senator Dial of South Carolina that his selling organization, the Clinchfield Fuel Co., has taken a contract for the shipment of more than 100,000 tons of coal to France, in addition to which contracts for more than 200,000 tons have been placed in Cuba.

All of the coal will be shipped through Charleston, S. C. Part of the coal to France has already gone in a French vessel. The rest will be moved by two vessels of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which have been allocated for that purpose and are now on their way to Charleston. The Cuban orders will be moved in Clinchfield 4500-ton barges, which are already available.

The Clinchfield Navigation Co., Mr. Backus also states, is now "actively in the market for the purchase of vessel tonnage to handle increasing coal exports from Charleston." Possibly some vessels will be purchased from the Shipping Board.

In connection with the effort to increase foreign trade through the South Atlantic ports, Matthew Hale, president of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, has written a letter to Governor Cooper of South Carolina pointing out that the readjustment of freight rates from the Middle West to South Atlantic ports is now the most serious problem to be considered. The Railroad Administration has arranged to give representatives of the corporation a hearing on this question July 15.

President Hale says: "The most important matter now pending in regard to our future foreign trade," said the letter, "is the question of railroad rate readjustment. The hearing before the Railroad Administration in regard to export rates from the middle West to the South Atlantic ports has been set for Tuesday, July 15, at 10 o'clock, in Room 1004 Interstate Commerce Building, Washington, D. C."

"At this hearing representatives of the South Atlantic States, as well as the Mississippi Valley States, will be present to present their claims for equality of treatment with New York in regard to export and import rates. It is, of course, absolutely vital that the South Atlantic States be well represented at this hearing, since the Gulf States are making particular efforts to be there in force.

"It is unnecessary for me to elaborate to you the arguments which make it vital for our future in foreign trade to get these rates. Without this railroad rate readjustment which we are now asking for, and which has been assured us orally by representatives of the Railroad Administration, we cannot in the long run maintain our foreign trade in competition with ports of the United States which are given an arbitrary advantage over us by the railroads. Now is the time, therefore, when we must act, and act together, to secure what is due us."

Nine steel ships have so far been allocated to the corporation by the Shipping Board, and sailings to South America from South Atlantic ports will begin this month.

Unless, however, the South Atlantic ports are put on an equality with New York in the matter of export and import through freight rates, all efforts to build up the new trade will be abortive. In view of the radical concessions made recently by the Railroad Administration in the matter of transcontinental rates on Japanese goods imported through coast ports, it is considered extremely likely that the Railroad Administration will be inclined to relieve the burden of inequality under which such ports as Charleston and Savannah labor.

As the whole maritime future of the South Atlantic ports depends on the decision reached, the hearing on July 15 will be one of the most important to those ports ever held in Washington.

Important Extension of Lumber Railroad.

The Geneva Mill Co. of Geneva, Ala., owner of a standard-gauge railroad from there to Ponce De Leon, Fla., has awarded contract to J. N. Gillis & Son of Brewton, Ala., to grade an extension south from Ponce De Leon down Euchee Valley toward the Gulf of Mexico. This line will not only open up very extensive tracts of virgin pine timber and hardwoods, but will furnish transportation facilities to many planters in that fertile region of Florida.

Railroads of Texas Said to Be Greatly Overtaxed.

Galveston, Tex., July 5.—[Special.]—Comptroller Terrell, in speaking before the State Tax Collectors' annual convention here, stated: "Texas taxable values amount to about \$3,000,000,000. The total valuation of all property in Texas for 1919 is \$3,012,819,287, included in which is real estate \$1,911,013,122, personal property \$377,948,692 and railroads \$327,374,531.

"The most startling fact developed by these figures is that the railroads of Texas are taxed out of all proportion to other corporations, for while the railroads pay 10% per cent. of the total ad valorem tax, all other corporations combined only pay 7 1/4 per cent.

"Railroad construction in this State is a thing of the past unless some radical changes occur in public sentiment, and yet thousands of miles of railways are needed. The crying need of the hour is for an interurban railway from Fort Worth to the west, encircling the entire oil belt. The lower Rio Grande country should have an electric railway connecting that country with San Antonio and the north.

"But under our present system of government, with taxing power vested in State, county, district and municipalities, Wall Street fears to invest in securities of electric lines, just as it does railways of Texas.

"The separation of State and county taxes will solve the question of corporate taxes and put a stop to the practice now indulged in by many city administrations of almost confiscating corporate property."

Another remedy suggested by Mr. Terrell was the "creation of a State board of equalization with power to fix values."

Peerless Cotton Mills Organized.

New York and Thomaston manufacturers have organized the Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga., with a capitalization of \$500,000, purchased 110-acre site and will build a 25,000-spindle mill. In connection with the mill, the company will build a town for 1000 inhabitants, and has engaged E. S. Draper of Charlotte and New York as the landscape architect. Sheets, bolsters and pillow cases will be the product. Officers have been elected as follows: President, R. E. Hightower of Thomaston; vice-president, George W. Morgan; secretary, F. C. Reynolds; treasurer, Hugh W. Watson; each of New York.

Miller Cotton Mills' Plans.

Mill machinery costing \$200,000 and \$20,000 electric plant, generating 150 horse-power, will be installed by the Miller Cotton Mills, Waco, Tex., among the new corporations recently announced. It will include 7500 spindles and 200 looms, driven by electric power, for the production of cloth for manufacturing overalls. The building will be of concrete with steel sash, 216x108 feet, costing \$225,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, are the engineers and architects for this plant.

Alabama Mills Will Add 30,000 Spindles.

Extensive facilities will be added by the Mignon Mills of Sylacauga, Ala. They will require the erection and equipment of an additional mill, and B. B. Comer of Birmingham, the company's president, wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that a single-story building is planned for a 30,000-spindle equipment. Hosiery and warp, single and ply yarn, will be manufactured.

For a \$175,000 Yarn Mill.

Frank Goldberg and A. A. McLean, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Huss Manufacturing Co., damask manufacturer, Bessemer City, N. C., will build a mill for the production of coarse plied cotton yarn, 6s to 14s. This plant will be capitalized at \$175,000, and its equipment will be 4000 spindles with the necessary accompanying machinery.

Improvements to cost \$250,000 have been decided upon by the Pacolet (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. for its branch mill at New Holland, Ga. They will include \$75,000 water and sewer system, \$50,000 Young Men's Christian Association building, \$25,000 cloth warehouse, etc.

Aluminum Ore Co. and Its Reported Baton Rouge Plant.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD recently received from one of its Louisiana correspondents the following statement:

"Baton Rouge, La., June 20—[Special.]—Announcement was made here this week that the Aluminum Ore Co. of St. Louis has purchased 227 acres of land adjacent to the city of Baton Rouge, on which the company will build a factory for the refining and smelting of aluminum ore that will be imported by steamer from British Guiana. The Aluminum Ore Co. is a corporation that is affiliated with the Aluminum Company of America, and owns plants for the refining of aluminum ore and the manufacture of aluminum goods.

"The company now has under construction a fleet of steamships that will bring the ore to Baton Rouge from South America. A portion of the ore will be smelted and manufactured here, while a part of it will be barged up the Mississippi River to the St. Louis plant. The factory at Baton Rouge will employ about 2000 men.

"The plant here will manufacture goods for distribution through the Gulf States and will supply the Central and South American trade. An interesting feature of the location of the plant at Baton Rouge is that the raw product will be brought here by water and a large portion of the manufactured product will be distributed by water transportation, thus never touching a railroad."

In reply to a telegraphic inquiry on the subject for confirmation and details we received the following telegram:

"Pittsburgh, Pa., June 23, 1919.

"Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

"Absolutely no truth in rumor that Aluminum Ore Co. will build any sort of manufacturing plant at Baton Rouge.

"E. S. FICKE,

"Aluminum Company of America."

Repeated letters and telegrams calling attention to the statements that had been published in Baton Rouge failed to elicit any further statement on the subject from the Aluminum Company, other than one from East St. Louis under date of June 23, which said: "No refinery proposed for Baton Rouge."

As the State Times of Baton Rouge had published detailed information on the subject, we wired that paper asking if it could give us any light on the subject in view of the denial made by the Aluminum Company, and in reply have the following letter:

"Baton Rouge, La., July 5, 1919.

"Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

"Gentlemen—We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 2 in regard to the situation of the Aluminum Ore Co.'s denial that they intend to build a smelting plant in Baton Rouge.

"The facts in the case are these:

"About three months ago Mr. E. S. Ficke, president of the Aluminum Company of America, and Mr. C. B. Fox, president of the Aluminum Ore Co. of St. Louis, Mo., came to Baton Rouge and inspected a site upon which they told me it was their purpose to build docks to care for the transmission of the aluminum ore which they would get from their mines in British Honduras, bringing it up the river to Baton Rouge, and what they did not use here would be sent to their St. Louis refinery.

"Both Mr. Fox and Mr. Ficke told me that they had under consideration at that time sites in Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Mobile. Subsequently to that the Aluminum Ore Co. of St. Louis, through its president, Mr. Fox, secured an option on a tract of land about four miles north of the city, embracing 227 acres, through which runs two of the railroads entering the city, and having a river front of one-half mile.

"About two weeks ago the Aluminum Ore Co. of St. Louis exercised its option and bought these 227 acres for \$350 an acre.

"Mr. Fox was in the city and closed the deal, and he himself told me that it was the purpose of his company to operate a line of steamships from South America to the docks; then they would build a smelting plant in Baton Rouge, part of the ore would be refined here and the balance in St. Louis refinery. He also told me that it would be the purpose of the company to carry on export business from this port. The steamships which came in with the ore would go back with merchandise. Mr. Fox had no hesitation in telling me it was their purpose to build a refinery here, and in view of this fact I see no reason why he wished to deny the statement. These are the facts in the case—they bought

the land, and certainly did not invest the money here for any other purpose.

Yours very truly,

"STATE-TIMES,
"Chas. P. Manship, Publisher."

The letter from Mr. Manship is published in full as giving the situation as understood in Baton Rouge.

Just as we go to press we have the following:

"Aluminum Company of America.

"G. R. Gibbons, Secretary.

"Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7,

"Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

"Gentlemen—Referring to yours of June 27, we have no plans for a plant at Baton Rouge, although we have been looking over some ground in that locality. We are not, therefore, prepared to make any statement at all in this connection. We may later on decide to do something at Baton Rouge, but just now we do not think it wise to make known what ideas we have in view, either with respect to Baton Rouge or any other locality.

"Yours very truly,

"G. R. GIBBONS, Secretary."

An Enormous Contract by American Capitalists for Rebuilding Work in France.

The Vulcan Steel Products Co., Inc., New York, covers in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD some details in regard to the magnitude of its contract for reconstruction work in France. This company has secured a rebuilding or reconstruction contract, mainly in the Nancy region, which will amount to from \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Associated with the company in this enormous undertaking will be Messrs. MacArthur Brothers and McClintick-Marshall Company. The directors of the Vulcan Steel Products Co. include T. Coleman du Pont, Leroy W. Baldwin, Frank H. Hitchcock and others.

The rebuilding of France is a work of such gigantic magnitude as to physical construction, and likewise from the financial standpoint, that it is of international importance that so vast an undertaking as this can be financed and carried out by American capitalists and contractors, men competent from every point of view to undertake a work worthy of the resources of America and of the needs of France.

Keel Laid for Large Vessel for South American Trade.

On Monday of this week the keel was laid for the second vessel to be built for the Aluminum Company of America by the Union Shipbuilding Co. at their Fairfield, Md., yards. This vessel and the first one, keel for which was laid last month, are to be employed in South American trade and are of a particular type of steel construction intended for long trips.

Among other features is a special device for handling a large amount of cargo at a minimum of time and labor. The machinery is of extra heavy type.

The dimensions of the vessels are: length 328 feet, beam 46 feet, depth 24 feet 3 inches; deadweight capacity, 4677 tons each.

The Aluminum Company of America has extensive interests at Sollers Point, near Baltimore, where a large plant is now under construction and where these new vessels will discharge their cargoes of ore.

Daily Air Mail Service from Baltimore to Cleveland and Chicago.

The United States Postoffice at Baltimore has received official notice of the resumption of a daily air mail service, effective at once, between Baltimore and Cleveland, O., and Chicago. Mails will close at Baltimore 7.15 P. M. daily. Plane will leave Cleveland 9.30 A. M., arriving at Chicago at 1.30 P. M. Postage rate, six cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. First-class mail accepted, including sealed parcels not exceeding 30 inches in length and girth combined. Postage must be fully prepaid with airplane stamps, or if ordinary postage is used the mail must be endorsed "by airplane." Provisions are also made for special delivery service.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

As Necessary as Daily Meals.

FRANK P. AUSTIN, Perkaskie, Pa.—Notify when my subscription expires, so I can renew for a year.

I find the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as necessary for my welfare as my daily meals.

For Good Old American Institutions.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Syracuse, N. Y.—Your strong stand for good old American institutions is very comforting to all good Americans now—and is much needed. More power to you—in your efforts to correct the many maudlin, nawkish ideas which prevail too much in these days.

On to Berlin!

E. W. DABBS, Mayesville, S. C.—Cable to Clemenceau to start the armies to Berlin and to blow up the fortresses across the Rhine from Coblenz. This is the only language the Huns can understand. I am sick and tired of the delays. You and I were right—we should have dictated peace at Berlin!

To Americanize America.

T. E. SILER, President, Seng Creek Coal Co., Marsh Fork Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.—I can not do without the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and have never been without this for the last 15 years, as I remember. Doing more good to Americanize and build up the United States than any other journal published.

Why We Went to War.

P. M. McMINN, Des Arc Land Co., Des Arc, Ark.—I can't resist the impulse right here to compliment your editor on the front-page editorial of the current issue. He is exactly right, and no good, but much harm and humiliation may come of our loud pretensions as to the unselfishness of our motives in this war. We were driven in for self-protection, and although our going in was abundantly justified, ay, even necessitated, our loud claims as to our motives seem disgusting to me.

"Cusses" the Postoffice Service to Central America.

WILLIAM E. JESSUP, Sole representative for the Republic of Guatemala of The Studebaker Corp. of America, Detroit, Mich.; Proprietor, Guia Oficial De La America, Central, Guatemala, Central America.—This will acknowledge receipt of your favor dated April 25, and finally a copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has come to hand, for which I thank you.

Owing to the abominable mail service, I have discontinued my subscription for periodicals and will not renew them nor begin any new ones until such time as the delays and thefts have been done away with.

Most Clean-Cut Magazine He Has Read.

A. G. NADEL, Secretary and Treasurer, Nadel's, Inc., Fort Myers, Fla.—Enclosed please find check for \$6.50 to cover my subscription for a year as per your statement.

I wish to state that I surely enjoy reading your magazine, as I consider it the most clean-cut magazine that I have ever read, and I surely appreciate Mr. Edmonds' stand. I have all the respect in the world for men who have "broad backbones" and nothing in the world can change their honest conviction.

I wish there would be a good many more such as Richard H. Edmonds, especially editors—I hope we have some more good honest, conscientious editors. They help to educate the people.

Oil Possibilities in Florida.

G. W. DOZIER, Dawson, Ga.—I am herewith enclosing check for \$6.50 for renewal of my subscription.

I feel that you are doing a great work in aiding the development of the South, the richest section in minerals and agriculture of any other in our Government.

I feel that you have done a great amount of good in shaping sentiment and aiding our Government in her great undertaking in its war for humanity.

In a recent issue I noticed an announcement of the oil development in Washington county, Fla. This company has commenced to drill, and I understand than another oil company will soon enter this field. I feel much interested, as I own a large tract of land in this county, and too the finding of oil on the Florida Gulf Coast will mean an important location.

In West Florida there are millions of acres of good fertile undeveloped lands, and the finding of oil in this section would aid and hasten her agricultural development.

Four Square for Everything American.

O. L. MARTIN, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Fernandina, Fla.—I cannot forbear expressing my delight at your positions, editorially, on every national topic. They are certainly clear and incontrovertible. Only blind partisans will fail to see that you are on the right track, and that you stand four-square for everything that America represents. There are some folks who would delight to hamper freedom of speech if it did not comport to their own ideas. In the city in which I live we have only one party, and that is the Democratic party, and yet it is hard to find a man in hearty accord with Wilson in his League of Nations scheme. Those I have talked with seem to feel that it would have been much better if the President had remained at his post of duty, and sent some real statesman over to France to represent this great country at the council table. Men who have not had to change their opinions a score or more of times since the breaking out of the world war. I am writing this before the final decision of the Germans to sign or not to sign, but I am satisfied that if the Big Four had long ago prepared the peace pact and presented that without trying to take on the League of Nations treaty, there would have been much less hesitation in the matter of signing.

Keep right on with your good work, Mr. Editor. Do your whole duty, regardless of the little fees that snap at your heels, and I know you will without my saying so.

Good Roads Will Help Keep Farm Workers Contented, Says Plow Manufacturer.

Memphis, Tenn., July 5—[Special.]—Most development problems in a new country will solve themselves, and young people as best be encouraged to stay on the farm if good roads are built, declared William Butterworth, president of the John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Ill., who made his first visit to Arkansas and the lower Mississippi Valley country recently.

He was much interested in a plan of Little Rock business men to build up their State. Two hundred have signed an agreement to give two days each month aiding the work of the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau of the Little Rock Board of Commerce.

"With this magnificent spirit on the part of your business men, it seems to me that the possibilities of Arkansas development are tremendous," said Mr. Butterworth.

"You have fine soils, a fine climate, and I am told that your people all over the State have been aroused to the importance of building good roads, and that they are building them. Build good roads, and most of your problems will solve themselves. In recent years many people have been deserting the farms and flocking to the cities. To a large extent this has been due to a desire for entertainment and amusement. Build good roads; make it easy for the farmer, and especially for his sons and daughters, to get to town and back, and you make them contented to remain on the farm."

Textile Mill Notes.

Capitalized at \$450,000, the Waltmore Thread Mill of York, S. C., has been organized with Walter B. Moore as president.

S. F. Bennett, Albemarle, N. C., plans to build a cotton factory at Cherryville, N. C.

Another unit will be built by the Viscose Company, Roanoke, Va., manufacturer of silk from wood pulp. It will be 570 feet long by 125 feet wide, one story high with basement.

The construction of an additional mill, the cost to be \$200,000, is contemplated by the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Combed yarn will be manufactured by the Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, No. C., which has been organized to build a mill. This company is capitalized at \$250,000 and its officers are: D. E. Rhyne, president; W. H. Houser, vice-president; C. A. Rudasill, secretary-treasurer.

Organization has been effected by the White Hall (Ga.) Yarn Mills, recently mentioned as incorporated with \$100,000 capital. Hugh W. White is president and treasurer, Robert P. White is secretary, and 5200 spindles will be operated.

Contracts for \$250,000 Addition.

Contracts have been awarded for the building and machinery of the Howell Manufacturing Co.'s addition at Cherryville, N. C. The new building will be of brick construction, 160 feet long by 70 feet wide, costing \$25,000. Its 5000-spindle equipment, with the electric power drive, will require an investment of \$200,000.

FOREIGN NEEDS

[THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

Steel and Machinery for Italy.

GIOVANNI MATTEO NEGRI, care of Banca Commerciale Italiana, 165 Broadway, New York City.—I will appreciate very much a list of firms that can be interested in the Italian market for steel and machinery.

Burner Wanted for Coal Oil Lamps.

R. N. MEHRA & COMPANY, Dinapore, Cantt, India.—We desire to obtain the "Ideal" burner, which can be used in all kerosene lamps and lanterns. We would like manufacturers to submit to us a sample at an early date.

Would Establish Business Relations.

MUNOZ YH. DE ALBA, Colon 9, Valencia, Spain.—We are very keen on establishing business relations between Spain and the United States, which no doubt would prove mutually profitable. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Seeking Agencies for American Goods.

P. LEVY, 17 Avenue des Gobelins, Paris, France.—I am representing an American manufacturer of boots and shoes in France, Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium, and would like to have the names and addresses of some manufacturers in other lines. Correspondence in French suggested.

Wants Agencies for Italy.

GIULIO CURRADI, Corso P. Nuova, 22, Milan, Italy.—I have traveled in Italy for 12 years and have a number of representatives and sub-agents throughout the country. Would want to represent reliable firms and be able to compete with others in this market. I am sole owner of a large storehouse.

General Merchandise in Demand.

ABEL MENA G., Avenida Central, San Jose, Costa Rica.—I am interested in representing some American houses on commission, selling to wholesale houses. Although any articles which will find a ready market in this country will be considered, I am mostly interested in shoe polish, nails, wrapping paper, edible oil, wheat flour, matches, crackers, lard, canned meats, general groceries, blankets and piece goods. Correspondence, catalogs, price lists, etc., must be in Spanish.

Pianos for Portugal.

JOAQUIN BAPTISTA DE FONSECA, Porto, Portugal.—Having capital which I made in business, I have decided to open a house for the sale of pianos, and desire to do business with American manufacturers. The addresses of such as wish to be represented here I would like to have. I have placed my references with the National Association of Manufacturers at New York. Correspondence preferably in Portuguese; otherwise in French or Spanish.

Would Make American Connections for General Trade.

H. BRUN, Mauritius, Africa.—I am contemplating extending my business connections with Africa, acting as general merchant, ship-owners and manufacturers' agent and freight contractor. I desire to get in touch with shipping companies not represented here. I hope to start business in the near future, exporting sugars, vanilla beans, hemp and rum; also importing machinery for sugar estates, fertilizers, metals and hardware, coals, lumber, oils, petrol, paraffine, linseed, laundry brown and carbolic soaps, provisions and foodstuffs, besides any other suitable lines. Would be glad to establish a good market for American manufacturers, acting as sole agent in Mauritius.

A Variety of Goods for Indian Trade.

R. M. M. CHETTY & Co., 41 Alyah Mudall street (Chintadripet), Madras, India.—We shall be obliged if put in touch with respectable manufacturers of machinery, hardware, enameled ware, aluminum, rolled gold jewelry, typewriters and accessories, including carbon papers, stationery and printing papers, printing inks, gas and petrol lights, with and without chimneys, besides shades, both linen and metal; paints and varnishes, alizarine and aniline dyes, imitation leathers, leather goods, fittings and other latest improved and easily salable goods new to the Indian market. We are also well placed to export Indian products, and would like to hear from dealers in these, including mica, asbestos, corundum, garnets, indigo, gunny bags, ground nut kernels, castor and other oil seeds, deshings, silk waste, oils, oil cake and other articles in large quantities.

Advertising Specialties, Novelties, Etc.

JUAN VILARÓ, Balmes 25, Barcelona, Spain.—I would like to have full information as to houses manufacturing specialties and novelties, but they must be real manufacturers, as I will want to buy great quantities and do not want to deal with export houses. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Sole Agent Wanted in United States.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING Co., 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.—We are looking for an exclusive agent who will represent us in the United States for silk shirt business. We started only in March and volumes of business are being carried on with Americans, English and French. Commission to exclusive agent.

Desire to Sell Oils, Etc., on Commission.

NOLIS FRERES & CIE, Antwerp, Belgium.—We are commission merchants in oil, linseed oil, American refined cotton oil, maize oil, whale oil, etc., besides oleine, linseed cakes, etc. We are asking for offers c. l. f. Antwerp or Rotterdam on terms net cash against documents on special arrival. We want agencies for these goods.

Dry Goods for South American Trade.

OTTO FUHRMANN, 312 W. 92nd St., New York City.—Being in New York for some time in order to make good connections with reliable manufacturers of dry goods, I would like to have suggestions concerning getting in touch with leaders in this industry. I am a merchant from South America. Home address: Santiago, Las Roca 1123-1127, Casilla, 1229.

Motor Cars, Leather, Paper, Etc.

V. & J. RODITI, 12, Rue Rosette, Alexandria, Egypt.—We are anxious to correspond with makers of motor cars, motorcycles and accessories, also leather and paper manufacturers, the last two products interesting a separate branch of ours. We have also a department dealing in all kinds of merchandise that would find a ready sale on this market, and should be pleased to receive catalogs and price lists.

Desires to Sell on Commission.

PEDRO P. ESPARZA & Co., Guayaquil, Ecuador.—We would like to represent some American manufacturers on commission, and the articles in which we are interested are lard, flour, soap, cement, glassware, crockery, shoes, preserves, cotton and linen piece goods, tubing for water, gas and sewage, furniture, enameled-ware, thread, etc. Addresses of manufacturers are desired. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Enameled Ware—Strip for Tubing.

F. S. RIPPINGILL, Winchester House, Victoria Square, Birmingham, England.—I am anxious to have sole sale in this country for manufacturers of domestic, viz., kitchen enameled utensils, and would be glad to be put in touch with a really good, substantial, up-to-date firm. I am also anxious to get sole agency for the sale of hot and cold rolled strip for the manufacture of tubing in this country. Also wish to get in touch with manufacturers of it.

Mattress and Pillow Materials.

GUASCH & RIVERA, Havana, Cuba.—We import mostly stuffings for mattresses, such as kapok and silk floss binders, others of similar character, and would like to be placed in touch with manufacturers; also manufacturers of covers for pillow cases and cushions from the cheapest to the best, and would like to have catalogs of them. Would also like to get in touch with American houses which import cotton; this for a friend in Spain. We also sell on commission basis. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Mining and Trading Opportunities in West Africa.

GEORGE HALL, Bauchi Province (via Bauchi), Nigeria Light Railway, West Africa.—There is ample room here for at least 150 Negro American trading firms. This is an immensely rich colony, and American-made stuff ought to sell well. The white population is composed of Government officials, a few dozen placer miners, and agents for trading companies. There are no white settlers. I expect to start soon placer mining for tin, but I can do very little, as I am the only American citizen in this section working for himself. If I can be put in touch with manufacturers of up-to-date placer mining equipment, I will try to use some of their tin washers. As labor is cheap rigs that could be carried about would be best; placer mining is a small man's proposition here. Sometimes tin is found on hillsides; plenty of cone-shaped hills like in the Panama Canal Zone. I have the location of immense deposits of fancy marbles. Windmills might do effective work for the small placer miner, as there is plenty of water even in the dry season.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Airplanes.—Erwin Airplane Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd.; W. P. Erwin.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ark., Batesville.—Comms. North Arkansas Highway Improvement Dist. No. 2, E. C. Parsons, Chmn., will construct 2390 lin. ft. I-beam bridges with wooden floors and 790 lin. ft. steel bridges; bids until July 15; E. E. Mashburn, Engr., Cotton Plant, Ark. (See Road and Street Construction.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—Duval County Commissioners, L. L. Meggs, Chmn.; bridge over St. Johns River; main bridge 2100 ft. long, including five 180-ft. deck truss spans, seven 102-ft. deck girder spans, two 139-ft. through truss spans, 194-ft. through truss lift span with towers and machinery, all on concrete piers; approaches of concrete viaduct, concrete pile trestle or timber pile trestle; 30-ft. roadway; two 6-ft. sidewalks; bids until July 29; Harrington, Howard & Ash, Consl. Engrs., Kansas City. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Augusta.—Richmond County, W. W. Hunter, Engr.; reinforced concrete pile and slab bridges over Spirit and Little Spirit Creeks; \$21,466.38; A. J. Twigg & Son, Contra. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Thomasville.—Thomas County Comms. of Roads and Revenues, S. L. Heald, Clk., let contract Nichols Construction Co., Atlanta, to construct bridge over Ochlocknee River; includes 1593 sq. yds. asphalt concrete surfacing; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., 1408 Third National Bank Bldg., Atlanta. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Thomaston.—Upson County Comms. Roads and Revenues; bridge across Flint River; 2 steel truss spans, 120 ft. each; 3 stone piers; 272 ft. wooden approaches on bents; 12ft. roadway; let contract Sept. 3 at bridge site; Johnston & Morgan, Engrs., 609 Flatiron Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Miss., Rolling Fork.—Town; reinforced concrete bridge; \$15,000; R. F. Cornell, Engr., 803 First National Bank Bldg., Vicksburg, Miss.; Louis Borcherdig, Contr., St. Louis, Mo. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Canadian.—Hemphill County Commissioners, W. D. Fisher, County Judge; bridge across Red Deer River; length 760 ft.; width 16 ft.; concrete; \$16,122; A. H. Holt, Contr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Canning and Packing Plants.

Ala., Bayou la Batre.—Gulf Fisheries Co., capital \$12,500, inceptd.; E. O. Zewen; seafood, fruit and vegetables.

Ark., Helena.—Morris & Co., Chicago, will erect fireproof refrigerating plant; cost \$150,000; D. M. Crawford, Inc., Contrs., Memphis, Tenn.

Fla., Bradentown.—I. E. Springstead & Son will erect packing-house; frame; 70x105 ft.; citrus fruit.

Ky., Louisville.—Packers' By-Products Co., capital \$20,000, inceptd. by W. G. Shacklette and others.

Md., Baltimore.—Jones & Lamb Co., 106 South St. (lately noted to remodel brewery) will expend \$350,000 to erect fireproof additions; equip for meat packing; building bids opened July 7; C. B. Comstock, Archt., 110 W. 40th St., New York. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tenn., Nashville.—Power Packing Co. let contract to Algernon & Blair, Montgomery, Ala., to erect packing plant; 3 stories and basement; 50x300 ft.; Archts., Packers Archt. & Engr. Co., 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (Recently noted organized, etc.)

Va., James River—Canning.—James River Food Products Co. will erect cannery for tomatoes, etc.

Clayworking Plants.

N. C., Cleveland Spring—Bricks.—Cleveland Springs Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; brick plant and sawmill.

Okla., Tulsa—Bricks.—Tulsa Vitrified Brick Co., W. R. Ritchie, Mgr.; capital \$75,000; 10 carloads daily.

Tenn., Memphis — Bricks, etc. — Herbert Fischer Brick Co., capital \$200,000, inceptd.; B. L. Mallory, G. W. McRae, W. W. Fischer, J. E. McCadden, William D. Kyser.

Va., Glasgow—Bricks, etc.—Glasgow Clay Products Co., C. H. Locher, Jr., Mgr., to erect 3 additional kilns to mf. shale, face brick and probably drain tile; increase daily capacity 9000 bricks.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ala., Birmingham.—Railway Fuel Co. increased capital from \$200,000 to \$350,00. (Supersedes previous item.)

Va., Lynchburg.—Sovereign Coal Co., Richard Hancock, Secy., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

W. Va., Sharples.—Boone County Coal Corp., W. J. Clothier, Prest., increased capital from \$3,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

W. Va., Charleston.—Leevale Coal Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by D. H. Morton and others.

W. Va., Farmington.—Frederick & Co., Fred A. Sesler, Prest., Wilkinsburg, Pa., acquired 1200 acres; plans to develop.

W. Va., Henlawson.—Merrill Coal Mines inceptd.; capital \$600,000; L. B. Conway, Prest.; C. G. Holland, Secy.; both Danville, Va.;

C. W. Jones, V.-P. and Mgr., Copra, W. Va.; purchased 3890 acres coal land, with drift mine; build \$70,000 trestle and several ml. railway; build town for 500 miners.

W. Va., Huntington.—Lake & Export Coal Corp., capital \$100,000, inceptd.; John B. Marcum, Percy Williams, E. L. Williams, C. L. Wells.

W. Va., Thurmond.—Cadle Ridge Coal Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd.; J. M. McVey.

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

N. C., Waxhaw.—Farmers' Ginning & Trading Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd. by T. M. Haywood and others.

Okla., Olney.—Olney Gin Co., capital \$8000, inceptd. by Douglas Allen and others.

Tex., Palestine.—Platt Gin & Machine Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd.; Jacob Platt.

Tex., Pandora.—Citizens' Gin Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$17,500.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

S. C., Charleston.—Sea Island Cotton Oil Co.; vegetable oils and by-products; awarded contract for 50x80-ft. building, ordinary construction; purchased machinery. (Lately noted increasing capital by \$150,000.)

S. C., Due West.—Due West Oil Mills increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Drainage Systems.

Ark., Dumas.—Desha County Drainage Dist. No. 5 will construct 16-mi. open drainage ditch; 425,000 cu. yds. excavation; cost \$85,000; clear 100 acres; cost \$4000; McWilliams' Dredging Co., Contr., 1537 McCormick Bldg., Chicago. (Bids lately noted.)

Ark., Little Rock.—Pulaski-Lonoke Drainage Dist. will reclaim 16,000 acres in Holland Bottom; Herring & Schellhouse, Engrs., Forrest City, Ark.

La., Crowley.—Seventh Ward Drainage Dist. of Acadia Parish will vote on \$45,000 drainage bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Mermentau.—Acadia Parish Police Jury, Crowley, La., ordered vote on \$40,000 bonds to construct system in Drainage Dist. No. 1, 5th ward; H. C. Wright, Secy.

Miss., Gulfport.—Harrison County Comms. of Long Beach Drainage Dist., F. H. Adams, Secy., will construct 12.9 ml. drainage ditches; bids until July 22; \$60,000 bonds; H. D. Shaw, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Ditches.)

Miss., Macon.—Noxbee County Comms., Drainage Dist. No. 1; drain 58,000 acres; Evans & Meade, Engrs., Florence, Ala. (Lately noted to construct.)

Miss., West Point.—Clay County, W. A. Walker, Commr., Mantee, Miss.; 18 ml. drainage ditch; bids July 16; Gates T. Ivy, Atty.; plans from Jesse L. Felger, Genesee, Ill. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Ditch.)

Electric Plants.

Ark., Marianna.—City contemplates constructing electric-light plant. Address The Mayor.

Ark., Marvell.—Marvell Light & Ice Co. in-

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

creased capital stock from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Ga., Bowman.—City voted on bonds to construct electric-light system. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Hayesville.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, incptd. by G. H. Haigler and others; construct 6-mi. transmission system to furnish electric light. See Hydro-Electric Plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipment.)

Ga., Springfield.—City contemplates installation electric-light plant. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Unadilla.—City will install electric-light plant. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Meridan—Masonic Home.—E. J. Martin, Supt., contemplates installation electric-light plant; 300 lamps.

Okla., Gotebo.—City voted \$20,000 bonds to erect electric-light plant. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Charles Town.—Charles Town Heat & Light Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by Jay Gates and others, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Martinsburg Heat & Light Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by Jay Gates, A. Howard Ritter and Carl Fenninger, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

Fertilizer Factories.

Ga., Atlanta.—Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corp., A. H. Sterne, Mgr. Fertilizer Dept.; 10 factories; each annual capacity 50,000 tons; locations throughout South; use sulphuric acid from own plants at Copper Hill, Tenn., and elsewhere; latter to be built; New York office, 61 Broadway. (Lately noted to develop additional phosphate land and build fertilizer factories.)

Ky., Louisville.—Price Chemical Co., capital \$250,000, incptd. by W. N. Price, Prest.; John M. Miller, Secy.-Treas.; 5 acres, 2 warehouses, distillery and office.

Va., Harrisonburg.—Central Chemical Co., W. N. Long, Prest., Hagerstown, Md., will erect fertilizer plant; W. L. Showalter, Mgr.

Va., Mount Jackson.—Valley Fertilizer & Chemical Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by C. H. Shannon and others.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Champion Flour Mill, 314 Missouri St.; H. M. Champion, Prest.; D. B. Brown, Mgr.; flour and by-products, 50 bbls. daily; building, 50x72 ft., 3 stories, mill construction, \$8000; bids opened July 1; purchased \$6800 machinery; S. M. Shaw, Engr., Horse Cave, Ky. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Cynthiana.—Crescent Milling Co. increased capital from \$21,000 to \$42,000.

Ga., Hayesville.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, incptd. by G. H. Haigler and others; will build flour mill. See Hydro-Electric Plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Flour Mill.)

Mo., Kansas City.—George W. Hoyland Flour Co.; flour mill; 3-acre tract; 1500-ft. trackage.

Mo., Kansas City.—Kansas Flour Mills Co., L. E. Mases, Postal Tel. Bldg., plans erection flour mill; reinforced concrete; steel; cost \$38,000.

Tenn., Whiteville.—C. H. Hastings, Memphis, will install flour mill; daily capacity 40 bbls.

Tex., San Elizario.—Giron Milling Co. organized; Mrs. Thos. Giron; capital \$15,000; mill, 50 bbls. flour and 75 bu. meal daily.

Tex., Wills Point.—Home Milling Co., North Thomas, Secy., will build flour, meal and feed mills; daily capacity, 50 bbls. flour; building

completed; purchased machinery. (Lately noted.)

Va., Bristol.—Twin City Mill; 2-story 100x40-ft. addition and 5000-bu. grain elevator; T. G. Martin & Son, Contrs.

W. Va., Pattersons Creek.—Pattersons Creek Milling Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by J. E. Long and others; erect flour mill.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ky., Louisville.—Plumbing Supplies.—Laird Co., 18th and Magnolia Sts.; 100x530-ft. factory addition; \$30,000.

La., Shreveport.—Iron Works.—Oil City Iron Works; increase capital; \$25,000 to \$150,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Air Brakes, etc.—Canon Air Brake Co., 563 Calvert Bldg., has plans and specifications for first building; 200x60 ft.; fireproof; 2 stories; install lathes, drills, millers, shapers, stampers, punchers, screw machines, etc.; manufacture air brakes, cigar-banding machines and automobile rims; Chas. A. Yarobsky, Archt., Industrial Bldg.; R. Schoenewetter, Archt. and company's Mgr. (Lately noted to build first unit of plant, etc.)

Md., Frederick.—Machine Shop, etc.—Price Brothers, E. Patrick St.; 1-story 37x160-ft. foundry and machine shop; Lloyd C. Culler, Contr., Knights of Pythias Bldg.

Okla., Tulsa.—Iron Works.—Oklahoma Iron Works will construct \$500,000 plant; 2-story reinforced steel and concrete electrical power plant, cost \$180,000; install \$250,000 machinery; erect \$20,000 concrete and steel office building; 2-story addition to machine shop, cost \$40,000; addition to foundry, cost \$30,000; 80x200-ft. concrete and steel blacksmith shop and other buildings.

S. C., Florence.—Flows.—Universal Flow Co., H. A. Smith, Mgr., will rebuild 60x65-ft. brick foundry; install elevator; J. W. Reams, Contr. (See Machinery Wanted—Elevator.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Ice Machinery.—Simplex Ice Machine Co., capital \$20,000, incptd. by Harrison E. Moore and others.

Va., Danville.—Heating Systems.—Company; W. F. Cox, Prest.; M. R. Watson, V.-P.; T. Guerrant, Treas.; heating systems; capital \$100,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Flows.—C. Billups Son & Co. will erect 240x60-ft. concrete foundry; install equipment. (See Machinery Wanted—Foundry Equipment.)

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., Arkadelphia.—Arkantex Oil Co., capital \$250,000, incptd. by R. W. Huie, Prest.; John R. Jobe, V.-P., Little Rock; S. N. Doane, Secy.-Treas.; branch offices, Little Rock and Fort Worth, Tex.

Ark., Texarkana.—Tex-Okl Oil & Gas Co., capital \$150,000, incptd. by E. D. Trigg, Prest.; V. A. Ghio, V.-P.; Roy Taylor, Secy.-Treas.

Ky., Ashland.—Mayo Oil & Gas Co., capital \$250,000, incptd. by W. G. Fleu, T. B. Noonan and E. K. Kelley.

Ky., Frankfort.—Versailles Oil Co., capital \$25,000, incptd. by C. C. Carroll and others.

Ky., Lexington.—Aladdin Petroleum Corp., capital \$200,000, incptd. by G. B. Gaines, A. L. Corbitt, R. Denton.

Ky., Louisville.—Valley Oil Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by B. F. Weltzel, J. E. Gamble, Joseph M. Rogers.

La., Shreveport.—Refinery.—Great American Refining Co., Tulsa and Jennings, Okla., will construct oil refinery; daily capacity, 5000 bbls. crude oil.

La., Shreveport.—Texas-Louisiana Oil Co., capital \$600,000, incptd. by John M. Butcher, Prest.; Dero Autin, V.-P.; Lee Taylor, Secy.-

Treas.; acquired 40-acre tract; has 960 acres in Texas.

Okla., Enid.—Warner Oil Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by H. G. McKeever and others.

Okla., Enid.—Warner Oil Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by H. G. McKeever and others.

Okla., Healdton.—Oil Pipe Line.—Sinclair Gulf Pipe Line Co. will erect 2 3-in. pipe lines; 1 from Healdton to Burkburnett, Tex.; other from Healdton to Cushing, Okla.

Okla., Tulsa.—Mid-West Product Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by L. R. Van Sant and others.

Tex., Austin.—Gas Plant.—Austin Gas Light Co., A. T. Kines, Genl. Mgr., will install \$2,000 gas holder.

Tex., Austin.—Alice Oil Co., Fort Worth, capital \$100,000, incptd. by G. R. Donnelly, T. F. Vickers and Elmer W. Jacob.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Mentreal Oil Co., capital \$600,000, incptd. by A. W. Scott, K. R. Woolley, E. M. Hyder.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Mitchell Production Co., capital \$4,000,000, incptd. by Glen H. Mitchell, Coleman and B. Bohan, each of Fort Worth; Lon. Mitchell, Hoyt H. Mitchell, both of Los Angeles, Cal.

Tex., Pittsburg.—Transcontinental Oil Co. incptd. by P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox and S. E. Bill, all of Wilmington, Del.; capital \$3,000,000; purchased Pittsburg-Texas Oil & Gas Co.; add wax plant to refinery; build storage tanks.

Tex., Ranger.—Refineries, etc.—Simms Petroleum Co. chartered; offices with Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Equitable Bldg., New York; E. F. Simms, Prest., Houston; Frank E. Bethell, 1st V.-P.; Harry Bronner, Chrm., both of New York; 420,000 acres in 20 Texas counties; drill for oil and gas; build refineries and pipe lines.

Tex., San Antonio.—Lemming Oil & Refining Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by H. Ross and others.

Tex., Sweetwater.—Globe Petroleum Co., capital \$1,000,000, incptd. by H. E. Petersen, G. T. Wilson, R. K. McAdams.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Burk-Waggoner Oil Co., capital \$300,000, incptd. by R. M. Waggoner, C. L. Green, W. R. Ferguson.

Va., Rocky Mount.—Lucky Strike Oil & Gas Corp., capital \$25,000, incptd. by J. W. Hodges, Prest.; G. C. Dudley, Secy.

W. Va., Huntington.—Junior Oil & Gas Co. incptd. by E. L. Neale and others; capital \$25,000.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ga., Hayesville.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, incptd. by G. H. Haigler (Cash. Clay County Bank), W. J. Winchester and others; purchased and will enlarge hydro-electric plant; develop water-power on Shooting Creek and other streams; 6-mi. transmission system; supply city with electric light; also drill well for water supply, erect flour mill, ice and cold-storage plant, creamery, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipment; Flour Mill; Water-works; Ice and Cold-storage Plant; Creamery Equipment.)

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ala., Huntsville.—Huntsville Ice & Coal Co. will install machinery increasing daily capacity 50 tons; erect 1000-ton capacity warehouse.

Ala., Ozark.—Dowling-Bingham Mfg. Co., capital \$20,000, incptd.; establish ice plant.

Ark., Harrison.—Citizens' Ice & Cold Storage Co., capital \$30,000, incptd. by Jeffrey Dixon, Prest.; A. M. Hathcock, V.-P.; Geo. W. O'Neal, Secy.-Treas.

Ark., Marvel.—Marvel Light & Ice Co., A

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

V. Newman, Prest., increased capital from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

D. C. Washington.—Dist. Comms., Room 511, District Bldg., will construct cold-storage room, installing new conduit, wires, etc., at Municipal Fish Market, 10th and Water Sts. S. W.; bids until July 11. (See Machinery Wanted—Cold-Storage Plant.)

Fla., Lake Butler.—T. J. Townsend; estimating on installation 10-ton ice plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., O. W. Deyerle, Ch. Engr., will build \$250,000 additional cold-storage warehouse; 650,000 cu. ft. storage; install 200-ton daily capacity ice machine; erect \$50,000 3-story 85-ft. office building; improve other Georgia plants; Paul Wilcox, Ch. Contr.; O. W. Deyerle, Archt.

Ga., Hayesville.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, inctpd. by G. H. Haigler and others; build ice and cold-storage plant. See Hydro-Electric Plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice and Cold-storage Plant.)

Ky., Louisville.—Frank Fehr Ice & Cold Storage Co.; \$750,000 brick and concrete addition.

S. C., Orangeburg.—Orangeburg Ice & Fuel Co., capital \$80,000, inctpd.

Va., Richmond.—Long Coal Co., 1510 W. Broad St., to erect \$100,000 ice factory; concrete or brick construction; daily capacity, 88 tons.

Iron and Steel Plants.

Md., Baltimore.—Steel Sheet Mill.—Eastern Rolling Mill Co., J. M. Jones, Prest., 504 Lexington Bldg., let contracts Belmont Iron Works, 22d St. and Washington Ave., Philadelphia, to erect plant buildings 1000x360 feet; steel frame; cost \$500,000; J. Hirschmann, Archt.; install mchy. for annual capacity 60,000 tons steel sheets; mainly for automobile bodies; complete 6 mills by Jan. (Lately noted organized with \$6,000,000 capital; awarding various contracts, etc.)

Land Developments.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Tropical Fruit Groves Co., capital \$1,500,000, inctpd.; H. G. Clark, Prest.; T. C. McEachin, V.-P.; H. W. Pierce, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Thomaston.—Peerless Cotton Mills, R. E. Hightower, Prest.; engaged E. S. Draper, Charlotte, N. C., as architect for mill village; 1900 population.

Tex., Ozona.—Ozona Development Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by P. L. Childress and others.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Arcadia Orchards Co., capital \$150,000, inctpd. by J. Albert Shaffer, Aurora, John H. Ontich and Wm. H. Schofield, both of Washington.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ark., Morrilton.—Grobble Lumber Co., Charles Grobble, Prest., Springfield, Mo., purchased 9000 acres pine timber; build planing mill.

Fla., Holly Hill.—Daytona Crate Co. contemplates erecting lumber mill; daily capacity 25,000 to 30,000 ft.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Labelle Tire & Timber Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd.; H. G. Clark, Prest.; T. C. McEachin, V.-P.; H. W. Pierce, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Marianna.—Penn-Jarratt Lumber Co., capital \$400,000, inctpd.; J. S. Jarratt, Prest.; W. W. Jarratt, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Grovania.—W. F. Bixby; band mill and lumber plant; \$100,000.

Ga., Macon.—Jeffreys-McElrath Manufactur-

ing Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd.; R. M. Jeffreys, Jr. and H. M. McElrath.

Ky., Louisville.—W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co., capital \$500,000, inctpd. by T. M. Brown, J. G. Brown and P. P. Joyes.

La., Lafayette.—Baldwin Lumber Co., Baldwin, La., will erect \$50,000 sawmill and dry-kiln.

Miss., Gulfport.—Gulf Pitch Pine Export Co. inctpd.; capital \$1,000,000; F. W. Pettibone, Gulfport; A. S. Mitchell, Lyman, Miss.; J. S. Ott, Logtown, Miss.

Miss., Meridian.—Interstate Lumber Mfg. Co., capital \$5000, inctpd.; A. E. Causey.

N. C., Cleveland Springs.—Cleveland Springs Co., capital \$300,000, inctpd.; sawmill and brick plant.

N. C., Mebane.—Dixie Lumber Co. organized; F. F. Smith, Prest.; mfrs. pine and hardwoods.

S. C., Sumter.—Southern Pine Co. inctpd.; capital \$25,000; W. E. Bynum, Prest.

Metal-Working Plants.

Ark., Fort Smith.—Metal Drums.—Industrial Laboratories, Otto V. Martin, will install machinery to mfrs. 26 to 30-gauge metal drums; also to grind sawdust and shavings. (See Machinery Wanted—Metal-Drum Machinery, Grinding Machinery.)

Ark., Little Rock.—Lock Cranks.—Berg Safety Crank Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd.; Jos. C. Berg, Prest.; A. R. Guthrie, V.-P.; C. J. Berg, Secy.; C. E. Lowrie, Treas.; mfrs. anti-kick thief lock cranks for gasoline engines.

Ky., Louisville.—Hardware.—Belknap Hardware & Mfg. Co.; 8 or 10-story building; \$1,500,000.

Tenn., Nashville.—Nashville Corrugating Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd. by T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew and others, all of Wilmington, Del.

Va., Petersburg.—Trunk and Suit-case Hardware.—Spotswood-Alison Mfg. Corp., capital \$50,000, chartered; E. R. Spotswood, Prest.; Jno. F. Allison, Secy. (Supersedes recent item.)

Mining.

Ala., Mobile.—Graphite.—Federal Carbon Co., capital \$600,000, inctpd.; James L. Coleman.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Barytes.—American Barytes Corp. organized; J. M. Hays, Prest.; W. C. Irwin, V.-P.; Paul Shallenberger, Secy.-Treas.; C. T. Fogle, Mgr. (Lately noted inctpd., capital \$100,000, under Lohman.)

N. C., Sanford.—Talc.—R. H. Deaderick plans to develop talc mine.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Ark., Helena.—Levee.—St. Francis Levee Dist.; 5 mi. levee; cost \$300,000; Roach, Lowrance Bro. & Co., Contrs., North Memphis Bank Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.; H. N. Pharr, Chief Engr., Bridge Junction, Ark. Bids lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee-construction Material.)

Fla., Clearwater.—Seawall.—City will construct 1000-ft. seawall, 165 ft. in harbor; Jno. Phillipoff, Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville.—U. S. Engineer Office will dredge and remove rock in St. Johns River; bids until Aug. 2. (See Machinery Wanted—Dredging, etc.)

Ky., Louisville.—Mausoleum, etc.—Louisville Mausoleum Co.; 300-ft. mausoleum, chapel and crematory in Evergreen Cemetery; 600 crypts; granite and white marble; bronze doors.

La., New Orleans.—Canal.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom-house, will construct 6-mi. canal from Bayou Teche to Vermillion River; cost \$350,000.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Swimming Pool.—Hy-roop's Baths & Natatorium Co., Room 5 Empress Theater Bldg., capital \$150,000, inctpd. by Charles E. Hyroop, Robert M. Johnson and A. C. Krelpke. (Lately noted to erect 3-story building; 60x100-ft. swimming pool; lockers and shower baths; Chas. P. Neider, Archt. and Const. Engr.)

S. C., Greenwood.—Swimming Pool.—Bailey Military Institute will erect swimming pool; cost \$15,000; steam heat; hot and cold water; shower baths; Thos. W. Cothran, Archt.

Tex., Sulphur Springs.—Levee.—Hopkins County Comms.; \$500,000 bond election for levee improvement in Dist. No. 2. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Waco.—Mausoleum.—J. L. Rose, Contr.; \$75,000 mausoleum in Park Lawn Cemetery.

Va., Old Point.—Dock.—Government will rebuild main dock; \$111,000; Maj. Arthur H. Lloyd, Const. Quartermaster; Boyle-Robertson Co., Contr.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Decatur.—Laundry and Dry Cleaners.—Quality Laundry & Dry Cleaners, R. E. Martin, Prop., 114 E. Vine St., will erect 50x100-ft. fireproof building; cost \$15,000; install \$5000 carpet-cleaning machinery. (Lately noted to erect addition, under Ala., Albany.)

Ala., Mobile.—Steamship.—Pleasure Bay Packet Co., capital \$15,000, inctpd.; Aaron Moog.

Ark., Little Rock.—Laundry.—Citizens' Co-operative Laundry, capital \$50,000, organized by Central Trades' Council.

Fla., Lake Worth.—Laundry.—Lake Worth Utilities Co. will install laundry.

Fla., Sarasota.—Dairy, etc.—Sarasota Dairy & Produce Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd.; Geo. L. Thacker, Prest.-Treas.; W. L. Bartholf, V.-P.-Secy.

Fla., White Springs.—Mineral Water.—White Springs Mineral Water Co., capital \$75,000, inctpd.; W. A. Holt, Prest.; Jno. I. Callaway, V.-P.; W. G. Gate, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Albany.—Dehydration.—Potato Products Corp., capital \$25,000, chartered; S. E. Smith; dehydrate fruits and other vegetables.

Ga., Atlanta.—Grain Elevator.—Atlanta Milling Co. will erect \$85,000 concrete grain elevator, with steel reinforcements; fireproof; capacity, 200,000 bu.; Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., Contr., Chicago.

Ga., Macon.—Grain Elevator.—Modern Flour Mills will erect \$20,000 concrete grain elevator; fireproof; capacity, 50,000 to 60,000 bu.; Deverill, Spe. & Co., Contrs., 514 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Okla., Yale.—Construction.—Fairman Construction Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by W. B. Hudson and others.

Ky., Glendale.—Elevator.—Glendale Mill & Elevator Co., capital \$15,000, inctpd. by Al Cox and others.

Mo., St. Louis.—Printing.—W. S. Donaldson Printing & Litho Co., capital \$2000, inctpd. by W. S. Donaldson and others.

N. C., Charlotte.—Publishing.—Clark Publishing Co.; 40x100-ft. concrete and steel building.

N. C., Charlotte.—Publishing.—Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., A. M. Gray, Secy., will erect printing plant.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Standard Engraving Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by Harry R. Hiatt, Garland B. Hale and others.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Engraving.—Standard Engraving Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by Harry R. Hiatt and others.

Okla., Yale.—Construction.—Fairman Construction Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by W. B. Hudson and others.

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Tex., Brownsville.—Fitch Construction Co., capital \$75,000, inctpd. by John Gregg and others.

Tex., Dallas—Paving.—Uvalde Paving Co., 1001 Main St., organized; W. P. Bentley, Prest.; L. A. Stemmmons, V.-P.; W. H. Hughes, Secy. (Lately noted inctpd., capital \$50,000.)

Tex., Fort Worth—Publishing.—Star-Telegram building; 4 stories and basement.

Tex., Hillsboro—Laundry.—Hillsboro Steam Laundry Co., capital \$12,000, inctpd. by John R. Hughes and others.

Tex., Houston—Construction.—Winfree-Biggs Construction Co., capital \$12,000, inctpd.; H. Masterson.

Tex., Ranger—Construction.—Fox & Hall Concrete Construction Co., capital \$4000, inctpd.; C. D. Fox.

Tex., San Marcos—Publishing.—San Marcos Record, George C. Staples, Editor and Owner, will erect brick building.

Va., Bristol—Electric.—Home Electric Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd.; Thos. Gemmell, Prest.; P. C. Thompson, Secy.; Jas. D. Gemmell, Treas.; distributor for Western Electric Power & Light Co.

Va., Norfolk—Transportation.—Surry Transportation Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd.; Geo. A. Savage, Prest., Alliance, Va.; C. W. Warren, V.-P.; Smithfield, Va.; W. J. Bell, Secy.-Treas., Beacon's Castle, Va.

Va., Richmond—Grain Elevator.—W. F. Richardson and others; \$300,000 fireproof grain elevator and hay-storage house; 500,000 bu. capacity; handle, store, clean, mix and dry grain.

Va., Richmond—Dredging, etc.—Nassau Development Corp., capital \$50,000, inctpd.; H. H. Chalkley, Prest.; L. M. Swope, Secy.; dredging and excavating.

Va., Roanoke—Stockyards.—Union Stockyards, Frank E. Brown, Prest.; previously noted inctpd., capital \$100,000; stockyards; install tank, pump and piping; J. F. Barbour & Son, Contrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Pump, etc.; Piping.)

W. Va., Bluefield—Grain Elevator.—Wright Milling Co. will erect \$30,000 cement and steel grain elevator; fireproof; capacity, 50,000 to 60,000 bu.; Deverill, Spencer & Co., Contrs., 514 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Andalusia—Pickles.—Price-Booker Mfg. Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd.

Ala., Troy—Beverages.—Chero-Cola Battery Co. will install \$25,000 additional equipment.

Ala., Mobile—Seafoods.—Cedar Point Seafoods Co. increased capital from \$2000 to \$8000.

Ala., Montgomery—Chemicals.—Meuzo Chemical Co. organized; Fred Martin, Prest.; R. E. Selbels, Treas.; Gordon Hudson, Secy.; Ed T. Hallis, Mgr. (Lately noted inctpd., capital \$50,000.)

Ark., Little Rock—Bakery.—Barnes Quality Bakery Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd.; C. V. Barnes.

D. C., Washington—Photo Laboratory.—U. S. Government, Capt. H. O. Goodwin, Army War College; photo laboratory and boiler-house; Emil Diebitsch, Contr., 383 Madison Ave., New York.

Fla., Archer—Syrup.—Archer Cane & Mfg. Co. organized; R. P. Perkins; erect building; install machinery to mfr. cane syrup.

Fla., Jacksonville—Syrup.—A. D. Stevens will install \$25,000 cane-syrup plant; 5000-ton capacity per 90 days; average production of 200 acres; develop 100 acres in connection with plant; plans additional factories.

Ga., Americus—Bakery.—J. T. Siries, Albany,

Ga.; bakery; plans additional factories, Southern, Ga.

Ga., Atlanta—Candy.—Annos Candy Co., capital \$5000, inctpd.; Laurence H. Wilson.

Ga., Atlanta—Bakeries.—Federal System of Bakeries, capital \$200,000, inctpd.; O. A. Sala, Fred. A. Long and Wm. B. Craig.

Ga., Atlanta—Clothing.—Reliable Mfg. Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd.; S. Yampolsky.

Ga., Brunswick—Associated Manufacturers and Bankers purchased Government picric acid plant, with site; develop for mfg. center; locate various mfg. plants and similar industrial enterprises; soon organize and determine detailed plans; Galen Stone of New York, J. W. Conway of Atlanta, M. A. Byrne of Savannah, W. W. Habliston of Richmond and associates form Associated Manufacturers and Bankers.

Ga., Hayesville—Creamery.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, inctpd. by G. H. Haigler and others; build creamery. See Hydro-Electric Plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Creamery Equipment.)

Ky., Covington—Bakery.—James A. Flaberty, 1134 Greenup St., will erect 2-story-and-basement 28x100-ft. building; Geo. Lubrecht, Contr., 953 York St.

Ky., Danville—Tobacco.—Commercial Warehouse Co., Harry D. Pushin, Prest.; \$30,000 tobacco-redrying plant.

Ky., Frankfort—Tobacco.—Bain Moore Tobacco Co. inctpd. by G. Gain Moore and others.

Ky., Louisville—Paper Products.—Premier Paper Products Co., capital \$75,000, inctpd.; Jacques Schmoll, E. S. Epstein.

Ky., Owensboro—Cigars.—American Cigar Co. will erect 2-story and basement 60x160-ft. building; Lee Monarch, Contr.; C. W. Kimberlin, Archt.

Ky., Owensboro—Electric Lamp.—Kentucky Electric Lamp Co., Joseph Kaye, Prest., Emporium, Pa., will erect factory; brick and concrete structure; 3 stories; increase daily output from 3000 to \$850.

La., Shreveport—Medicine.—Hobo Medicine Mfg. Co., 216 Texas St.; D. W. Bailey, Secy.-Mgr.; 25x90-ft. ordinary construction building; install machinery; I. C. Carter, Archt., Lake Charles, La. (Supersedes recent item.)

Md., Baltimore—Bakery.—Gardner Bakery Bakery Co., Wade A. Gardner, Prop., 117 S. Paca St.; plant addition; John C. Mach, Contr., 393 Calloway Ave.; Theo. Wells Pietsch and E. H. Glidden, Archts., American Bldg. (Lately noted purchasing building and convert into bakery.)

Mo., Carthage—Shoes.—O. A. Dittich, Hannibal, Mo., will erect 2 and 3-story 90x90-ft. building; L. A. Mason, Contr.; Knudsen Plumbing Co., Contr. for heating and plumbing. (Previously noted to erect \$25,000 building; Percy Simpson, Archt.)

Mo., Sedalia—Bakery.—Almquist Home Bakery, 12th and Ohio Sts.; 1 story and basement, 22x59-ft. addition; S. R. Dameron, Contr., 1416 S. Carr St.; August Helfert, Archt.

Mo., St. Louis—Cones.—Venus Ice Cream Co., capital \$4030, inctpd. by Nicholas Saganis and others.

Mo., St. Louis—Washing Tablets.—Blue Monday Co. (lately noted inctpd., capital \$5000) organized; Owen S. Kimble, Prest., 4625 Maryland St.; C. H. White, Mgr., 786-A Aubert Ave.; washing tablets. (See Machinery Wanted—Tablet Machines.)

N. C., Winston-Salem—Candy.—Peerless Candy Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by O. D. Shank, Winston-Salem; W. E. Jones and J. E. Jamison, both of Roanoke.

Okl., Tulsa—Baking.—Campbell Baking Co., capital \$150,000, inctpd. by Brayton Campbell, R. A. Walker, L. M. Maxey and others.

S. C., Charleston—Ice Cream.—Freyschmidt Ice Cream Co., capital \$5000, inctpd.

S. C., Columbia—Bottling.—Coca-Cola Bottling Co.; 190x104-ft. bottling plant; \$50,000 to \$60,000.

S. C., Gaffney—Bakery.—J. M. Eldington plans to establish bakery.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Harness.—American Mfg. Co., J. B. Robinson, Mgr.; 140x210-ft. \$77,000 concrete fireproof building, increasing capacity one-third. (Lately noted to rebuild.)

Tenn., Knoxville—Candy.—Winehaus-McNutt Candy Co., capital \$75,000, inctpd. by L. Johnson, J. F. McNutt and others.

Tenn., Springfield—Tobacco.—W. A. Powell & Co. plan to erect tobacco factory.

Tex., Dallas—Paper Boxes.—Pollock-Burt Paper Box Co., 2009 Carter St.; replace burned plant.

Tex., Dallas—Powder.—Ware's Black Powder Co., W. H. Patterson, Prest., plans to erect plant addition.

Tex., Dallas—Hats and Caps.—Tucker Hat & Cap Co., capital \$60,000, inctpd. by Herman Tucker, J. C. Terry and others.

Tex., Pittsburg—Bottling.—Coco-Cola Bottling Works, J. H. Koen, Propr., will erect 2-story 100x100-ft. building; cost \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Tex., San Antonio—Medicine.—Bergman Magnetic Nerve Vitalizer Co., capital \$15,000, inctpd. by Thomas Wesley and others.

Va., Lynchburg—Overalls.—Jobbers' Overall Co., A. C. Barron, Prest.; 64x156-ft. concrete and steel building; daily capacity 2000 to 3000 dozen; C. W. Hancock & Sons, Contrs.; Heard & Chesterman, Archts.

Va., Petersburg—Brooms.—Ferrell Broom Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd.; J. W. Ferrell, Prest.; W. H. Roper, Secy.

Va., Roanoke—Soapstone Products.—Standard Tale Co., 320 Terry Bldg., capital \$25,000, inctpd.; L. R. Johnson, Prest.; C. C. Wilson, V.-P.; F. L. Gitt, Secy.-Treas.; soapstone and tale products.

W. Va., Elizabeth—Lamp Globes.—Elizabeth Flint Glass Mfg. Co., capital \$20,000, inctpd.; B. F. Gray; mfr. lamp globes.

W. Va., Shinnston—Glass.—Paquet Glass Co., Jeannette, Pa., will erect \$200,000 factory.

W. Va., Weston—Glass.—Weston Glass Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd.; Louis Wohls, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Birmingham—Garage.—McConnell-Anglin-White Real Estate & Insurance Co. will erect \$50,000 garage; 33,000 sq. ft. floor space.

Ark., Fort Smith—Automobiles.—Hall-Collier Motor Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd.; C. R. Hall.

Ark., Little Rock—Batteries.—Arkansas Battery Co., W. P. Galloway, Prest.; increased capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—E. R. Keene, 3453 Holmead Place; 1-story, 100x118-ft. public garage; construction by owner.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—E. R. Keene will erect garage; 1 story; 100x118 ft.; brick and concrete; cost \$30,000; construction by owner.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Archt. C. West plans 2-story garage; 40x80 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; cost \$30,000.

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobile Accessories.—Armored Tube Sales Agency, capital \$50,000, inctpd.; W. P. Richardson, Prest.; T. C. Morris, V.-P.; W. L. Sharkey, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami—Garage.—Bert R. Corliss, Box 7, will erect 50x75-ft. standard poured con-

crete building; tile floor; electric lighting; Louis Nordquest, Contr.-Arch., Box 7.

Ga., Macon—Garage.—Arthur Haskin will build garage.

Ga., Macon—Automobiles.—Southern Garage & Sales Corp., capital \$5000, chartered by Homer V. Arnett and others.

Ga., Savannah—Garage.—T. A. Bryson & Son; remodel garage; \$12,000; contract let; H. W. Witcon, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Savannah—Service Station.—Franklin Motor Car Co.; \$35,000 concrete, fireproof service station; H. Wallin, Archt.

Ga., West Point—Garage, etc.—West Point Iron Works, H. Lanier, V.-P.; 2 story, 60x190-ft. brick garage; concrete floors; tar and gravel roof; garage equipment; \$50,000.

Ky., Lexington—Motors.—Lexington Motor Sales Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd. by J. B. Tanner and others.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—O'Connor Realty Co., Chas. J. O'Connor, Prest., 121 S. 3d St. will erect \$70,000 2-story-and-basement fireproof building; National Concrete Construction Co., Contr.; Gaffney & Epping, Archts.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—J. K. Waltier will erect garage; cost \$800.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Muldoon Bros. will erect garage; cost \$12,000.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Kentucky Wagon Mfg. Co.; 2-story addition to plant; \$100,000.

Ky., Louisville—Service Station.—Mattingly-Hubbard Motor Co.; \$75,000 service station.

La., Crowley—Garage, etc.—Olla Bros. Co. will erect \$25,000 brick fireproof garage and store.

La., Shreveport—Farm Tractors.—Power Farm Tractor Co., 413 Continental Bank Bldg., capital \$1,000,000, inceptd.; B. S. Braswell, Prest.; Twain K. Giddens, V.-P.; J. M. Ponder, Secy.-Treas.; erect factory for farm tractors.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Adelphia Garage Co., 235 Callow Ave.; 1-story, 120x240-ft. garage; Consolidated Engineering Co., Contr., 243 Calvert Bldg.; Henry Adams, Engr., Calvert Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore—Garage, etc.—H. S. Delaney, Charles Street Ave. and Mallory Lane; 2-story, 35x30-ft. garage and servants' quarters; Owen & Sisco, Archts., Continental Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Repair Shop.—Frank M. Krasner, 100 Dolphin St., will erect 2-story 26x78-ft. auto repair shop; Oliver B. Wight, Archt., 1101 Munsey Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Felix T. Rieley, 2200 Harford Ave., will erect 1-story 60x200-ft. brick garage; F. E. Beall, 1335 N. Gilmor St.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Pimlico Development Co., care of Jacob Levin, 613 Munsey Bldg.; 1-story, 50x93-ft. garage; construction by owner; H. E. Cook, 613 Munsey Bldg., Supt.; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—H. S. Eastman, care of P. C. Morgan, 12 E. Lexington St.; 100x200-ft. garage; Geo. Wessel, Archt., 2752 Winchester St.

Md., Baltimore—Garage, etc.—John Bridge, care of Coale, Muffler & Safety Valve Co., 305 E. Oliver St.; 1-story, 150x400-ft. garage, post-office and station; John M. Hammond, Contr., 36th St. and Roland Ave.; E. L. Palmer, Jr., Archt., 513 N. Calvert St.; E. L. Reeder, Engr., Saratoga St. and Park Ave. (Lately noted to erect for Government occupancy.)

Md., Frederick—Garage.—Maryland Motor Co., Chas. H. Kehne, Propr.; garage.

Md., Hagerstown—Garage.—Lewis Meyers, 331 W. Washington St.; 1-story and basement, 76x200-ft. garage; M. A. Kenner, Contr., 48

Fairmount Ave.; A. J. Klinkheart, Archt., 54 W. Washington St. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—W. B. Weaver, 304 Commerce Bldg.; 1-story and basement, 60x130-ft. garage; H. E. Heflin, Gen. Contr., 1114 Oakley Ave.; plumbing to G. Jorgensen, 1407 Benton Blvd.; wiring to Costelow-Conham, 2757 Holmes St.

Mo., St. Louis—Tires.—Missouri Savold Tire Co., capital \$2,000,000, inceptd. by P. B. Drew and H. E. Knox, both of Wilmington, Del.

Mo., St. Louis—Auto Factory, etc.—Washington University, care of Isaac Hedges, University City, Mo., will erect 2-story 250x156-ft. brick, fireproof factory and salesroom; P. J. Bradshaw, Archt., 514 International Bldg.

N. C., Charlotte—Automobiles.—Southern Motors Corp., capital \$50,000, chartered; C. S. Alston, Prest.-Gen. Mgr.; has building.

N. C., Shelby—Garage.—Blanton Bros. will erect \$75,000 garage.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Garage, etc.—W. H. Cihard; erect 80x83-ft. brick garage and storage building.

Okla., Tulsa—Garage, etc.—E. A. Bradley and others will erect 1-story 100x125-ft. brick and steel garage and salesroom; cost \$25,000.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Automobiles.—Ragon Auto Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by R. C. Ragon and others.

Tenn., Clarksville—Garage.—Outlaw-Acree Motor Co.; 2-story fireproof building; 76½x160 ft.; brick, stone and concrete; cost \$20,000; E. J. Roper, Contr.

Tenn., Knoxville—Filling Station.—Gulf Refining Co. will erect \$15,000 brick reinforced with steel building.

Tenn., Memphis—Motors.—Chickashaw Motor Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by W. L. Huntley, Jr., and others.

Tenn., Memphis—Garage.—Memphis Service Garage Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by Jas. W. Lyle and others.

Tenn., Memphis—Automobiles.—Superior Motor Car Co.; remodel building; \$30,000; Henry Loeb & Co., Contr.; G. M. Shaw & Co., Archts.

Tenn., Memphis—Garage.—Herff Motor Corp.; 2-story, 100x150-ft. brick garage; \$100,000; install equipment; Hollingsworth & Co., Contr.; C. O. Phell, Archt.

Tenn., Memphis—Garage.—Memphis Motor Transportation Co., W. C. Paul, Prest., 22 Talbot St., will erect 75x200-ft. ordinary construction building; Ozanne & McKnight, Contrs., Lee Bldg.; Hanker & Cairnes, Archts. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tenn., Nashville—Garage.—Chalmers Co. will erect 2-story 100x200-ft. fireproof construction building; tapestry brick and terracotta trimmings; cost \$60,000; contract let; Marr & Holman, Archts.

Tenn., Paris—Garage, etc.—Jack Cole, Contr.; 22x138-ft. garage and sales stable; \$42,000.

Tex., El Paso—Accessories.—Tri-State Accessories Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; Barry Cool, Prest.-Mgr.

Tex., Fort Worth—Filling Station.—Star Filling Station Co., capital \$150,000, organized; W. A. Harrison, Prest.; E. H. Carter, V.-P.; Guy J. Price, Secy.-Treas.; erect 4 filling stations; white glazed brick; build 1000-bbl. capacity refinery.

Tex., San Antonio—Filling Station.—Magnolia Petroleum Co., W. W. Rew, will erect 50x65-ft. building; special face brick with cement floors and driveways; accommodate 8 cars at 4 filling pumps.

Tex., San Marcos—Garage.—I. H. Harrison will erect 2-story brick and concrete fire-

proof building; cost \$9000; George L. Kennedy, Contr.

Tex., Sherman—Garage.—Rowan Mills will erect garage; bids until July 5; John Tulloch, Archt., M. and P. Bank Bldg.

Tex., Waco—Automobiles.—Gammage-Williams Oakland Co., capital \$20,000, inceptd.; T. E. Gammage.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Automobiles, etc.—Nash Automobile & Truck Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd.; French Davis.

Va., Bristol—Garage.—Bristol Automobile Co. will occupy 140-ft. garage, to be erected by S. T. Copenhaver and others; Copenhaver & Day, Contrs.; C. B. Kearfoot, Archt.

Va., East Falls Church—Automobiles, etc.—Falls Church Auto Corp., capital \$50,000, chartered; George F. Fadeley, Prest., Falls Church; Carrol V. Shreve, Secy., West Falls Church.

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—T. S. Southgate, 261 W. Tazewell St.; 1-story garage; S. B. Williamson, Contr., 503 Law Bldg.

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—Travelers' Garage, B. Gray Tunstall, City Treas., City Hall; 2 or 3-story, 117x86-ft. and 220x118-ft., public garage; W. B. Tunstall, Archt., care of H. B. Goodridge, Bank of Commerce Bldg.

Va., Richmond—Garage.—E. L. Forst and S. T. Beveridge; 40x115-ft. garage; E. L. Bass & Bros., Contrs., 708 Bainbridge St.; H. T. Burnham, Archt., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Va., Winchester—Garage.—Winchester Development Co. organized; erect garage; storage capacity 250 cars.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Garage, etc.—Lynch-Osborn Undertaking Co.; 1-story, 70x20-ft., concrete and tile garage; also 2-story, 60x20-ft. warehouse; A. J. Watson & Co., Contrs.

W. Va., Logan—Garage.—Armour & Co., Chicago; garage and branch house; R. C. Clark, Archt.

W. Va., Sistersville—Automobiles.—Union Auto Sales Co. inceptd. by Fred Abrams; capital \$10,000.

W. Va., Charleston—Tires.—Virginian Rubber Co., capital \$1,200,000, inceptd. by Houston G. Young, W. D. Guyer, A. A. Lilly and others.

W. Va., Wheeling—Automobiles.—E. N. Prince Motor Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd. by O. G. Beans and others.

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Enterprise.—City; plans complete for 20 mi. concrete sidewalk paving; constructing 30,000 yds. monolithic-brick pavement with 10.00 in. ft. granite curb. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted letting contract for 5000 sq. yds. vitrified brick paving.)

Ala., Montgomery.—City, G. W. Barnett, Treas.; pave Bell St.; brick, asphalt, bitulithic, mineral rubber, wood block, concrete or asphaltic concrete; 15,000 sq. yds.; bids until July 29. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ark., Batesville.—Commrs. North Arkansas Highway Improvement Dist. No. 2, E. C. Parsons, Chrmn., will construct 77 mi. gravel road with asphaltic surface treatment; 707,311 sq. yds. asphaltic surface treatment; 12,630 sq. yds. concrete road; 12,200 lin. ft. concrete gutter; 2300 lin. ft. I-beam bridges with wooden floors and 790 lin. ft. steel bridges; bids until July 15; E. E. Mashburn, Engr., Cotton Plant, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Marion.—Crittenden County Road Improvement Commrs.' Dist. No. 9, Rudolph Isom, Secy.; 11 mi. earth road embankment; bids until July 24; Morgan Engineering Co., Engr., Memphis, Tenn. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Embankment.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ark., Russellville.—Pope County Comms., Road Improvement Dist. No. 1 (J. T. Bullock and others); roads; 232,000 cu. yds. asphaltic surfacing, one 120-ft. and three 60-ft. steel bridges, etc.; bids until July 19; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Pine Bluff. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Washington.—Hempstead County, Hope, Fulton and Emmet Road Improvement Dist., T. J. Carter, Secy., Fulton, Ark., will improve roads; 11 acres clearing and grubbing, 16,100 cu. yds. earth work, 41,000 cu. yds. gravel, etc.; bids until July 21. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Improvements.)

Fla., Daytona Beach.—City let contract Atlantic Bitulithic Co., Richmond, Va., for 48,000 sq. yds. pavement and 30,000 sq. yds. sidewalks; issued \$60,000 bonds; C. M. Rogers, Consult. Engr., Daytona. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., Daytona.—City Comms., ordered vote Aug. 19 on \$450,000 bonds for 125,000 sq. yds. hard-surface pavement and drainage; C. M. Rogers, Engr.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Duval County Comms., L. L. Meggs, Chrmn.; pave E. 16th St., Main to Walnut; asphalt penetration; bids until July 22. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Lakeland.—City let contract Alabama Paving Co., Birmingham, Ala., at \$185,000 for asphalt street paving; company has contracts for asphalt paving totaling \$429,592, including curbs and gutters.

Fla., Plant City.—City defeated \$70,000 bonds for street improvement and fire protection; may vote again in 60 days; Claude B. Root, Mayor.

Fla., Quincy.—City will pave streets; 27,000 sq. yds.; bids until Aug. 8; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Adel.—Scott County Comms.; roads; \$250,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Camilla.—Mitchell County Comms.; paved roads; \$500,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Fitzgerald.—Ben Hill County defeated \$175,000 road bond issue. M. W. Garbutt, Chrmn. County Comms.

Ga., Macon.—Bibb County Comms., J. Ross Bowder, Clerk; 2 road contracts; Brooks-Callaway Construction Co., Atlanta, at \$307,536, 8.7 mi. Forsyth Road; McIntire-Dowell Co., Jacksonville, Fla., at \$67,858.20, 11.300 ft. Houston Road. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Sylvester.—Worth County Comms. will issue \$400,000 road bonds. (Lately noted to construct 80 mi. concrete roads.)

Ga., Waycross.—Ware County Comms. will issue \$630,000 road bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Washington.—City let contract Ely Construction Co., Augusta, at \$83,000 to pave streets; 25,000 sq. yds. paving, including drainage and curbing; H. S. Jaudon Engineering Co., Const. Engr., Elberton, Ga.; K. A. Wilhelm, Mayor. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

La., Alexandria.—Rapides Parish Police Jury; hard-surfaced roads; \$2,000,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote and having preliminary report by I. W. Sylvester, Engr.)

Ky., Marion.—Crittenden County Comms. will issue \$750,000 bonds for roads. (Lately noted to vote.)

La., Colfax.—Grant Parish Police Jury let contract A. E. Perry to construct 20.03 mi. Jefferson Highway and tentative contract to complete entire 33 mi. proposed.

La., Crowley.—Arcadia Parish Police Jury will issue \$40,000 bonds for 9-mi. gravel road.

La., Lake Charles.—City will pave sections

of Cleveland, Common, Iris and Plithon Sts. with vitrified brick and Kirkman and Gill Sts. with vertical fiber brick; total, 11,000 sq. yds.; bids until July 12; J. A. Trotti, Mayor. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

La., Oberlin.—Allen Parish Police Jury; \$110,000 road bonds; Kinder Ward.

La., Oberlin.—Allen Parish Police Jury will issue \$255,000 gravel road bonds, Second Ward.

Md., Baltimore.—City, Geo. F. Wiegardt, Highways Engr.; pave Streeper St., McElderry to Monument Sts.; cement concrete; bids until July 16. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Baltimore.—City, John H. Robinette, Prest. Comms for Opening Streets; pave 29th and 34th Sts., etc.; 7700 sq. yds. cement concrete paving; 4900 lin. ft. armored concrete curb; 6000 cu. yds. grading; bids until July 16. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Baltimore.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., let contract P. Flanagan & Sons, Harford Rd. and B. & O. R. R., at \$36,194 to resurface with sheet asphalt 1.72 mi. Sparrows Point Rd.

Miss., Lexington.—Highway Comms., Holmes County Dist. No. 4; 12-mi. road; bids opened July 9; Jno. M. Harbert Engineering Co., Engr., Indianola, Miss.

Miss., Lexington.—Highway Comms., Holmes County Dist. No. 5; grading and graveling 20-mi. road; Healey Construction Co., Contr., Meridian, Miss.; Jno. M. Harbert Engineering Co., Engr., Indianola, Miss.

Miss., Louisville.—Winston County Supervisors will issue road bonds, Dist. No. 4.

Miss., Moss Point.—City, C. M. Fairley, Clerk; 30,000 yds. slag and tarvia paving; \$35,000; H. J. Boh & Co., Contrs., New Orleans. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Poplarville.—Pearl River County Comms., H. K. Rouse, Chancery Clk.; 150 mi. hard-surfaced roads; \$450,000 bonds; Xavier A. Kramer, Engr., Jackson.

Miss., Quitman.—Clarke County Comms. will issue road bonds for Special Dist., including Shubuta.

Mo., Carthage.—City votes in July on \$150,000 bonds to pave 10 or more mi. of streets, total cost, \$600,000. S. C. Boggess, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Palmyra.—Marion County Comms.; road improvement; vote on \$150,000 bonds.

Mo., Springfield.—Greene County Comms.; \$2,000,000 bond issue; defeated. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., West Plains.—Howell County Court, Ward Ellis, Clk.; roads; \$500,000 bonds; Federal, and \$60,000 State aid additional; tentative bids for engineering and surveying. Lately noted to vote. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Engineering.)

N. C., Elizabeth City.—Pasquotank County Comms. will expend \$500,000 to construct 20 mi. of brick or concrete road; bids opened June 30; T. L. Higgs, County Engr., 336 Hinton Bldg.; lately noted inviting bids on 9 mi. of hard-surfaced roads. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Machinery.)

N. C., Farmville.—City; street improvements and school; \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Greensboro.—City will construct 80,000 sq. yds. asphalt paving on concrete base and 10,000 sq. yds. asphalt paving on old macadam base; bids until July 11; E. J. Stafford, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

N. C., Nashville.—Nash County Comms., J. B. Boddie, Clk.; roads, Dry Wells Township Road Dist.; \$20,000 bonds sold.

N. C., Nashville.—Nash County Comms., J. B. Boddie, Clk.; roads, Griffins Township Road Dist.; \$15,000 bonds.

N. C., Tarboro.—City, H. D. Hardison, Mayor; 30,000 sq. yds. street paving; curbing, gutters, sidewalks, etc.; \$100,000; Wm. M. Platt, Engr., Durham, N. C.; F. J. McGuire, Contr., Norfolk, Va. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Okla., Durant.—City; street improvements; \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Poteau.—Le Flore County Comms.; \$600,000 road bonds.

Okla., Sallisaw.—Sequoyah County Commissioners ordered vote July 28 on \$20,000 road bonds, Campbell Township.

Okla., Tulsa.—City Comms. let contract David McCormick at \$14,556.85 to pave sections of Frankfort Ave., Elwood Ave., etc.

Okla., Wilburton.—Latimer County Commissioners ordered vote July 22 on \$30,000 road bonds, Gowen Township; \$21,000 Federal aid.

S. C., Abbeville.—City (lately noted to pave streets) let contract for 8000 cu. yds. excavation, 50,000 sq. yds. pavement, 20,000 lin. ft. gutter and 5000 sq. yds. sidewalk; bids until July 7; W. A. Sanders, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tenn., Cookeville.—City; improve streets; \$15,000; contemplated; Gillem Maxwell, Mayor.

Tenn., Dyersburg.—City will pave streets; asphaltic concrete on gravel base, asphaltic concrete on concrete base, and concrete curb, gutter and drainage; estimated cost, \$75,000; S. R. Blakeman and Mr. Brayton, Engrs.; L. E. Carne, Mayor.

Tenn., Memphis.—City, J. H. Weatherford, City Engr.; pave Felix Ave. and Roland St.; \$23,469 and \$24,648, respectively. (Lately noted planning \$200,000 bond issue.)

Tenn., Waverly.—Humphreys County, W. C. Mark, Road Supvr., will construct 130 mi. graded road and repair steel bridges; expend \$100,000. (Lately noted voting \$100,000 bonds.)

Tex., Austin.—State votes Nov. 4 on \$75,000,000 road bonds. R. M. Hubbard, Chrmn. State Highway Comsn.; Rollen J. Windrow, State Highway Engr.

Tex., Baird.—Callahan County Comms. construct 35 mi. Highway No. 1; grading, rock and gravel macadamizing, culverts and bridges; bids until July 14; H. H. Fielder, County Engr., Cisco, Tex.; J. R. Black, County Judge. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Fairfield.—Freestone County will improve 10 mi. Teague-Mexia Road (State Highway No. 7), Road Dist. No. 1; grading, macadamizing, reinforced concrete bridges and culverts; bids opened July 8; Bryant & Huffman, Engrs., Austin, Tex.; S. W. Robinson, County Judge. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Fredericksburg.—Gillespie County Comms., A. H. Kneese, County Judge, will construct 100 mi. hard-surfaced roads; \$330,000 available. (Lately noted to issue \$200,000 bonds.)

Tex., Groveton.—Trinity County Comms.; roads in Dist. No. 2; \$200,000 bonds.

Tex., Montague.—Montague County Comms., W. A. Thomas, County Clk., improve 9.84 mi. Meridian Highway, State Highway No. 2, from Bowie to Wise County line; grading, gravel surfacing, concrete bridges and culverts; bids July 9. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Ranger.—City will construct 116,000 sq. yds. street paving; 39,000 lin. ft. combination curb and gutter; M. A. Turner, City Mgr. receives bids until July 15; Henry Exall Elrod Co., Consult. Engr., 209½ Lane St., Dallas.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

(See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., San Marcos.—Hays County Comms. will issue \$415,000 road bonds.

Tex., Vernon.—City Coms.; 42 blocks paving; A. J. Robinson, City Engr.

Tex., Waxahachie.—Ellis County Comms.; roads; vote July 19 on \$1,600,000 bonds. (Lately incorrectly reported as \$600,000.)

Va., Norfolk.—City let contract F. W. McGuire to pave Berkley Ave., Main to 7th Sts.

Va., Portsmouth.—State Highway Comsn., Richmond, let contract Rogers & Shumway, Box 334, Portsmouth, to construct 5-mi. concrete road, 16 ft. wide, between Portsmouth and Suffolk.

Va., Richmond.—City plans \$2,500,000 issue for street improvements; Chas. E. Bolling, City Engr.

W. Va., Lewisburg.—Greenbrier County, Frank K. Rader, County Engr.; 2 mi. (18,800 sq. yds.) 16-ft. bituminous macadam road; Johnson & Dougher, Contrs., White Sulphur Springs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., South Charleston.—City, Albert Bennett, Mayor; 8000 sq. yds. reinforced concrete pavement; 7th Ave., 8th Ave to F St.; bids until July 12. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Sewer Construction.

D. C., Washington.—District Comms. will construct trunk sewers; 9600 lin. ft., 2 to 9 ft. diam.; bids until Aug. 4. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

Ga., New Holland.—Pacolet Mfg. Co. will install \$75,000 sewer system and water-works.

Miss., Hattiesburg.—City will improve and extend sanitary sewer system, cost \$5000; extend storm sewer, cost \$6000. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Public Works, F. E. McCabe, Secy.; Turkey Creek sewer, 1½ mi. reinforced concrete main sewer; 3½ mi. laterals and extensions, concrete, segment blocks and clay pipe, \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000; plans from A. D. Ludlow, Engr., City Hall. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

Mo., Clayton.—Comms. St. Louis County Joint Sanitary Sewer Dist. No. 1; sewer construction; bids opened July 8; Leo C. Dzatzko, Engr., 200 Empire Bldg., Webster Grove, Mo.

Mo., Kansas City.—City, Board of Public Works; storm and sanitary sewers and laterals, in Dist. 334, Division 5; vitrified and segment block, vitrified clay pipe and concrete; cost \$35,836.50; Kinlen Construction Co., Contr.

N. C., Goldsboro.—City will construct 7 mi. pipe sewers and lay pipe; 8 to 12-in. diam. sewers; bids until July 13; I. M. Cashell, City Mgr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

Okla., Covington.—City voted \$70,000 sewer and water bonds. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—City, H. G. Tonkin, Mayor; 375 lin. ft. 30-in. vitrified-pipe storm sewer; bids July 12; lately noted issuing \$100,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

Telephone Systems.

Ala., Madison.—Madison Telephone Co., capital \$2000, inceptd.

Va., Potts Store.—Bent Mountain Mutual Telephone Co., capital \$5000, inceptd.; W. I. Wimmer, Prest., Bent Mountain, Va.; Morgan Wimmer, Secy., Copper Hill, Va.

Textile Mills.

Ala., Sylacauga.—Hosiery Yarn.—Mingon Mills will build additional mill; B. B. Comer, Prest., Birmingham, wires Manufacturers Record; 30,000 spindles; single story building; spin hosiery and warp single and ply yarn.

Ga., Columbus.—Webbing.—Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. organized; Jno. S. Roberts.

Ga., Rome.—Duck.—Anchor Duck Mills contemplates erecting \$200,000 addition.

Ga., Rossville.—Woolen Cloth.—Park Woolen Mills; \$22,354 additional building; A. F. Hahn, Contr.; W. H. Sears, Archt.; both Chattanooga, Tenn. (Lately noted to build addition and install 40 looms.)

Ga., Thomaston.—Cotton Products.—Peerless Mills, capital \$500,000, organized; R. E. Hightower, Sr., Prest.—Treas., Thomaston, Ga.; George W. Morgan, V.P.; F. C. Reynolds, Secy.; Hugh W. Watson, Asst. Treas.; each of New York; 110-acre site; mfrs. sheets, bolster and pillow casing; 25,000 spindles; bleachery; mill village for 1000 population; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

Ga., White Hall.—Yarn.—Georgia Mfg. Co.; build addition.

Ga., White Hall.—Yarn.—White Hall Yarn Mills organized; Hugh W. White, Prest.—Treas.; Robt. P. White, Secy.; 5200 spindles. (Lately noted inceptd., \$100,000 capital.)

N. C., Bessemer City.—Coarse Yarn.—Frank Goldberg and A. A. McLean, Jr.; 4000 spindle mill; coarse plied yarn, 6s to 14s; capital \$175,000.

N. C., Cherryville.—Yarn.—Howell Mfg. Co. to build 160x70-ft. brick addition costing \$25,000; install 5000 spindles, electric drive, etc., costing \$200,000; awarded contracts. (Lately noted to build addition.)

N. C., Cherryville.—Yarn.—Howell Mfg. Co.; addition; 160x70-ft. brick building, \$25,000; 5000 spindles, electric power drive, etc., \$50,000; contracts awarded.

N. C., Cherryville.—Cotton Products.—S. F. Bennett, Albemarle, N. C., plans to build mill.

N. C., Cherryville.—Combed Yarn.—Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co. organized; capital \$250,000; D. E. Rhyne, Prest.; C. A. Rudasill, Secy.; build combed-yarn mill.

N. C., Laurinburg.—Cotton Products.—Springfield Cotton Mills; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

N. C., Salisbury.—Tire Products.—A. C. Lineberger, Belmont, N. C.; form \$250,000 company; mfrs. tire products.

N. C., Salisbury.—Cotton Towels.—Marsh Cotton Mills; add 20 looms; awarded contract.

S. C., Johnston.—Knit Products.—F. M. Boyd, owner Boyd Utilities Plant; interested to establish knitting mill. (See Machinery Wanted—Knitting Machinery.)

S. C., Spartanburg.—Hosiery.—Crescent Knitting Mills will build \$4000 addition.

S. C., York.—Cotton Products.—Waltmore Thread Mills organized; capital \$450,000; Walter B. Moore, Prest.

Tenn.-Va., Yarns.—Bristol Chamber of Commerce, C. W. Roberts, Secy.; plans organization \$300,000 or \$350,000 company; 5000 spindles; yarn; mill village.

Tex., Waco.—Cotton Cloth.—Miller Cotton Mills, Byron Miller, Prest., advises Manufacturers Record: Erect \$225,000 concrete and steel sash building 216x108 ft.; install 7500 spindles, 200 looms, etc., costing \$200,000; also \$20,000 electric plant for 150 H. P. electric drive; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engrs.-Archts., Boston, Mass. (Lately noted organized, etc.)

Va., Alta Vista.—Dress Goods.—R. L. Cum-

nock, Prest. Alta Vista Cotton Mills Co., will organize company; build 300-loom fancy dress-goods mill.

Va., Roanoke.—Viscose.—Viscose Co. will build another unit; 570x125 ft.; 1 story; mfrs. silk from wood pulp.

Water-Works.

Ark., Marianna.—City will improve water-works; cost \$40,000. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Darien.—McIntosh County Comms.; water-works and wharf bonds; \$10,000.

Ga., Hayesville.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, inceptd. by G. H. Halger and others; will drill deep well and supply city with water. See Hydro-Electric Plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Ga., New Holland.—Pacolet Mfg. Co. will install \$75,000 water-works and sewer system.

Ky., Ashland.—City, H. R. Dysard, Mayor; pumping station and filtration plant; coagulating and clear water basins and station; filtration equipment, 2,000,000 gals. daily; centrifugal pumping equipment, 7 units; 35,000-gal. wash-water tank; Venturi meter; cast-iron pipe and fittings; valves; Water Comms. receive bids until July 24; Alvord & Burdick, Engrs., 1417 Hartford Bldg., Chicago. Supercedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Miss., Hattiesburg.—City will improve and extend water-works; cost \$15,000. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Mt. Vernon.—Board of Managers, Missouri State Sanatorium, will construct water system; 100,000-gal. steel tank on 75-ft. tower; deep-well pump, steam exhaust pump discharge and supply lines; plans from Hohen-schild & Pearce, Odd Fellows' Bldg., St. Louis. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Okla., Covington.—City voted \$70,000 water and sewer bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Palestine.—City votes July 23 on \$125,000 bonds to improve water-works; A. L. Bowers, Mayor.

Woodworking Plants.

Ala., Avon Park.—Crates.—Mutual Crate Co., capital \$100,000, inceptd.; L. C. Smith, Prest.; A. V. Anderson, Secy.-Treas.

Ala., Bay Minette.—Crates, etc.—Bay Minette Manufacturing Co., capital \$6000, inceptd.; O. H. Ertzinger; crates, barrels, etc.

Ga., Atlanta.—Hardwood Supplies.—Austin Hardwood Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd.; Fred Hames.

Ky., Louisville.—Golf Sticks, etc.—Kentucky Wood Products Co., capital \$35,000, inceptd.; George Allen Bush, Prest.; R. A. Palfreman, Bowling Green, Supt.; manufacturers of golf sticks, cotton-mill shuttles, tree nails, faucets, etc.

Miss., Jackson.—Veneer.—Morrow-Mack Veneer Co., Jamestown, N. Y., and Warren, Pa., will erect plant.

N. C., Woodlawn.—Handles, etc.—M. M. Corpening; handles and spokes. (See Machinery Wanted—Handle-equipment Machinery.)

S. C., Charleston.—Hardwood.—Woodstock Mfg. Co., J. Freeman Williams, Prest., Box 615, contemplates erecting 80x250-ft. frame construction building; composition and slate-surfaced roofing; double wooden floor.

Va., Norfolk.—Berkley Box & Lumber Co. increased capital from \$50,000 to \$110,000.

W. Va., Huntington.—Furniture.—Empire Furniture Co. (lately noted to build addition) let contract C. Harrison Smith; erect \$35,000 building; 60x180 ft.; 3 stories; brick and

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wood; first floor of cement; Meador & Handloser, Archts.

Fire Damage.

Ky., Frankfort. — Coulter Garage; loss \$50,000.
Ky., Louisa. — Lobaco Co.'s Bakery; loss \$50,000.
La., New Orleans. — Mente & Co.'s warehouse; loss \$25,000.
Md., Baltimore. — Baltimore Transfer Co.'s stable, Low and Front Sts.; loss \$35,000.
Md., Baltimore. — Commercial Warehouse Co., William and York Sts.; loss \$100,000.
Md., Baltimore. — Armour Fertilizer Co.'s factory at Key Highway and Allen St.; loss \$750,000; offices 1601-14 Munsey Bldg.

Mo., Poplar Bluff. — H. J. Morrison Mill Co.'s plant; loss \$85,000.

Mo., St. Louis. — Eastern Auto Garage, 618-620 Walton Ave.; loss \$30,000.

S. C., Greer. — James F. Greene's residence.

S. C., Greenville. — West End Garage, owned by Wayne S. Ray; Reeder's Furniture Store and other buildings; loss \$75,000.

N. C., Wilmington. — Seashore Hotel, at Wrightsville Beach; loss \$150,000.

Va., Berkley, P. O. Norfolk. — Imperial Tobacco Warehouse Co.'s warehouse; J. A. Moore, Mgr.; loss \$750,000.

Va., Bristol. — Dr. E. W. Shuler's residence.

W. Va., Logan. — Hub Clothing Co.'s building; Stultz Brothers' store; loss \$40,000.

Mo., St. Louis. — Masonic Temple, Karl Vetter, Chrmn. Building Com.; \$1,000,000 building; William B. Ittner, Archt., Board of Education Bldg. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Gaffney. — R. A. Dodson and others office building.

Tex., Cooper. — Masonic Temple; building; 3 stories; bids opened July 7; plans and specifications at office Curtis & McCrackin, Archts., Paris, Tex., or office J. T. Morgan, Cooper. (Lately noted.)

Va., Lynchburg. — Benevolent Protection Order of Elks; remodel building; install shower baths, floors, plastering, decorating memorial windows, pipe organ, lighting system and fixtures, grillroom, etc.; Stanhope S. Johnston, Archt., People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Miami. — Norman B. Haffeligh, Philadelphia; \$100,000 apartment-house, Miami Beach.

Fla., St. Petersburg. — D. L. Emory will erect \$15,000 apartment-house; 2 stories; 8 suites; brick and wood.

Fla., Tampa. — H. C. Draper; 2 apartment-houses; 2 stories; frame. (See Dwellings.)

Ga., Milledgeville. — Mrs. John W. Mobley will erect 2-story brick apartment-house.

Ky., Louisville. — Fehr Estate; \$600,000 apartment-house; 9 stories.

Md., Baltimore. — Walter Scott, St. Paul St. and Mt. Royal Ave., will erect apartment-house on Brooks Lane near Linden Ave.; 45x60 ft.; ordinary construction; slag roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; bids in; Clyde N. Friz, Archt., 1523 Munsey Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Greenville. — Greenville Construction Co.; \$100,000 apartment-house; J. Rice Scott, Archt.

Mo., Columbia. — J. R. Thomas; duplex apartment-house; 2-stories and basement; 52x50 ft.; brick and stone trim; composition roof; Geo. Carman, Archt., 1332 Grand Ave., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Louis. — Mr. Hohenschmidt will erect \$80,000 apartment building; 3 stories and basement; 76x106 ft.; brick; fireproof; Hohenschmidt & Pearce, Archts., Odd Fellows' Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis. — Victor E. Rhodes will erect 6 apartment-houses; 2 stories; brick; composition roof; cost \$120,000; construction by owner.

N. C., Charlotte. — W. D. Wilkinson of Carolina Realty Co.; apartment-house.

Okl., Tulsa. — A. R. Perryman will erect \$21,000 apartment-house; 3 stories.

S. C., Florence. — Sandlin Bros. will erect \$22,000 apartment-house.

Tenn., Nashville. — Harry J. Frabn is preparing plans for \$140,000 apartment-house in West End; 3 stories; brick and stone.

Tex., Dallas. — E. G. Knight will erect 2 apartment-houses; cost \$30,000.

Tex., Dallas. — F. A. Banister, Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, and associates will erect \$500,000 apartment-house; 8 stories; 136 apartments of 3 to 5 rooms; steel and concrete construction.

Tex., Fort Worth. — F. M. La Rue; \$17,000 apartment-house.

Tex., Houston. — D. A. Crawford; 2-story apartment-house; \$19,385.

Tex., San Antonio. — Ben Katz; apartment-house; 2 stories; Clyde Williams, Archt., Moore Bldg.

Va., Norfolk. — W. W. Woodley will erect \$75,000 apartment-house; 4 stories; brick; 16 suites.

Va., Lynchburg. — A. P. Montague; apartment-house; vapor heat; Barrett and tile roof; built-in baths, showers, etc.; Stanhope S. Johnston, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.

Va., Newport News. — John F. Lawler; \$18,000 apartment-house; 2 stories; 28x84 ft.; brick and shingle; 2 suites; Wm. Newton Diehl, Archt., Law Bldg.

Va., Norfolk. — Wm. Taylor, Archt., Citizen's Bank Bldg.; \$45,000 apartment and store building.

Va., Portsmouth. — E. Lasting; apartment-house; 2 stories; 53x77 ft.; 4 suites; Modern Architecture Co., Archt., Box 591.

Va., Richmond. — Ballet & Pratt, Mutual Bldg., are preparing plans for \$30,000 apartment-house; 3 stories; brick.

W. Va., Welch. — Dr. H. G. Camper will erect \$40,000 apartment-house; 55x90 ft.; brick; 3 stories; A. F. Wysong, Archt.

Association and Fraternal.

Ga., Gainesville. — Pacolet Manufacturing Co. will erect \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. building.

Ga., Macon. — Sherah Israel Congregation, H. Marshall, Prest., will erect \$15,000 synagogue.

Ky., Ashland. — Salvation Army will erect \$40,000 building.

Ky., Louisville. — Masonic Widows & Orphans' Home; administration building, chapel, schools, dormitories, industrial and vocational buildings, hospital, power and heating plant; \$1,000,000; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Atherton Bldg.

Ky., Louisville. — Belknap Hardware Manufacturing Co.; \$1,500,000 building; 8 or 10 stories. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Louisville. — National Bank of Kentucky; building.

Ky., Louisville. — Scottish Rite Masons; \$500,000 cathedral.

Ky., Louisville. — Intersouthern Realty Co.; remodel building; install elevators, etc.; \$500,000.

La., Crowley. — Woodmen of World will erect \$12,000 building.

Bank and Office.

Ala., Collinsville. — People's Bank; capital \$50,000; building; H. M. Rosenblum, interested. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Steel Front; Window Bars.)

Ala., Gadsden. — First Natl. Bank; 2-story addition to adjoining building.

D. C., Washington. — United States Chamber of Commerce will erect building at Connecticut Ave.; 5 stories; Cass Gilbert, Archt., 244 Madison Ave., New York.

Ga., Atlanta. — Atlanta Ice and Coal Co., W. B. Baker, Prest., will erect \$50,000 office building; 3 stories; brick, concrete and steel; fireproof; O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engr., and Paul Wilcox, Supt. of construction for company.

Ga., Conyers. — First National Bank will erect building; buff brick and terra-cotta.

Ga., Elberton. — Bank of Elberton will erect building.

Ga., Fitzgerald. — Exchange National Bank will erect building; 43x63 ft.; brick; marble or Indiana limestone; Mowbray & Ullman, Archts., 56 Liberty St., New York.

Ga., Macon. — Macon Savings Bank, J. V. Cannon, V.-P., will erect 3-story addition.

Ga., Savannah. — Exchange Bank will erect \$50,000 branch building; brick, stone, marble and terra-cotta; composition roof; tile floor; steam heat; Levy & Clarke, Archts.

Ga., Valdosta. — First National Bank, D. C. Ashley, Prest., will enlarge building.

La., New Orleans. — Whitney Central Natl. Bank will erect \$1,500,000 bank building; 13 stories; 100x200 ft.; brick; advises Manufacturers Record plans not formulated.

Mo., Kansas City. — American Heredity Breeders' Association, R. J. Kinzer, Secy., \$100,000 office building; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone and terra-cotta trim; reinforced concrete; fireproof; Smith, Rea & Lovell, Archts., 602 Finance Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Kansas City. — Pratt Thompson, Republic Bldg.; reported to have contract for \$100,000 office building; 17th and Main Sts.; 2 stories and basement; 49.2x113.2 ft.; Grebaum & Hardy, Archts., Scarritt Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis. — Jane Holding Corp. will erect \$140,000 addition to office building.

Mo., St. Louis. — Mercantile & Trust Co. Festus J. Wade, Prest., will erect \$250,000 addition; 3 stories; A. B. Groves, Archt., Stock Exchange Bldg.

Okl., Tulsa. — Tidal Oil Co.; \$20,000 addition to office building; brick and stone; composition roof; 3 stories; 30x75 ft.; Geo. W. Miller, Archt., 414 Palace Bldg.

Okl., Tulsa. — Exchange Bank & Trust Co. will erect 2 additions; reinforced concrete and steel.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

S. C., Walterboro.—First Natl. Bank, C. G. Padgett, V. P., Building Committee, will erect building; 2 stories; brick.

Tex., Eastland.—First National Bank, Tom Harrell, Pres., will erect \$250,000 building; 5 stories; reinforced concrete; face brick; stone and terra-cotta trim; Lang & Wittchell, Archts., Southwestern Life Bldg., Dallas.

Tex., Ranger.—Walsh & Burney, Hicks Bldg., San Antonio, were not awarded contract to erect 6-story office building for J. S. M. Realty Co. as previously reported; reinforced concrete; \$130,000; R. S. Glenn, Archt., Cleco, Tex.

Tex., Sinton.—Bank of Commerce and others; \$40,000; bank and stores; lately noted; 25x100 ft.; brick; concrete roof; tile and cement floors; heating, \$1000. Address C. S. Vermillion or W. C. Sparks. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating Plant.)

Tex., Victoria.—Levy Bank & Trust Co. will erect \$100,000 building; 2 stories; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Victoria.—C. H. Page & Bros., Archts., Austin; bank building.

Va., Blackstone.—Citizens' Bank, Capt. Harris, Pres.; \$40,000 building; 2 stories; 30x100 ft.; brick and stone; F. A. Bishop, Archt., Spasmore St., Petersburg.

Va., Newport News.—Noland Clifford Co.; \$100,000 office building; 2 stories; 35x35 ft.; McKee, Williams & Pettibone, Archts., 225 28th St.; construction by owner.

W. Va., Pax.—Bank of Pax, J. C. Tyree, Cashier; \$20,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 30x60 ft.; stone; Jas. L. Montgomery, Archt., R. & C. Bldg., Charleston.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—First National Bank will erect \$60,000 building; 1 story; 26x50 ft.; brick.

Churches.

Ala., Ensley.—First Baptist Church, Rev. J. H. Henley, Pastor, will erect \$20,000 building; 45x80 ft.; ordinary construction; slate roof; pine floors; hot-air heat; electric lighting; bids opened in Aug. Address W. A. Rayfield & Co., Archts., Birmingham.

Ark., England.—First Baptist Church, Rev. M. Nichols, Pastor, will erect \$10,000 building; 50x75 ft.; ordinary construction; metal shingle roof; pine floors; hot-air heat, \$450; bids opened in Aug. Address W. A. Rayfield & Co., Archts., Birmingham, Ala.

Ga., Americus.—Calvary Episcopal Church; \$25,000 building; 51x100 ft.; concrete foundation and basement; brick walls; slate, metal shingle or red cedar shingle roof; rift pine floors; steam heat; Cram & Ferguson, Archts., Boston and New York. Address D. C. Hogue, Supr. Archt., Box 116, Americus. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Ahavath Achim Congregation, J. Dorfan, Pres., will erect \$75,000 synagogue.

Ga., Rome.—Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will erect \$13,000 addition for Sunday-school and auditorium. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Vidalia.—First M. E. Church, Louis B. Godbee, Chrmn. Building Committee, will erect \$5,000 building; auditorium 40x40 ft.; brick; limestone trim; 12 classrooms; Jas. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C.

Ga., Waycross.—Trinity Church will erect Sunday-school annex. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Danville.—Baptist Church; remodel building. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Owensboro.—First Baptist Church; addition; 3 stories and basement; Sunday-school rooms; banquet hall; kitchen, etc. Address The Pastor.

La., Lake Providence.—Grace Episcopal Church, Rev. N. Rightor, Rector, will erect

\$20,000 building; 50x85 ft.; brick and frame; slate or asbestos roof; pine floors; hot-water heat; electric lighting; bids opened in July. Address W. A. Rayfield & Co., Archts., Birmingham, Ala.

Mo., Govans.—Gregory Memorial Baptist Church, York Rd., near Harwood Ave., will erect \$25,000 building; 42x312 ft.; John Freund, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; Hicks, Tase & Norris, Contrs., 106 W. Madison St., both of Baltimore. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Greenville.—Episcopal Church; repair building; \$12,000; J. Rice Scott, Archt.

Mo., Canton.—J. Hal Lynch, Dolph Bldg., St. Louis, is preparing plans for addition and alterations to church; 2 stories and basement; cost \$25,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—Hellenic Orthodox Church; \$15,000 building; 2 stories and basement; Martling & Brandenburg, Archts., 15 W. 9th St.

Mo., Kansas City.—Linwood Presbyterian Church, Rev. Harry C. Rogers, pastor, will erect \$150,000 auditorium.

Mo., St. Louis.—James P. Jamieson, Security Bldg., is preparing plans for alterations to church at 13th and Locust Sts.; brick; stone trim; fireproof; cost \$30,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Cann & Corrubia, Central National Bank Bldg., are preparing plans for \$20,000 building; 1½ stories.

N. C., Gastonia.—Methodist Church will erect parsonage; 9 rooms; 2 baths; frame; slate roof; hardwood floors; hot-air heat; Louis Asbury, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Gastonia.—Methodist Church, J. S. Separk, Chrmn., receives bids until Aug. 1 to erect building; 1 story; 175x200 ft.; brick and stone; C. C. Wilson, Archt., 804 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C.

Okla., Drumright.—Methodist Episcopal Church has plans by J. R. Scott to erect gymnasium, Sunday-school, etc.

S. C., Greer.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor, will erect building.

Tex., Brenham.—St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church will erect building; install pipe organ. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Denison.—Armstrong Church of Christ, W. D. Cameron, Chrmn. of Building Committee, receives bids until July 7 to erect building; plans and specifications at office Wm. A. Tackett, Archt., 414 M. & P. Bank, Sherman, Tex., or at office W. D. Cameron.

Okla., Lawton.—First M. E. Church; \$50,000 building; 101x267 ft.; brick; stone trim; asphalt roof; cement and pine floors; steam heat, \$2300; electric lights; cement sidewalks; J. W. Roberts, Archt., Miami, Okla.; construction foreman. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—St. George's Congregation; \$25,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 54x60 ft.; brick; shingle roof; J. C. Thompson, Archt., 222 Iowa Bldg., Tulsa.

Okla., Tulsa.—Centenary Methodist Church, Rev. Harold Cook; \$200,000 building; 1 story and basement; 100x156 ft.; brick and stone; composition roof; Geo. Winkler, Archt., 414 Palace Bldg.

Tex., Denison.—Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, \$20,000 building; 67x94 ft.; brick, cement, steel and wood; wood floors; Wm. Albert Tackett, Archt., Sherman, Tex. Address L. B. Shanon, 120 W. 24th St., Denison. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Marshall.—First Baptist Church will erect \$100,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Smithville.—First Baptist Church will erect \$20,000 building; 60x70 ft.; basement and balcony; concrete, brick and tile; C. H. Leinbach, Archt., Southwestern Life Bldg., Dallas. Address J. L. Leivington, Smithville. (Previously noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Norfolk M. E. Church, Rev. J. O. Babcock, Pastor, 410 Chesapeake Ave., Berkeley, Va., will erect \$30,000 church and Sunday-school; 1 story and balcony; 40x92 ft. and 30x82 ft.; Rossel Edward Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Archts., Paul Gale Greenwood Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—Queen Street Baptist Church, Rev. F. W. Williams, Pastor; \$25,000 Sunday-school; 2 stories; 50x75 ft.; brick; Rossel E. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Archts., Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg.

Va., Petersburg.—Market Street Methodist Church will erect \$250,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Va., Richmond.—Church of Holy Comforter, P. E., Rev. Wm. E. Cox, Pastor, 2110 Grove Ave., will erect \$125,000 parish-house and rectory; 1 and 2 stories; Cram & Ferguson, W. Va., Fairmont.—Methodist Episcopal Church South, Smith Hood, Chrmn. Building Committee; \$80,000 building; brick; stone trim; 70x100 ft.; seating capacity 1000. (Previously noted.)

City and County.

Ala., Enterprise.—Memorial Hall Co.; memorial hall; \$30,000; bids opened Sept. 1. (Lately noted.)

La., Baton Rouge.—Courthouse and Jail.—East Baton Rouge Parish voted \$450,000 bonds to erect courthouse and jail. (See Courthouses.)

Okla., Idabel.—Courthouse and Jail.—McCurtain County, H. A. Smith, Clk., will erect courthouse and jail. (See Courthouses.)

S. C., Orangeburg.—Jail.—County Commrs. will erect \$80,000 jail; 3 stories; 53x80 ft.; brick; reinforced concrete floors; brick foundation; J. C. Johnson, Archt., 1006 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

Courthouses.

Ga., Claxton.—Evans County will erect \$50,000 courthouse and jail; bids opened Aug. 6; J. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Soperton.—Treutlen County, Judge N. L. Gillis, Ordinary, will erect \$100,000 jail and courthouse; bids opened about Sept. 1; J. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C. (Previously noted.)

La., Baton Rouge.—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury will issue \$450,000 bonds to erect courthouse and jail.

N. C., Nashville.—Nash County votes July 12 on \$1,000,000 courthouse and road bonds. Address J. B. Bodie, Clk. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Idabel.—McCurtain County, H. A. Smith, Clk., will erect courthouse and jail; 3 stories and basement; 96x80 ft.; cost \$125,000; Jewel Hicks, Archt., 19½ W. Main St., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

Ark., Blytheville.—Mississippi County Commissioners will erect \$175,000 courthouse; 100x80 ft.; fireproof; concrete and brick; stone trim; tile roof; terrazzo floors; marble wainscoting; vapor heat; electric lights; Selligman & Edelsvard, Archts., Pine Bluff. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Corning.—G. B. Oliver will erect \$16,000 to \$18,000 residence; 11 rooms; 3 baths; full basement; hollow-tile walls; press-brick veneer; slate roof; pine and oak floors; electric lights; trunk elevator; hot water, \$2000; E. M. Weems, Archt., Paragould, Ark.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—R. Carnahan will erect \$60,000-residence; brick veneer; tile porches and roof; hardwood floors; tile baths; vapor heat; vacuum cleaner; garage, conservatory, landscape work, etc.; Selligman & Edelsvard, Archts.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

D. C., Chevy Chase.—R. J. Laleger will erect 10 dwellings; 2½ stories and basement; 50x80 ft.; hollow tile; cost \$30,000; N. S. Plager, Archt., 1930 Kearney St.

D. C., Washington.—C. H. Small, 653 E St. S. W.; 10 dwellings at 935-63 15th St.; also 8 dwellings at 2915-29 Allen Place; 2 stories; 20x32 ft.; brick; cost \$40,000; construction by owner.

D. C., Washington.—F. A. Blunden and W. C. Allard, 707 G St.; 7 dwellings at 15-6-18 Allison St. N. W.; 2 stories; 23x41 ft.; brick; cost \$45,500; construction by owner.

D. C., Washington.—Harry A. Kite, 1338 G St. N. W., will erect 5 dwellings at 710-18 Kenyon St.; 2 stories; brick; 18x32 ft.; cost \$75,000; construction by owner.

D. C., Washington.—John C. Letts, 3207 Highland Ave. N. W., will erect \$30,000 residence at 32d and Elliott Sts. N. W.; 3 stories and basement; 57x40 ft.; brick and stone; Arthur B. Heaton, Archt., Wilkins Bldg.

D. C., Washington.—W. C. and A. N. Miller, Union Trust Bldg., will erect 2 dwellings at 3815-17 Livingston St. N. W.; 2½ stories; 45x34 ft.; cost \$26,000; construction by owner.

D. C., Washington.—H. R. Howenstein, 1314 F St. N. W., will erect 16 dwellings on Princeton St. N. W.; 2 stories; brick; tin roof; pine and oak floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; cost \$4000 each; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—Shannen & Luchs, 713 14th St., will erect 16 dwellings at 1206-20 and 1201-15 Gallatin St. N. W.; frame; 2 stories; cost \$96,000; Geo. T. Santmeyers, Archt., Maryland Bldg.; construction by owners.

D. C., Washington.—Ross & Phelps, 1406 H St., will erect 8 dwellings at 5300 14th St.; 2 stories; brick; cost \$55,000; A. H. Sonnemann, Archt., 715 Quebec St. N. W.

Fla., Daytona Beach.—Mrs. Beebe, Peoria, Ill., will erect residence; J. W. Johnston, Archt., Daytona Beach.

Fla., Jacksonville.—A. P. Anthony, People's Bank, will erect \$30,000 residence; August Geiger, Archt., Miami.

Fla., Miami.—Norman B. Haffeligh, Philadelphia, will erect residence in Southside. (See Apartment-houses.)

Fla., Miami.—E. C. Stencal, Ruleville, Miss.; \$50,000 villa.

Ga., Savannah.—Jos. Maril; residence.

Fla., Tampa.—H. C. Draper will erect 18 dwellings; also 2 apartment-houses; 2 stories; frame.

Ga., Atlanta.—E. C. Bowman will erect 2 brick-veneer dwellings; cost \$6500 each.

Ga., Atlanta.—Fred C. Disbro will erect 2 brick-veneer dwellings; cost \$15,000; day labor.

Ga., Atlanta.—Lee Hagan, Ponce de Leon Ave., will erect residence in Druid Hills; 2 stories and basement; brick and hollow tile; tile roof; concrete and wood floors; hot-water heat; Arthur Neal Robinson, Archt., 623 Candler Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Columbus.—Jordan Company will erect 12 dwellings in Waverly Ter.; frame and stucco; cost \$50,00.

Ga., Rome.—Wilson B. Hardy will erect residence.

Ga., Rome.—B. S. Fahy will erect residence.

Ga., Rome.—John C. Glover will erect residence.

Ga., Savannah.—Parkside Land Co. will erect four 1-story dwellings.

Ky., Ashland.—T. J. Kennedy will erect \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; brick; Richard N. Bates, Archt., First National Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.

Ky., Paducah.—Charles De Wethern will

erect residence; 2½ stories; 25x60 ft.; brick; Guy Study, Archt., 1100 Security Bldg., St. Louis, will take bids July 5.

Ky., Paducah.—Chas. DeWethern will erect residence; 2½ stories; 25x60 ft.; Guy Study, Archt., 1100 Security Bldg.

La., Crowley.—P. L. Lawrence; 10 bungalows; \$3000 to \$10,000 each.

La., Crowley.—Home Building Co., O. Sawyer, Secy., will erect 50 tenant-houses; cost \$2000 each.

La., Estherwood.—Wm. M. Hoyt will erect \$10,000 bungalow on ranch; concrete wall and cellar; also build warehouse. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Lighting Equipment; Water-works.)

La., Shreveport.—W. T. Crawford will erect 3 dwellings.

La., Shreveport.—W. F. Taylor will erect residence in South Highland.

Md., Baltimore.—Northwest Real Estate Co., Title Bldg., will erect 3 dwellings on Chelsea Ave.; cost \$13,500.

Md., Baltimore.—Wm. F. Cochran, 1531 Munsey Bldg., will erect residence in Guilford; E. H. Gildred, Archt., 1210 American Bldg.

Md., Baltimore.—Francis E. Yewell, Jr.; 9 dwellings at 3491-3417 Springdale Ave.; 2½ stories; frame; 24x30 ft.; slate roofs; steam heat; \$27,000; Edwin H. Browne, Archt.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Alexander C. Nelson, Stock Exchange Bldg., will erect residence at Lake Station; 62x67 ft.; 3 stories and basement; frame; shingle roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; Parker, Thomas & Rice, Archts., 1109 Union Trust Bldg.; bids opened July 3.

Md., Baltimore.—Liberty Heights Development Co.; 7 dwellings at 3617-29 Liberty Heights Ave.; 2 stories; brick; 22x30 ft.; slate roofs; steam heat; \$21,000; plans and construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Mueller Construction Co., 22 Gunther Bldg.; number of dwellings on north side University Parkway, west of Barclay St.; 2 stories; brick; 7 rooms.

Md., Baltimore.—Harry L. Black will erect residence in Guilford; Lawrence Fowler, Archt., 347 N. Charles St.

Md., Baltimore.—Hill View Building Co., care C. M. Johnson, 3 E. Lexington St., will erect 26 dwellings on Maniken Ave. near 33d St.; 2 stories; 20x48 ft.; brick; cost \$104,000; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.

Md., Baltimore.—Thomas Williams, 44 Equitable Bldg., will erect 15 dwellings in West End; 2 stories; 20x32 ft.; brick; cost \$30,000; Callis & Callis, Archts., 2055 Kennedy Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—Pimlico Development Co., care Jacob Levin, 613 Munsey Bldg., will erect 30 dwellings on Park Heights Ave. and Haywood St.; cost \$45,000; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; H. E. Cook, 613 Munsey Bldg., Supt. of Construction.

Md., Baltimore.—Ephraim Macht, 11-13 E. Fayette St., will erect 300 dwellings in Walbrook; about 22x35 ft.; brick; composition roof; hot-air and steam heat; electric lighting; cost \$4000 each; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Kahn, Brownstein & Sinskey, 39 South St., will erect 2 dwellings at Barclay and 27th Sts.; 2 stories; steam heat.

Md., Baltimore.—Harry B. Wolf, 110-12 E. Lexington St., will erect residence on Lake Drive; 2½ stories; brick; Otto G. Simonson, Archt., Maryland Casualty Tower.

Md., Chevy Chase.—Mr. Pollock, care Oldsmobile Sales Co., 1016 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C., will erect \$10,000 resi-

dence; 2 stories, attic and basement; stone and frame; C. West, Archt., 17106 Columbia Rd. N. W., Washington.

Miss., Greenville.—Wm. T. Wynne; 11236 residence; J. Rice Scott, Archt.

Miss., Phillips.—W. H. Dick will erect store; also dwelling. (See Stores.)

Mo., St. Louis.—C. Rausendorf; two 2-story dwellings; cost \$10,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—R. A. Burns; 9 dwellings; 1 story; cost \$27,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Samuel Hass of Samuel Hass Publishing Co., 23d and Locust Sts.; \$15,000 residence at Hillcrest; 2 stories; 32x37 ft.; J. M. Hirshstein, Archt., 5777 De Grunville Ave.

Mo., St. Louis.—Daniel Mullin, Chemical Bldg., preparing plans for \$35,000 residence; 2 stories; 32x70 ft.; hollow tile.

Mo., St. Louis.—A. A. Fisher, International Life Bldg., will erect 10 bungalows; 4 and 5 rooms; Pullman dining-room, kitchenette, etc.

Mo., St. Louis.—Mr. Horan will erect residence; 3 stories; 37x40 ft.; W. P. McMahon, Archt., Title Guaranty Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Mrs. Geo. C. Brinkman will erect \$25,000 residence; 2½ stories; 65x55 ft.; hollow tile and stucco; shingle roof; H. I. Bergdorf, Archt., 2604 Virginia Ave.

Mo., St. Louis.—Thos. W. Fry will erect \$10,000 residence; 2½ stories; 30x43 ft.; brick; Lawrence Ewald, Archt., 1100 Security Bldg.

N. C., Asheville.—Carlberg & Ryman will erect 5 dwellings; Colonial, Swiss Chalet and Belvedere styles; cost \$35,000.

N. C., Belmont.—Dr. J. M. Pressley will erect residence; frame; hot-air heat; Louis Ashbury, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Charlotte.—Jno. Porter will erect residence in Myers Park; brick veneer; stone trim; slate roofs; 9 rooms; 2 baths with tile floors; hardwood floors; L. L. Hunter, Archt.

N. C., Laurinburg.—S. A. Gregg will erect residence; 8 rooms; brick; 3 baths; hot-air heat; Louis Ashbury, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Lincolnton.—J. K. Cline will erect residence; 9 rooms; 3 baths; brick; tile finish; slate roof; steam heat; Louis Ashbury, Archt., Charlotte.

Okla., Enid.—H. E. Altman; 2-story and basement residence; 58x40 ft.; brick and stone; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Muskogee.—Wm. Briscoe; \$25,000 residence.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Harvey D. Garrison, 318 State National Bank; 8 residences; 1 story and basement; concrete; shingle roof; cost \$4000 each; construction by owner.

Okla., Tulsa.—J. C. Thompson, Archt., 22 Iowa Bldg.; \$11,000 dwelling on Terrace Drive; 2 stories and basement; 40x62 ft.; frame; shingle roof.

Okla., Tulsa.—Charles Vandever will erect 20,000 residence.

S. C., Columbia.—W. T. Derieux will erect \$20,000 residence.

S. C., Abbeville.—Jno. T. Evans will erect residence.

S. C., Gaffney.—P. H. Byers will erect residence; 8 rooms; 2 baths; frame; hot-air heat; Louis Ashbury, Archt., Charlotte, N. C.

S. C., Starr.—Ellas McGee will erect \$20,000 residence; J. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Thatcher Spinning Co. will erect 3 employes' dwellings; frame; cost \$20,000.

Tenn., Kingsport.—Kingsport Improvement

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Co., J. Fred Johnson, Prest., will erect 150 dwellings; half 4 and 5 rooms, remainder 6, 7 and 8 rooms; plans developed by Clinton MacKenzie, 15 Broad St., New York; Gosvenor Atterbury, Archt., 29 W. 43d St., New York. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Knoxville.—Max Finklestein plans to erect 40 to 50 dwellings; cost \$100,000.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Mutual Investment Co., capital \$50,000, organized; erect 30 bungalows; cost \$90,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—L. M. Desaussure will rebuild burned residence.

Tex., Dallas.—J. T. Coulson will erect \$15,000 residence.

Tex., Fort Worth.—B. G. Rhodes; 3 dwellings; \$43,425.

Tex., San Antonio.—W. A. Baity will erect 4 bungalows in Highland Park; 5 and 6 rooms; cost \$12,800.

Tex., San Antonio.—Henry T. Phelps, Archt., Gunter Bldg., receiving bids; residence at Country Club place; 2 stories; tile and stucco.

Va., Bristol.—Judge R. L. Pennington; residence; Spanish design; brick and hollow tile; M. Doriot, Archt.

Va., Cape Charles.—C. H. Platen; \$15,000 bungalow; 1 story; 40x60 ft.; brick; H. Robert Diehl, Archt., McKevitt Bldg., Norfolk.

Va., Danville.—Chamber of Commerce promoting organization of housing corporation.

Va., Lynchburg.—Lloyd A. Myers; residence and garage; vapor heat; electric lights; tile roof; floors; etc.

Va., Newport News.—M. Oser; \$12,500 residence; Wm. Newton Diehl, Archt., Law Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—Richmond R. Moore; \$12,000 residence; 2 stories; 67x32 ft.; frame; Phillip B. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—North Shore Improvement Co., 25 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, will erect 32 dwellings on Gates, Harrington and Jamestown Aves.; slate roof; oak floors; cost \$300,000; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—C. E. Sprengle, Jr., 16 N. 8th St., will erect 9 two-story frame dwellings on Haynes Ave.; stucco; slate roof; hot-water heat; electric lights; cost \$50,000.

W. Va., Bluefield.—D. E. French; \$20,000 residence; 3 stories; 34x45 ft.; brick; day labor; A. B. Mahood, Archt.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—William Nusbaum will erect 6 dwellings; brick and frame; 6 rooms; cost \$31,500.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Garnett Morris; 14-room dwelling.

W. Va., Huntington.—Minter Home Corp., capital \$1,200,000, incptd. by W. E. Minter and others, to erect dwellings.

W. Va., Welch.—Welch Development Co., Sam Polard, Prest., will erect 50 dwellings.

Government and State.

D. C., Washington.—Laboratory.—Army War College, H. O. Goodwin, Capt., Constructing Quartermaster, will erect photographic laboratory; 2 stories; 121x44 ft.; cost \$100,000; Emil Diebitsch, lowest bidder, 383 Madison Ave., New York. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Charleston.—Amusement Building, etc. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C., let contract to D. F. Brandon & Co., 806 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn., for amusement building; 180x80 ft.; 1 story; concrete piers; frame; shingle roof; wood and cement floors; plastered interior; plumbing; electric lighting and heating systems; also has plans for storage building (Specification 225,000) and quarters for quands and distributing system; cost \$50,000. (Lately noted in part.)

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Williams Hotel will erect 2-story addition; Fred W. Townsend, Archt.

Tex., Galveston.—Boathouse, Wharf, Basin. Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, opened bids July 31 to construct boathouse, wharf and boat basin at quarantine station; copies of specifications and drawings obtained from Custodian at station or from office Act. Supervising Archt.

Va., Quantico.—Storehouse.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C., opened bids to construct 12 metal storehouses; T. Austin, lowest bidder, Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ark., Helena.—Sisters of Nazareth plan to erect \$100,000 hospital; 4 stories.

Ky., Louisville.—Baptist Hospital; \$300,000 building.

Md., Baltimore.—Southern Hospital, 2510 Greenmount Ave., Dr. H. P. Hess, Govans, will erect \$50,000 addition; 3 stories; Thos. Bond Owings, Archt., 347 N. Charles St.

Miss., Greenville.—King's Daughters; considering \$250,000 hospital; J. Rice Scott, Archt.

Mo., St. Joseph.—St. Joseph's Hospital will erect \$250,000 to \$300,000 addition; 5 stories; 120x42 ft.; Eckel & Aldrich, Archts., Corby-Forsee Bldg.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Buchanan County, A. Ferrie, Clerk; \$225,000 infirmary; 2 stories and basement; 230x133 ft.; brick and stone construction; composition roof; R. Meier and Walter Boschen, Associate Archts.; Ray Armhold, Engr., Tootle Lacy National Bank Bldg.

N. C., Gastonia.—Drs. L. N. Glenn and J. M. Sloan promoting erection of \$150,000 hospital; 4 stories and basement; brick.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Prof. C. E. Hyroop, Lawrence Hotel, will erect 3-story building; basement and roof garden; 60x140 ft.; swimming pool in basement, 40x100 ft.; locker-rooms, shower baths, soda fountains, Turkish and special baths, 25 hotel-rooms with bath; dance floor, 40x120 ft.; cost \$125,000. Address Chas. P. Nieder, Archt., Empress Theater Bldg. (Sanitary Bath & Natatorium Co. lately noted to erect building.)

S. C., Columbia.—State Board of Health, Dr. J. A. Hayne, Secy., will erect sanatorium; 70x191 ft.; 1 story; wood; shingle roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; bids opened July 10; Chas. C. Wilson, Archt. Address Dr. Hayne. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Protestant Hospital; Phillip Levy Memorial Pavilion, gift of Mrs. Esther Levy; 23 rooms; cost \$45,000; Peebles & Ferguson, Archts.

Va., Richmond.—Westbrook Sanitarium, Dr. J. K. Hall, will erect \$20,000 nurses' home; 3 stories; 80x30 ft.; brick; Otis K. Asbury, Archt., 110 N. 7th St.

W. Va., Terra Alta.—State Board of Control, E. B. Stephenson, Prest.; central kitchen and dining-room at tuberculosis hospital; 140x36 ft.; with wing 49x16 ft.; frame; shingle roof; oak floors; \$25,000. Address Mr. Lakin or Dr. E. E. Clovis, Supt. Sanitarium. (Previously noted.)

Hotels.

Ark., Conway.—Joe Frauenthal, G. L. Bahner, E. L. Hinton and others, Committee, to erect hotel; 4 stories; 72 rooms; Thompson & Harding, Archts., Little Rock.

Ark., Hot Springs.—Chas. G. Orr will erect 50-room addition to and improve Marquette Hotel; 4 stories; fireproof; reinforced concrete; Theo. Sanders, Archt., Little Rock. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Avon Park.—Hotel Avon will erect 20-room addition.

Fla., Tallahassee.—Leon Hotel Co. will improve hotel; cost \$10,000.

Ky., Lexington.—Phoenix Hotel Co., C. H. Berryman and others, building committee; 400-room addition; C. E. Richardson, Archt., Columbus, O. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Oppenstein Bros. will reconstruct 5-story Navarro Bldg. for hotel; cost \$175,000; F. E. McIlvain, Archt., 1001 Orear-Leslie Bldg.

Mo., Springfield.—St. John's Catholic Hospital will erect \$75,000 addition; 3 stories; 45x190 ft.; fireproof; stone; 50 wards, 2 operating-rooms, etc.; Heckenlively & Mark, Archts., Landers Bldg.

N. C., Wilmington.—Seashore Hotel, Capt. E. L. Hinton, Mgr.; rebuild hotel at Wrightsville Beach noted damaged by fire at loss of \$150,000; probably 5 stories; fireproof; hollow tile and brick.

Okl., Hominy.—J. R. Schott, Drumright, Okla., is preparing plans for \$50,000 hotel.

Tex., Athens.—Company will erect \$80,000 hotel. Address Deen Hotel Co.

Tex., Ranger.—Mrs. M. Gohlson will erect \$200,000 hotel; 5 stories; mezzanine and basement; 85x140 ft.; lobby 51x83 ft.; 3 stores on first floor; brick and stone; electric lights; elevator; vacuum cleaning system; Beshgetoorian & Cobell, Archts.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Norden Construction Co. (Jas. J. Duffy, F. W. Fisher and others) will erect \$350,000-apartment hotel; 6 stories; roof garden; water-heating apparatus, store, etc., in basement; disappearing beds; wall kitchenettes; Chas. L. Solan, Archt., St. Louis.

Va., Richmond.—Shirley Hotel, Rosalie Robinson, Prop., will erect \$125,000 hotel; 4 stories; 50x100 ft.; brick; Hallett & Pratt, Archts., Mutual Bldg.

Va., Stuart.—Company organized to erect hotel; Dr. Geo. T. Divers, Prest.; Dr. W. C. Akers, V.-P.; I. C. DeHart, Secy.-Treas.; brick; 40 rooms.

Miscellaneous.

Fla., Miami.—Shed.—East Coast Lumber Co.; lumber shed; 1½ stories; \$10,000.

La., Lake Charles.—Auditorium.—Association of Commerce will erect \$100,000 auditorium and pleasure pier on Lake Charles; 4 stories; steel and concrete; main auditorium, seating capacity 1200; balcony, 700; dancing pavilion, 41x100 ft.; roller skating rink, 41x100 ft.; loggia, 15 ft. wide, encircle 3 floors; gymnasium and race track; 2 swimming pools.

N. C., Raleigh.—Orphanage.—Methodist Orphanage, Joseph G. Brown, Secy.-Treas., will erect \$75,000 industrial building; Rev. A. S. Barnes, Supt.

Okl., Tulsa.—Club.—S. G. Kennedy, Kennedy Bldg., will erect \$75,000 club building; 2 stories; brick; A. J. Black & Son, Archts. and Engrs.

W. Va., Fitzpatrick.—Community House.—Ritter Lumber Co., J. T. Man, V.-P., Peruna Bldg., Columbus, O., will erect community building; 1 story; C. Burlingame, Ch. Engr.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ark., Marianna.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., H. G. Clark, Ch. Engr., Chicago, will erect \$16,000 station.

Hotels.

Fla., Clermont.—Lake Highlands Co.; \$50,000 hotel as addition to clubhouse; 150x100 ft.;

40 rooms, with bath; frame; shingle roof; wood floors; furnace heat; electric lights; F. H. Trimble, Archt., Hand Bldg., Orlando. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Havre de Grace.—E. F. Piersol Co. will erect \$45,000 hotel; ultimate cost \$90,000; 125x62 ft.; 4 stories; stone, steel and frame; asbestos shingle roof; oak and tile floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; 6x6-ft. passenger elevator; J. B. Harman, Archt., Lancaster, Pa.; construction by owner. (See Machinery Wanted—Refrigeration Equipment.)

Mo., Springfield.—J. Landers will erect \$90,000 hotel addition; 8 stories; 100x130 ft.; reinforced concrete and brick; reinforced concrete floors; brick and concrete foundation; Heckenlively & Mark, Archts., Landers Bldg.

N. C., Shelby.—Cleveland Springs Hotel Co.; capital \$300,000; Chas. C. Blanton, Jr. Archt. at Cleveland Springs.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—J. F. Long, Jr., 14 Hiems Bldg.; \$90,000 hotel; 100x150 ft.; 3 stories; fireproof; tar and gravel roof; reinforced concrete; W. V. Street, Archt., 203 Murdock Bldg., Wichita, Kan. Address Owner.

Miscellaneous.

Ga., Savannah—Mortuary Chapel.—Levy & Clarke are preparing plans for \$10,000 chapel; brick; slate-surfaced shingle roof; concrete floors.

Mo., Springfield — Clubhouse. — Springfield Country Club will erect \$25,000 clubhouse; 50x125 ft.; stucco on tile; composition shingle roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; Earl Hawkins, Archt., 500 Holland Bldg. Address W. E. Ogston, Woodruff Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis — Home. — Jewish Old Folks Home, 1438 E. Grand Ave.; \$40,000 addition; 2 stories and basement; 33x40 ft.; brick; Kennerly & Steigmeyer, Archts., Benolst Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Restaurant.—John Cafferetta Catering Co., 4500 Delmar Ave.; \$20,000 building; 2 stories; 50x75 ft.; brick; composition roof; Norman B. Howard, Archt., North Century Bldg.

Okla., Muskogee — Fair. — Oklahoma Free State Fair Assn.; opened bids for auditorium; 90x130 ft.; seating capacity 2500; Dougherty-Nichols Co. is lowest bidder at \$23,500; also erect livestock pavilion and show arena; cost \$5000 to \$6000.

Tex., Houston — Clubhouse. — Park Place Country Club, J. B. Westover, Pres.; clubhouse, 60x100 ft.; swimming pool, etc.

Schools.

Ala., Decatur.—City Board of Education will erect \$75,000 high school; auditorium, gymnasium, etc.

Ala., Huntsville.—City, H. R. Chase, Mayor, will not erect school. (Lately reported to issue \$135,000 bonds.)

Ark., Blytheville.—Promised Land School Dist. will erect \$15,000 building. Address Dist. School Trustees.

Ark., Blytheville.—Board of Education will erect \$65,000 school; Selligman & Edelsvard, Archts., Pine Bluff, Ark. (Previously noted.)

Ark., Jonesboro.—Arkansas Agricultural College will erect engineering and Y. M. C. A. buildings; 50x100 ft.; 3 stories; brick; composition shingle roof; wood and concrete floors; freight elevator; Frank Blaisdell, Archt., Little Rock; cost \$25,000 and \$40,000; address V. C. Kays, Jonesboro.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Arkansas Boys' Industrial School, J. E. Boyce, member Board of Managers, Cotton Belt Bank; dormitory, superin-

tendent's cottage, mess hall, dairy barn, plumbing, lighting, septic system well and storage tank and pumping equipment for well; bids until Aug. 4; plans and specifications at office Selligman & Edelsvard, Archts., Citizens' Bank Bldg.

D. C., Washington.—Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, receives bids until July 23 to erect physician's cottage at Coeur D'Alene school.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Board of Education, J. W. Sherrell, Secy., will erect building; bids opened July 7.

Fla., Leesburg.—Monteverde Industrial School will erect boys' dormitory; cost \$25,000.

Fla., Quincy.—Board of Public Instruction; \$30,000 high school; 66x124 ft.; 8 classrooms and auditorium; steam heat; Chas. W. Carlton, Archt., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—School Dist. No. 8 voted \$12,000 bonds; W. J. Keen, Supt.

Ga., Leslie.—Leslie Consolidated School Dist. will erect \$30,000 building; Edwards, Sayward & Leitner, Archts., Candler Bldg., Atlanta.

Ga., Waycross.—Board of Education is considering erecting \$75,000 building.

Ga., Waycross.—Ware County voted \$70,000 bonds to erect schools. Address County Commissioners.

Ky., Frankfort.—Bracken County; consolidate 8 districts; schools. Address Board of Education.

Ky., Princeton.—Graded School Dist. voted \$40,000 bonds to erect school; Dr. Chas. J. Polard, Chrmn. School Board. (Lately noted.)

La., Winnsboro.—Board of Education, Jno. L. McDuff, Supt., receives bids until July 14 to erect building; plans and specifications at office Edw. F. Neild, Archt., Shreveport.

Mo., Rockville.—Montgomery County Commissioners, Edwin Broom, Supt., Courthouse, will erect 3 schools in Montgomery County; cost \$75,000; Evard Kepner, Archt., 3421 Market St., Frederick, Md.

Mo., Wailersville.—Frederick County School Commrs., S. Lloyd Palmer, Supt., Courthouse, Frederick, Md., will erect \$25,000 school; 2 stories; Evard Kepner, Archt., 34 N. Market St., Frederick.

Miss., Silver City.—Special School Dist.; 2-story, 6-room building; brick; slate or asphalt roof; wood floors; votes on \$22,000 bond issue; N. W. Overstreet, Archt., Jackson, Miss. Address Trustees, care Supt. of Education, Belzoni, Miss. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Fairview.—Consolidated School Dist. No. 1, A. D. Hammonds, Pres.; alter and erect addition to building; 2 stories; brick veneer; Niel C. Davis, Archt., Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

Mo., Fulton.—Westminster College, E. F. Reed, Pres., will construct \$32,000 heating plant; 1 story; 36x60 ft.; Holmes & Fliann, Archts., 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Miss., Meridian.—Fellow Survey Dist. School Trustees, D. C. Hull, Secy., will erect building; bids opened July 8; plans at office Burt Stuart, City Archt.

Mo., Lamar.—School Board will erect \$20,000 high school; 2 stories and basement; 50x75 ft.; brick and stone; shingle roof; A. C. Michaelis, Archt., Miners' Bank Bldg., Joplin. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Farmville.—City; \$100,000 for school and streets. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Raleigh.—State Building Committee will erect \$250,000 agricultural building; also \$150,000 school at Kinston and \$75,000 to \$100,000 school at Greenville; latter 2 or 3 stories; L. R. Woodhull, Engr., Raleigh.

N. C., Greenville.—See N. C., Raleigh.

N. C., Kinston.—See N. C., Raleigh.

N. C., Nashville.—Oak Level School Dist. votes July 22 on \$20,000 bonds; brick school. Address L. S. Inscow, Supt.

N. C., Plymouth.—Trustees Plymouth Graded School Dist. will erect \$60,000 building; brick and stone; composition roof.

N. C., Rocky Mount.—Willifords School Dist. votes July 19 on \$20,000 bonds; brick school. Address W. S. Swain.

Okla., Billings.—Board of Education will erect \$30,000 high school; 58x74 ft.; 3 stories; brick and stone; felt roof; cement basement; electric lights; steam heat, \$3500; Huseman Co., Archt., Oklahoma City. Address W. G. McCluskey, Clerk, Billings. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Claremore.—School Dist. No. 14 will erect high school. Address Wm. Theeson, Clk. School Board. (Lately noted considering \$100,000 bonds.)

Okla., Goodwell.—State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City; \$20,000 dormitory; 2 stories and basement; 34x72 ft.; brick; shingle roof; J. C. Thompson, Archt., 222 Iowa Bldg., Tulsa.

Okla., Hugo.—Board of Education; \$35,000 high school; 2 stories and basement; 52x114 ft.; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; Jewel Hicks, 19 W. Main St., Oklahoma City. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Jenks.—City voted \$75,000 bonds to erect high school. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Longdale.—Board of Education, C. G. Sickles, Clerk.; \$20,000 school; 54x84 ft.; 2 stories; brick and wood; tar and gravel roof; wood floors; vapor heat, \$2500; bids July 7. Address W. V. Street, Archt., 203 Murdock Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Okla., Tulsa.—State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City; \$22,000 dormitory; 2 stories and basement; 34x72 ft.; brick; shingle roof; J. C. Thompson, Archt., 222 Iowa Bldg., Tulsa.

S. C., York.—School Board will erect \$110,000 building; 2 stories; 100x150 ft.; brick; brick foundation; receives bids about Sept. 1; C. C. Wilson, Archt., 804 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

Tenn., Cookeville.—Mayor Gillem Maxwell and City Commrs. ordered election July 7 on \$50,000 bonds to erect grammar school.

Tenn., Dyersburg.—City will erect colored school and repair high school; cost \$30,000; L. E. Carne, Mayor. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Knoxville.—City Commrs.; Lincoln Park and Mountain View schools; bids opened July 15; J. H. Ryno, Archt.; considering bids on high school; addition; \$155,000; Albert B. Baumann, Archt. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Sewanee.—University of South; rebuild Sewanee Inn and Hoffman dormitory previously noted damaged by fire; erect 5 residences for professors and officers; \$142,000.

Tex., Aquilla.—School Board, J. B. Conrad, Pres.; brick building; bids opened July 9; plans and specifications at office J. O. Galbraith, Archt., Hillsboro, Tex.

Tex., Cherokee.—School Board will erect \$25,000 school.

Tex., Cisco.—School Board; school; 8 classrooms and auditorium; bids opened July 10; plans and specifications at office R. S. Glenn, Archt.

Tex., Calvert.—School Board; school building; 148x72 ft.; brick; Barrett or Johns-Manville roof; wood floors over concrete slab; steam heat; electric lights; bids opened Aug. 11. Address E. Melver Moss, Archt., 208 Bankers Trust Bldg., Waco. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—Hockaday School for Girls, Ella Hockaday, Director, will erect \$135,000 school; 200x100 ft.; brick; dormitory to accommodate 52, 12 classrooms, study hall, pavilion,

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Tex. Port Arthur.—Port Arthur Independent School Dist. voted \$200,000 bonds to erect building; plans by W. B. Ittner, Board of Education Bldg., St. Louis, provide 6-room building in Port Arthur Heights Addition and 8-room building in Griffin Dist.; brick, concrete and tile; wood floors. (Lately noted.)

Tex. Sherman.—School Board, H. O. Harrington, Prest.; repair and remodel Jefferson Public School; repair Washington Public School; bids opened July 10; Wm. Albert Tackett, Archt.

Va. Belle Haven.—Dist. School Board, C. C. Jones, Chrmn., Onancock, Va., will erect \$20,000 building; 2 stories; brick; Carneal & Johnston, Architects, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Richmond.

Va. Chincoteague.—Dist. School Board, C. C. Jones, Chrmn., Onancock, Va., will erect \$20,000 school; brick; 2 stories; Carneal & Johnston, Architects, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Richmond.

Va. Ivy Depot.—School Board, Dr. H. L. Baptist, Chrmn.; high school; Stanhope S. Johnston, Archt., People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg.

Va. Lynchburg.—Virginia Christian College; \$50,000 gymnasium; Stanhope S. Johnston, Archt., People's Bank Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va. Norfolk.—City School Board, Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg., will erect 4-room additions to Walter Herron Taylor and Wm. H. Ruffner schools; bids opened July 7; plans and specifications at office Peebles & Ferguson, Architects. (Previously noted.)

Va. Onley.—Dist. School Board, C. C. Jones, Chrmn., Onancock, Va., will erect \$20,000 school; 2 stories; brick; Carneal & Johnston, Architects, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Richmond.

Va. Temperanceville.—Dist. School Board, C. C. Jones, Chrmn., Onancock, Va., will erect \$20,000 school; brick; 2 stories; Carneal & Johnston, Archt., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Richmond.

W. Va. Athens.—Concord State Normal; \$80,000 dormitory; A. F. Wysong, Archt., Princeton, W. Va. (Previously noted.)

W. Va. Charleston.—Louden Dist. Board of Education, A. G. Barlow, Secy., will erect 4-room brick school at Kanawha City; bids opened July 5; plans and specifications at office Paul Egan, Archt., 610 Washington St.

W. Va. South Charleston.—United States Housing Corp., Washington, D. C., opened bids to erect school; Paddock & Ortilled lowest (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Cement and Lime; Flooring; Tile.)

Stores.

Ala. Leeds.—W. F. Hayward will erect \$10,000 store; 40x60 ft.; ordinary construction; composition roll roof; cement floors; stoves; electric light; bids opened in July. Address W. A. Rayfield & Co., Architects, Birmingham.

Ark. Black Oak.—Merritt Store Co. will erect \$15,000 store; 90x100 ft.; plate-glass front; steel ceiling; balcony; concrete floors; electric wiring; bids opened July 10; Selligman & Edelsvard, Architects, Pine Bluff.

Ark. Lake City.—White & Springer Co. will erect \$25,000 store; plate glass on 2 sides; tile vestibule; concrete floors; balcony; Selligman & Edelsvard, Architects, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Ark. Pine Bluff.—Jno. Rutherford; business building; \$50,000.

D. C. Washington.—Woodward & Lothrop will erect \$50,000 building, S. Capitol and Canal Sts. S. W.; 2 stories; brick and concrete; C. L. Harding, Archt., Woodward Bldg.

D. C. Washington.—J. D. Sheer will erect

\$15,000 business building, 1005 H St. N. E.; 2 stories; 25x75 ft.; A. H. Wilson, Archt., Washington Loan and Trust Bldg., receiving bids.

D. C. Washington.—M. V. Joseph will erect 5 stores, 61st and Dix Sts.; 1 story; 25x40 ft.; brick; cost \$15,000 each; J. Wonig, Archt., 721 Tenth St. N. W.

Fla. West Palm Beach.—W. L. Woodcock will erect 2-story store.

Ga. Atlanta.—F. G. Corker, Dublin, Ga., will erect 2 buildings; one 64x190 ft.; 1 story and basement; brick and tile; other 2 stories; cost \$40,000; DeFord Smith, Archt., Atlanta.

Ky. Hopkinsville.—J. H. Anderson Co.; department store.

Ky. Louisville.—Amelia C. Brown will alter building at 1361 S. 4th St.; cost \$15,000.

La. Crowley.—H. T. Cottam & Co., New Orleans, will enlarge store and warehouse.

Md. Baltimore.—Steuart, Son & Co., 501 President St., will rebuild burned structure on Eastern Ave. occupied by American Home Furnishers; probably raze east wall and extend south to Eastern Ave.; also erect addition to warehouse at Eastern Ave. and President St.; Haskell & Barnes, Architects, 301 N. Charles St. (Lately noted.)

Miss. Clarksdale.—N. O. Ballard will erect building; 2 stories; 95x75 ft.; 4 stores; Chas. O. Pfeil, Archt., Memphis.

Miss. Philip.—W. H. Dick, Tallahatchie Lumber Co. will erect \$20,000-business building; also \$25,000 to \$30,000 residence.

Mo. St. Louis.—Roesch Furniture Co., Gravois and Delor Sts.; \$22,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 75x48 and 22x48 ft.; brick; composition roof; E. J. Hess, Archt., 4226 Magnolia Ave.

Mo. St. Louis.—Laclede Real Estate & Investment Co., Nelson R. Darragh, Prest., will erect building at 4th and Market Sts. for International Fur Exchange; 7 stories; fireproof. (Lately noted.)

Mo. St. Louis.—Hanley Realty Co.; \$10,000 store; 1 story.

N. C. High Point.—W. M. Dyer will erect business building; steel and concrete.

N. C. Salisbury.—S. E. Williams, Lexington, N. C.; business building.

N. C. Salisbury.—Belk-Harry Store will erect addition; extend building 40 ft. in rear on first floor; 80 ft. on second; install front, 47 ft.; Louis Asbury, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C. Wilson.—Bern & Harrell Co. will erect \$50,000 building; 120x120 ft.; brick; A. Benton, Archt.

S. C. Columbia.—Joe Frederick will erect 3 brick stores; cost \$15,000.

S. C. Florence.—W. H. Harrison will erect 4 brick stores; \$12,000.

S. C. Gaffney.—A. L. Hallman and others will erect 2-story store and office building.

S. C. Greer.—Dr. W. T. Brockman; \$15,000 drug stores; 3 stories; \$10,000 if 2 stories; 20x70 ft.; brick; tar and gravel roof; tile floor; electric lights; bids opened July 15; S. P. Tinsley, Archt., Spartanburg. Address Dr. Brockman. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Brick; Tile; Terrazzo.)

Tex. Fort Worth.—Gans & Co., Joe Gans, Prest., will remodel and enlarge store; install fixtures, elevators, etc.

Tex. Gunter.—T. F. Brown; business building; brick.

Va. Norfolk.—Abraham Caplain will remodel drug store; 1 story; 37x18 ft.; brick; cost \$10,000.

Va. Appomattox.—L. E. Smith will erect \$30,000 building; 2 stories; 69x90 ft.; brick;

Heard & Chesterman, Architects, People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg; owner taking bids.

Va. Berkeley, P. O. Norfolk.—Moses Glasser; \$30,000 store and apartment building; brick; 2 stories; 10 stores on first floor; apartments above.

Va. Lynchburg.—Dora Ford; 3-story building; 719 Main St.; terra-cotta and plate-glass front; tile vestibule; hardwood floors; vapor heat; Barrett specification roof; Fenestra steel sash; Stanhope S. Johnston, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.

Va. Lynchburg.—Jas. R. Gilliam Estate; 3 stores, 938-12 Main St.; 2 stories and basement; white terra-cotta front; plate glass; prism glass; marble and tile vestibule; hardwood floors; vapor system of heat; Venestra sash; Stanhope S. Johnston, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.

Va. Mt. Solon.—J. W. Tallafiero & Co.; store building; brick; 34x86 ft.

Va. Norfolk.—Seligman & Savage, 450 Church St., will erect 5 stores and apartments; 3 stories; 24x198 ft.; brick; cost \$20,000; Harvey S. Abrams, Archt., Arcade Bldg.

Va. Norfolk.—J. H. Cofer will erect several stores.

Va. Petersburg.—Petersburg Builders' Supply Co. will erect 3-story building; 45x100 ft.; 2-story building; 18x100 ft.; brick; cost \$20,000 and \$25,000.

Va. Portsmouth.—Guld Shoe Store, H. Guld, Prop., will erect \$10,000 addition; 2 stories; brick; Modern Architectural Co., Archt., P. O. Box 491. (Lately noted.)

Va. Portsmouth.—Modern Architectural Co., P. O. Box 501, is preparing plans for 6 stores, billiard parlor and public hall at Edingham and High Sts.; 2 stories; brick; cost \$40,000.

W. Va. Charleston.—U. G. Young will erect \$50,000 business building.

W. Va. Clarksburg.—Marina & Angotta will erect \$18,000 store, office and apartment building; 2 stories and basement; 50x75 ft.; A. Breternitz, Archt., Fordyce Bldg.

W. Va. Huntington.—Dave Gideon will erect fireproof business building; 3 to 6 stories.

W. Va. Huntington.—Empire Furniture Co., C. L. Ritter, Prest., will erect \$60,000 store; 3 stories and basement; 60x150 ft.; brick; steel beams; wood joist floor; wood roof trusses; Menner & Handloser, Architects, R. & P. Bldg.

Theaters.

Fla. Tampa.—Victory Theater Co., C. D. Cooley, Prest.; \$100,000 building; 3 stories; 105x123 ft.; stage 25 ft. deep; seating capacity 2000; bids opened July 15; plans at office Mr. Cooley. (Previously noted.)

Ky. Louisville.—Majestic Amusement Co., Louis J. Pittmar, Director; \$390,000 picture theater; seating capacity 3000.

La. Crowley.—Miller Brothers, Lake Charles; \$50,000 picture theater.

Md. Annapolis.—Republic Theater will remodel moving-picture theater; new front, alter interior, etc.; 1 story; brick; cost \$25,000; Oliver B. Wight, Archt., 1101 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore.

Md. Germantown.—Evard Kepner, 3421 Market St., Frederick, Md., is preparing plans for hall and theater; 1 story; cost \$20,000.

Miss. Greenville.—People's Theater Co.; \$85,000 building; semi-fireproof; brick, steel and concrete; J. Rice Scott, Archt., Greenville; Carl Boller & Bro., Const. Architects, Kansas City, Mo.; bids opened Aug. 2.

Mo. St. Louis.—Missouri Theater Co. will erect \$600,000 moving-picture theater; 2 sto-

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ries; seating capacity 4000; provide stores and offices on first and second floors.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Marcus Loew, New York; vaudeville theater.

Okla., Tulsa.—Marcus Loew, New York; vaudeville theater.

Okla., Pauls Valley.—A. S. Hamley will erect theater; 2 stories; 50x100 ft.; 22x25-ft. wing; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; composition roof; J. H. Leedy, Archt.

Tenn., Memphis.—Alexander Pantages, Seattle, Wash., will erect theater

Warehouses.

Fla., Cocon.—Lewis-Chitty Co., Jacksonville, will erect warehouse.

Fla., Palatka.—Lewis, Chitty Co., Jacksonville, will erect warehouse.

Fla., Miami.—Biscayne Brick & Tile Co. will erect warehouse.

Ga., Gainesville.—Pacolet Mfg. Co. will erect \$25,000 warehouse.

Ga., Macon.—Coleman, Meadows, Pate Drug Co. will erect warehouse; W. J. Beeland, Contr.

Ky., Shelbyville.—May Rothschild and others; tobacco warehouse; 120x350 ft.; 1 story; brick; steel trusses; composition roof; con-

crete floors; \$75,000; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Louisville.

La., Morse.—D. W. Tibedeaux, Crowley, La., is promoting \$25,000 company, Jules Mombolas, Prest., to erect warehouse and establish lumber yard.

La., Rice.—Alexander Brown, Morse, La., is Prest. of company to erect \$15,000 warehouse.

Md., Baltimore.—Davison Chemical Co., Garrett Bldg., will erect 5-story warehouse at Sledd's Point, Curtis Bay.

S. C., Charleston.—Woodstock Mfg. Co., J. Freeman Williams, Prest., P. O. Box 615, will erect warehouse; 80x250 ft.; frame; composition roof; slate surfaced; double wood floors; plans by Mr. Williams; construction by company. (Lately noted.)

S. C., York.—People's Cotton Warehouse Co. being organized; People's Bank & Trust Co. and others; \$25,000 capital; warehouse.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Bessemer Gas Engine Co., B. L. Potter, Mgr., will erect warehouse.

Tex., Teague.—R. M. Thompson, Prest.; R. H. Waldrop, V. P.; A. J. McKinney, Secy-Treas.; organized company and will erect sweet potato curing plant.

W. Va., Charleston.—Pugh Furniture Co., Harry Pugh, Mgr., 908 Kanawha St., will erect \$75,000 warehouse; 5 stories and basement; 41x253 ft.; brick; wood roof trusses; H. Rus Warne, Archt., Masonic Temple.

Franklin St. for bank and office; 3 stories; cost \$25,000; Callis & Callis, Archts., 205 Kennedy Ave.; Frank Herbert, Contr., 1109 Madison Ave. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Hamilton.—First National Bank will erect \$40,000 building; 45x70 ft.; 3 stories and basement; brick and cut stone; Johns-Manville roof; marble and wood floors; Rob E. Peden, Archt., 945 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City. Address Mosby-Goodrich Construction Co., 904 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—C. L. Merry; office building; 7 stories and basement; 49x132 ft.; J. C. Sunderland, Archt., 313 Interstate Bldg.; Harvey Stiver, Contr., Rialto Bldg. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Mebane.—Farmers' & Commercial Bank will erect building; cost \$14,250, exclusive of wiring, plumbing and heating; Shipp & Poe, Contrs., 502 First Natl. Bank Bldg.; Louis Asbury, Archt., Charlotte; contract for 2 vault doors and fixtures not let.

Tex., Eastland.—Prairie Oil & Gas Co. let contract to erect first \$50,000 unit of office building. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Plano.—Farmers & Merchants' National Bank; \$10,000 building; 26x80 ft.; brick and stone; metal roof; wood and tile floors; steam heat, \$1000; H. A. Overbeck, Archt., Deere Bldg.; Jackson & McCoy, Contrs.; both of Dallas. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Ranger.—Guaranty State Bank will erect \$125,000 office building; 5 stories and basement; 40x40 ft.; marble trim; 2 vaults; elevator; electric lights; vacuum cleaning system; steam heat; Boshgetoorian & Cobelli, Archts.; J. Buchanan, Contr., Fort Worth. (Lately noted.)

Va., Danville.—American National Bank, Jas. D. Harrison, Cash., will erect \$40,000 building; 32x82 ft.; 3 stories; vault; E. R. James, Archt.; W. King Anderson, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—American Trust Co., Oliver T. Sands, Prest., will erect \$50,000 building; 1 story; 24x150 ft.; Mowbray & Uffinger, Archts., 56 Liberty St., New York; general contract on percentage basis to A. F. Perina, 808 Greenwood Ave., Richmond.

Churches.

Md., Baltimore.—Luther Memorial Lutheran Church, Rev. L. L. Sieber, pastor, will erect \$100,000 building on Guilford Terrace and University Parkway; John F. Freund, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; Philip C. Mueller Building Co., Contr., 22 Gunther Bldg.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Baptist Church, Rev. Martin Ball, Pastor, will erect \$60,000 building; D. D. Thomas & Son, Contrs., Memphis, Tenn.

Mo., Greenwood.—Baptist Church will erect \$12,000 building; 1 story and basement; J. H. Felt & Co., Contrs., 800 Grand Ave. Temple, Kansas City.

Mo., Kansas City.—Linwood M. E. Church; \$100,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 71x100 ft.; P. H. Sanneman, Archt., 519 Reserve Bank Bldg.; J. E. Taylor, Contr., 308 Reliance Bldg.; C. J. Brown, contract for heating and plumbing, 514 E. 15th St. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Paris.—Presbyterian Church will erect \$30,000 building; 45x75 ft.; brick and stone; composition roof; double floors, ship lap and oak; steam heat, \$1800; electric lights, \$600; Ben Elliott & Matthews, Archts., Mexico, Mo.; W. L. Bond, Contr., Paris. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Goliad.—First Baptist Church will erect \$15,000 building; concrete frame; face brick; J. W. Kimbrough, Contr., on percentage basis; Will N. Noonan, Archt., Moore Bldg., San Antonio.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—Harry Licht, 2025 First Ave., will erect 12-family \$60,000 apartment-house; brick; tar and gravel roof; steam heat, \$5000; W. L. Welton, Archt.; M. C. Banks, Contr. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Gadsden.—Phil Burnett will erect 2 apartment-houses; 40x48 ft.; 3 stories; brick; Barrett roof; oak floors; warm-air heat; electric lights; cost \$8500 each; W. T. Christopher, Archt., Christopher Brick Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—E. S. Deal will erect \$55,000 apartment-house; 3 stories; brick; C. J. Stone & Co., Contrs.

Ga., Griffin.—J. W. Gresham will erect apartment-house; stone and brick; heat from unit system of boilers; electric light; A. F. N. Everett, Archt., Atlanta; Gresham Manufacturing Co., Contr., Griffin. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Savannah.—W. W. De Renne; \$350,000 apartment building; 90x100 ft.; 8 stories; reinforced concrete frame; brick and tile interior walls; tar and gravel roof; wood floors; vapor vacuum heating system; electric lights; electric elevators; 6 dumb waiters; Henrik Wallin, Archt.; Artley Company, Contr., P. O. Box 205. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Savannah.—W. W. De Renne will erect \$350,000 apartment-house; 8 stories; reinforced concrete frame; brick and stone exterior; elevators; dumbwaiters; refrigerating system; 165x90 ft.; 45 apartments of 4 to 7 rooms; steam heat; Hendrik Wallin, Archt., 23 Abercorn St., Savannah; Southern Ferro-Concrete Co., Contrs., Atlanta. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Louisville.—Mrs. Geo. G. Brown; convert dwelling into apartment-house; 3 apartments; brick; steam heat; 3 stories; Meyer & Brenan, Archts.; contract let.

Md., Baltimore.—Edw. Hanzche, 2936 St. Paul St., will alter apartment-house; 3 stories; cost \$15,000; H. M. Reinhart, Contr., 507 Calvert Bldg.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Harry Dugger, Drumright, Okla.; \$49,000 apartment-house; 3 stories

and basement; 33x96 ft.; W. Frye, Contr.; 4025 Classen Blvd.

Tex., Houston.—M. B. Finkelstein; \$60,000 apartment-house; 15 suites; 3 and 4 rooms; kitchenette; hardwood floors; sleeping porches; steam heat; Finger & Bailey, Archts., Kress Bldg.; Woodruff & Chambers, Contrs. (Previously noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Dr. C. W. Doughtie will erect 10 apartment buildings; 35x64 ft.; brick; gravel roof; wood floors; cost \$10,000 each; hot-water heat, \$1000. Address J. A. Turpin, Contr., 422 38th St. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—J. A. Moore, Arcade Bldg., will erect \$22,000 apartment-house; 3 stories; 35x82 ft.; 6 suites; Griffin Bros., Contrs., Arcade Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—Elm Apartments will erect \$80,000 Argonne Apartments in William Byrd Park; semi-fireproof; brick; slate roof; hot-water heat; Wise Granite & Construction Co., Contr.

W. Va., Charleston.—Mrs. M. A. Blackburn will erect \$15,000 apartment-house; Wallace Knight, Contr.

W. Va., Charleston.—Fred Wagner will erect \$15,000 apartment-house; Wallace Knight, Contractor.

Association and Fraternal.

Ky., Camp Knox.—War Camp Community Service, Geo. A. Carnat, Secy., Starks Bldg., Louisville; \$65,000 community-house; frame; 2 stories; composition roof; steam heat; Jenkins-Essex Co., Contr., Elizabethtown, Ky.

Bank and Office.

Ga., West Point.—First National Bank; enlarge building; West Point Iron Works, Contr.

La., New Orleans.—Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. will erect building for Jefferson branch; 2 stories; brick and steel; Bedford limestone exterior; Rathbone DeBuys, Archt., Hibernia Bldg.; Geo. J. Glover, Contr., 1022 Whiting St.

Md., Baltimore.—H. L. Wilson, Pearl and Fayette Sts., will alter building at 407-13 W.

City and County.

Fla., Orlando.—Fire Station.—City let contract to erect \$17,000 fire station. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Fire Station.—City will erect fire station No. 3; brick; composition roof; steam heat; electric lighting; cost \$13,960; Frank P. Gates, Archt.; Williams & Williams, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Ranger.—Fire Station.—City, J. B. Moore, Building Inspector, Box 449; \$10,000 building; 35x45 ft.; brick; 3-ply roof; cement floors; electric lights; Tadlock & Co., Contrs.; Mr. Moore, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

D. C., Washington.—Bruce S. Branson, 511 Evans Bldg.; 2 bungalows at 5608-12 37th St. N. W.; 2 stories; 33x40 ft.; Speiden & Speiden, Archts., 1408 New York Ave. N. W.; W. A. Kimmell, Contr., Evans Bldg.

Fla., Clearwater.—L. N. Haley will erect residence; J. D. Beckett, Contr.

Ga., Atlanta.—Mrs. Fannie M. Brown will erect \$15,000 residence; frame; steam heat; hardwood floors; tile bathrooms; S. D. Trowbridge, Archt., Forsyth Bldg.; Hard & Adams, Contrs., Grant Bldg.

Ga., Atlanta.—Dr. Sam Guy will erect \$30,000 bungalow; brick; slate roof; steam heat; hardwood floors; tile bathrooms and terraces; W. C. Powell, Archt., Candler Bldg.; Hard & Adams, Contrs., Grant Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Frank H. Callaway, 4315 Liberty Heights Ave., will erect \$10,000 residence in Forest Park; 2½ stories; 30x42 ft.; C. W. Littleton & Son, 4313 Liberty Heights Ave., Contrs.

Miss., Glendora.—J. M. Seawright let contract to erect \$20,000 residence.

Mo., Kansas City.—Geo. R. Hicks, R. A. Long Bldg.; \$35,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; Shepard, Farrar & Wiser, Archts., R. A. Long Bldg.; Joe Hellman, Contr., 1507 E. 39th St.; R. L. Dawson, plumbing and heating, 915 Wyandotte St. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—G. W. Foster; \$50,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 40x60 ft.; Shephard, Farrar & Wiser, Archts., 1202 R. A. Long Bldg.; Long Construction Co., Contrs., 607 Rialto Bldg.; Matt Corr, masonry, 415 Barnett Ave.

Mo., Kansas City.—Dr. R. L. Sutton; \$25,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 38x50 ft.; Van Brunt & Hertz, Archts., 500 Reliance Bldg.; Long Construction Co., 607 Rialto Bldg.; Matt Corr, masonry, 415 Barnett Ave.

Mo., Kansas City.—T. G. Green & Co., 424 Rialto Bldg.; twenty 2-story residences; cost \$3200 each; Geo. F. Green, Archt., Rialto Bldg.; W. F. Jones, masonry, 3505 Garner Ave.; J. F. Coulter, carpentry, 25th and Denver Sts.

Mo., St. Joseph.—E. L. Platt will erect \$12,000 residence and garage; 2 stories; 8 rooms; breakfast-room; sleeping porch; Eckel & Aldrich, Archts., Corby-Forsee Bldg., Jno. J. Angston, Contr.

N. C., Asheville.—Carlberg & Ryman, 33 American National Bank Bldg.; 5 dwellings, Kenilworth Park; 7 rooms; frame; composition roof; oak floors; electric lights; probably pipeless furnaces; Chas. N. Parker, Archt.; L. L. Merchant, Contr. Address owners.

N. C., Charlotte.—C. C. Hook, Archt., let contract at about \$25,000 to Thies-Smith Realty Co. to construct basement, foundation and reinforced concrete slab work for first story and garden walls for J. B. Duke's residence; 100x160 ft.; 3 stories and basement; frame and stone; each bedroom provided with bath; solarium, 25x40 ft.; refrigerating plant; vapor

heat; vacuum-cleaning system; incinerator; garden 100x70 ft. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—W. A. Montgomery will erect \$15,000 dwelling; brick and wood; slate roof; wood floors; hot-air heat; electric lighting; Louis H. Asbury, Archt.; Blythe & Isenhour, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Lee A. Folger will erect \$20,000 residence; 40x50 ft.; wood and brick; tile roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; Wm. Peeps, Archt.; Blythe & Isenhour, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—J. W. Sloan, Prest. Oklahoma Iron Works, will erect \$75,000 residence; colonial style; brick; Wight & Wight, Archts., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Horster, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—J. J. Larkin will erect \$30,000 colonial residence; stucco; Mahler & Cross, Archts.; J. H. Horster, Contr.

S. C., Rembert.—J. P. McClellan will erect 6-room residence; concrete; J. H. Anderson, Contr.

Tenn., Knoxville.—J. D. McIntire will erect residence; stone veneer; Barber & McMurtry, Archts.; Thomas & Turner, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Beaumont.—Rev. Eda Kelly, 888 Wall St.; \$24,000 residence for Sisters; 2 stories; 35x47 ft.; hollow tile and brick; tile roof; wood floors; August Babin, Archt.; Blanchette Bldg.; Thomas Gibson, Contr.

Tex., El Paso.—R. A. Whitlock, 1205 Arizona St., will erect 31 dwellings on Aurora St., Manhattan Hts.; 30x40 to 33x50 ft.; brick; composition roof; oak floors; cement sidewalks; cost \$3500 to \$4500 each; hot-air heat, \$175; Alfred Fritch, Archt.; J. G. Lowman and O. W. Pickering, Contrs. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Va., Buckroe Beach.—Buckroe Beach Development Corp. will erect 10 dwellings; 2 stories; 25x35 ft.; Groves & Wagner, Contrs., Portsmouth, Va.

Va., Lynchburg.—Dora Ford; remodel store, 1019 Main St.; front, vestibule, heating, decorating, etc.; Stanhope S. Johnston, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.; C. W. Womack & Co., Contrs.; both of Lynchburg.

Va., Norfolk.—John A. Lesner will erect 10 dwellings; 2 stories; 22x33 ft.; cost \$40,000; Nugent-Price Construction Corp., Contr., Mutual Assn. Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—S. D. Scott, South Gate Terminal, will erect \$10,000 bungalow; 1 story; 44x65 ft.; Neff & Thompson, Archts., Seaboard Bank Bldg.; R. R. Richardson & Co., Contrs., Bank of Commerce Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—Lula S. Lewis will erect \$10,000 residence; 2 stories; frame and shingle; Griffin Bros., Contrs., Arcade Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—M. Sullivan will erect \$11,000 residence; 2 stories; 32x60 ft.; Griffin Bros., Contrs., Arcade Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—R. B. Walls let contract to R. R. Richardson & Co. to erect residence; 44x40 ft.; brick; tile roof; wood floors; cost \$12,500; heat, \$1000.

Va., Petersburg.—R. O. Egerton Real Estate Co.; 10 dwellings; 1 story; 25x28 ft.; \$16,000; S. Daley Craig, Archt., Leigh Bldg.; W. F. Barnham, Gen. Contr., 536 Harding St.

Va., Richmond.—B. W. Showalter will erect 5 dwellings on Fendall Ave.; 2 stories; frame and stucco; slate roofs; pipeless furnaces; cost \$22,500; Miller Mfg. Co., Archt.; Matthews & Sweeney, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—Laburnum Corp. will erect 2 dwellings; 28x63x19 ft.; C. M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg.; J. Fox & Son, Contr., 25th and Franklin Sts.

W. Va., Huntington.—Cary N. Davis will erect residence; Colonial design; James P. Sweeney, Archt.; Dan Sheppard, Contr.

Government and State.

Ga., Fort Oglethorpe—Barracks.—Construction Division, War Dept., Washington, D. C.; \$50,000 improvements to barracks buildings; contract let.

Tex., Denton.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Washington, will erect \$55,000 postoffice; 60x70 ft.; brick, steel and reinforced concrete; slate and composition roof; concrete and wood floors; steam heat \$5000; electric wiring \$1600; mailing holst; address Cooper & Lund, Contractors. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Wheelbarrows; Mixer.)

Va., Hampton Roads—Industrial.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C., will erect industrial building, etc.; Boyle-Robertson Construction Co., Contr., Evans Bldg., Washington.

Va., Norfolk—Store.—United States Housing Corp., Washington, D. C.; \$10,000 store on Commercial Place; 1 story; steel; Geo. Leary, Contr.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ga., Fitzgerald.—City will erect \$40,000 hospital; 22 bedrooms, 2 wards, etc.; J. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C.; R. W. Wimbish, Contr., Savannah.

Ga., Macon.—Williams Sanitarium; \$35,000 building; 38x84 ft.; 2 stories and basement; wood frame; pebble dash; tin roof; wood floors; electric lights; Hents & Reid, Archts.; J. H. B. Wilder, Contr.

Mo., Mexico.—Dr. C. E. Coll will erect \$20,000 addition to hospital; 2 stories; 32x40 ft.; Bear C. Elliott, Archt., 205 Morris Bldg.; G. T. Elliott, Contr.

Okla., Durant.—Durant Memorial Hospital Co. will erect \$40,000 hospital and nurses' training school; 37x78 ft.; 3 stories; reinforced concrete; Jewel Hicks, Archt., Oklahoma City; Manhattan Construction Co., Contr., Muskogee. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Montgomery.—Drs. Skaags & Brugh; \$25,000 hospital; 3 stories and basement; 42x74 ft.; Richard M. Bates, Archt., First National Bank Bldg.; Southern Improvement & Realty Co., Contrs.; both of Huntington.

Hotels.

Fla., Winter Haven.—Dr. J. E. Crump will erect addition to hotel; 40x75 ft.; composition or metal roof; wood floors; electric light; Mr. Sessions, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—C. J. Martin will erect \$75,000 hotel; 40x145 ft.; concrete; Johns-Manville built-up roof; tile floors; also \$45,000 warehouse and store 100x140 ft.; concrete; concrete and slab roof; concrete floors; elevator, 10 tons or more capacity; E. A. Nolan, Archt.; Clark Construction Co., Contr. (See Machinery Wanted—Elevator; Reinforcing Steel, Fire Doors and Curtains.)

Mo., Mexico.—Gallaher & Strief will erect Alamo Hotel; 3 stories; 48x35 ft.; cost \$25,000; Frank Townsend, Archt. and Contr.

Okla., Walters.—Collie Winters will erect hotel; 2 stories; 87.2x140 ft.; G. S. Glenn, Contr.

Va., Suffolk.—Morgart Beach Improvement Co., Geo. F. Whitley, Prest.; hotel; install electric lights, running water, bathrooms, improve grounds, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Md., Baltimore.—Race Track.—Hammond Estate, Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Trustees, 9

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South St., will erect addition to grandstand and erect 2 stables in Arlington; cost \$12,000; Hicks, Tase & Norris, Contrs., 106 W. Madison St. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Chickasha.—Undertaking.—Sld J. Anderson, 420 Chickasha Ave., will erect \$10,000 undertaking establishment; E. H. Eads of Wheatland Grain & Lumber Co., Contr.

Schools.

Ala., Enterprise.—Board of Education; \$30,000 school.

Ark., Leachville.—Board of Education will erect \$34,000 school; brick; composition roof; stone trim; Selligman & Edelsvard, Archts., Pine Bluff; J. E. Hollingsworth & Co., Contrs., Memphis, Tenn. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Wilson.—School Dist. No. 25 will erect \$96,000 high school; brick and concrete; composition roof; pine floors; steam heat; Selligman & Edelsvard, Archts., Pine Bluff; Lee Wilson & Co., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Pensacola.—Escambia County Board of Education; dormitories at Robert's-Gonzalez and Brent-Goulding schools; Walker G. Willis, Archt.; Pensacola Construction Co., Contr. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Franklin.—School Dist. No. 3 will erect \$15,000 building; J. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C.; Geo. A. Clayton, Contr., Gould Bldg., Atlanta.

Ky., Louisville.—Baptist Theological Seminary, Dr. E. Y. Mullins, Prest.; administration building, dormitories, etc.; \$1,000,000.

Ky., Rome.—Rev. Louis Herberth will erect \$16,000 school; Thos. H. May, Contr.; Mack Hagan, masonry; A. Killian, Archt., all of Owensboro, Ky.

Md., Baltimore.—St. Bernard's Church will erect school to accommodate 400; 60x140 ft.; steel and brick; slag roof; wood and steel floors; cost \$75,000; steam heat, \$5000; electric lighting, \$2000; Jas. J. O'Connor, Contr., 55 Knickerbocker Bldg. Address Geo. R. Callis, Jr., Melvin Ave., Catonsville, Md. (Lately noted.)

Md., Bowie.—State Board of Education will erect \$15,000 normal school for negroes at Jericho Park, Prince George's County; 2 stories; brick; 25x75 ft.; composition roof; hot-air heat; John Waters Building Co., Contrs., 23 E. Centre St.; Chas. M. Anderson, Archt., 324 N. Charles St., both of Baltimore.

Md., New Windsor.—Blue Ridge College for Boys, Rev. J. Walter Engler, will erect \$50,000 dormitory; 4 stories; 43x43 ft.; Oliver Perry, Contr.

Miss., Holly Springs.—Mississippi Synodical College will erect \$21,000 annex; brick; dormitory, swimming pool, etc.; Finley Lumber Co., Contr., Holly Springs; Silk & Chambers, Memphis, brick work.

Mo., St. Louis.—Christian Bros. College, 5260 Page Ave.; \$20,000 building; 3 stories and basement; 32x50 ft.; Henry P. Heas, Archt., 4811 Cote Brilliant Ave.; Kellerman Construction Co., International Life Bldg., contract for masonry, carpentry, etc. (Previously noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Board of Education will erect Principio school; 3 stories; 12 rooms; brick and concrete; slate roof; wood floors; cost \$75,000; heat, \$10,000; W. B. Ittner, Archt.; address Dickie Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Fulton.—William Woods College, W. E. Jameson, Chrmn., will erect \$30,000 music hall; W. R. Odor, Contr., Canton, Mo.; Halmes & Flinn, Archts., 3 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Sumner.—Board of Education, G. T. Smart, Secy.; \$18,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 53x73 ft.; W. E. Schrage, Archt.,

43 E. 32d St., Kansas City; S. E. Schultz, Contr., Chillicothe, Mo. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Carier.—Board of Education, C. H. Bremmer, Clerk; \$25,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 60x66 ft.; A. F. Stewart & Co. Ar'ts. and Contrs., 1213 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Claremore.—Board of Regents, Oklahoma Military Academy, will erect barracks; cost \$67,184; Pinner Construction Co., Contr., Tulsa; Chas. W. Dawson, Archt., 207 Barnes Bldg., Muskogee. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Pierce.—Board of Education; \$30,000 school; 2 stories; 54x76 ft.; W. L. Scott, Contr., Sulphur, Okla.; Huseman Company, Contr., 414 Oklahoma Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Pocsassett.—Board of Education, W. W. Clark, Clerk, will erect \$20,000 school; 1 story; 66x88 ft.; O. Coffman, Contr.; E. H. Eads, Archt., 418 First National Bank, both of Chickasha, Okla. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Columbia.—University of South Carolina will repair building; brick and wood; tin roof; wood floors; cost \$25,000; Geo. E. La Faye, Archt.; address Jackson Construction Co., Contr., 1730½ Main St. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Nashville.—County Board of Education will erect \$15,000 building in Richland Addition; 4 rooms; ordinary construction; composition roof; wood floors; Marr & Holman, Archts.; W. F. Holt, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Eastland.—Eastland Independent Dist. School Trustees let contracts to erect two \$50,000 ward schools; accommodate 500 each. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Houston.—City will erect school in Montrose addition; three 2-room units; 32x62 ft.; tile, stucco and brick; gravel and tile roof; concrete floors; cost \$24,000; steam heat, \$2400; electric lights, \$1000; Lamar Q. Cato, City Archt.; Russell Brown Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Keene.—Southwestern Junior College, W. E. Nelson, Principal, will erect \$30,000 boys' dormitory; 40x133 ft.; cement and wood; metal roof; cement and wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; day labor; J. T. Galbraith, Archt., Dallas; H. L. Wilcox, foreman. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Ranger.—School Board; 3 schools; 2, reinforced concrete; 2 stories and basement; 59x76 ft.; brick and hollow tile; maple floors; tar and gravel roof; other, 42x76 ft.; 2 stories; brick and frame; wood stud and metal lath; metal ceilings; tar and gravel roof; concrete floor in basement; other floors maple; \$60,000; David S. Castle, Archt., Abilene, Tex.; Walsh & Burney, Contrs., Hicks Bldg., San Antonio. (Lately noted.)

Va., Craddock.—United States Housing Corp., Washington, D. C.; \$114,500 school; 60x150 ft.; 3 stories; brick and frame; composition roof; wood floors; electric lights; warm-air heat; Rossel Edward Mitchell & Co., Archts., Norfolk; Wm. Linker Co., Contr., Philadelphia; Dixie Plumbing & Heating Co., Norfolk, contract for plumbing and heating. (Lately noted.)

Va., Lynchburg.—Virginia Christian College; addition; brick, reinforced concrete and frame; reinforced concrete floors; extend heating and lighting system; Stanhope S. Johnston, Archt., People's National Bank Bldg. Address J. P. Pettyjohn & Co., Contrs.

Va., Norfolk.—Norfolk County School Board, Jos. Turst, Supt., 148 Granby St., will erect \$73,000 building in Chesterfield Heights; 1 story and basement; 60x150 ft.; brick, steel and frame; Barrett roof; wood and steel floor construction; steam heat; electric lights; cement sidewalks; E. E. Weddie, Contr., Ches-

terfield Heights; Harvey Abrames, Archt., Arcade Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Truxton.—United States Housing Corp., Washington, D. C.; \$75,000 school; 18 rooms; 1 story and basement; brick; composition roof; Rossel Edward Mitchell & Co., Archts., Norfolk; Wm. Linker Co., Contr., Philadelphia; Dixie Plumbing & Heating Co., Norfolk, contract for plumbing and heating. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Board of Education, S. B. Wintz, Secy., will erect \$10,000 school ½ mi. west of Charleston; E. H. Moore, Contr., 216 Bridge St.; Alex. Carson, Archt., Oakwood Heights.

W. Va., Elkins.—St. Brendan's Congregation; \$20,000 school building; 56x56 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone; slate roof; maple floors; steam heat, \$3000; electric lights; C. I. Saffel, Contr.; Albert Breternitz, Archt., Clarksburg, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Pullman.—Union Dist. Board of Education, W. P. Ireland, Prest., will erect school annex; Shower & Powell, Contrs.; M. M. Powell, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Roanoke.—Mrs. Mattie Burpee will erect brick building; 45x90 ft.; plate-glass front; Mitchum & Collier, Contrs.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Nichol Bros. will erect \$27,000 store; 50x110 ft.; face brick and terra-cotta; plate glass; composition roof; concrete and wood floors; natural-gas heat; Selligman & Edelsvard, Archts.; E. C. Royle, Contr.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Scanlan Co. organized by Jas. A. Scanlan and others; \$100,000 capital; leased building under construction; expend \$18,000 to \$20,000 for improvements and fixtures for department store; 1 story; terra-cotta and stucco; tile roof; Wm. S. Shull, Archt.; H. H. Carson, Contr.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—H. P. McGinley, McGinley Bldg.; \$20,000 to \$22,000 store and office building; 40x90 ft.; Denison interlocking tile; built-up composition roof; wood and ceramic tile floors. Address Clarence Wilcox, Archt. and Contr., First National Bank Bldg.

S. C., Greer.—Thompson & Keating; building for Belk, Kirkpatrick & Co., Greenville; contract let.

Ga., Atlanta.—Ginsburg, Kershon & Ginsburg will repair and erect addition to building; brick; cost \$25,000; R. M. Walker, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Macon.—Ed. G. Jacobs will erect store; W. J. Beeland, Contr.

Ga., Macon.—Walter Dannenberg will erect 2-story building; W. J. Beeland, Contr.

Ga., Macon.—I. Block will erect 2-story structure; W. J. Beeland, Contr.

Ga., Vidalia.—M. H. Fountain has contract to erect 2 brick stores.

La., Columbia.—J. D. Yarborough; rebuild store; 30x70 ft.; 1 story; brick; metal roof; concrete floors; R. E. Wright, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—W. Levine will erect \$22,000 store and office building; 50x90 ft.; wood and brick; gravel roof; wood floors; C. O. Pfeil, Archt., Memphis, Tenn.; B. D. Thomas & Son, Contrs., Memphis. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—Jos. Binder will erect 2 store buildings; 48x60 ft.; brick; concrete floors; Skinner & Morris, Contrs.

Mo., Springfield.—Springfield Rubber Tire Supply Co. will erect \$31,000 business building; William Burgen, Gen. Contr.; heating, Manley Heating Co., 423 South St.; Geo. F. Reed, Archt., Woodruff Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Francis Bros., Fravois and Morgan Ford Rd., will erect \$27,000 store and

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apartment building; 62x70 ft.; composition and gravel roof; wood floors; heating, \$1800; Oliver J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows' Bldg.; M. C. Bartels Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Joseph.—Levy Estate; \$30,000 store; 2 stories; 35x60 ft.; brick; F. P. Buddy Building Co., Contr., 4th and Farnum Sts.; Walter Boschen, Archt., Tootle Lacy National Bank Bldg. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Oxford.—Watkins & Wilson let contract to Byrum-Hunt Co., Inc., to erect store; 55x100 ft.; brick and wood; wood floors; electric lighting; elevator; cost \$22,500.

N. C., Rosemary.—Patterson Store Co.; brick warehouse; 50x100 ft.; 1 story; cement floor; roof supported by steel trusses; L. Wheeden & Co., Contrs.

N. C., Sanford.—Mrs. D. E. McIver will erect \$25,311 building; 72x90 ft.; 2 stories; ordinary construction; composition roof; wood floors; steam heat, \$3000; Benton & Benton, Archts., Wilson, N. C.; Joe W. Stout & Co., Contrs., Sanford.

S. C., Rembert.—C. A. Ellabee Co. will erect store; J. H. Anderson, Contr. (See Machinery Wanted—Store Front; Roofing.)

Tex., Beaumont.—F. H. Paderas, 2711 Magnolia Ave., will erect \$16,000 drug store; 50x60 ft.; 2 stories; interlocking tile and stucco; composition roof; tile and concrete floors; A. Babin, Archt.; H. J. Davis, Contr. (Lately noted to erect dwelling.)

Tex., Beaumont.—B. Deutser will erect \$45,000 building; first floor to be occupied by Piggly Wiggly Store and Pace Piano Co.; upper floor for hotel; 2 stories; McDaniel & Hartford, Contrs., Port Arthur. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Kerrville.—Chas. Schreiner Co.; remodel and erect 60x102-ft. addition to store; stone walls and cornice; Adams & Adams, Archt., San Antonio; McCrary & Schotz, Contrs.

Tex., San Antonio.—J. D. Oppenheimer; \$60,000 store for Good Year Tire Co.; 48x210 ft.; 40,000-ft. floor space; W. D. Simpson & Co., Engrs.; Wright & Sanders, Contrs.

Tex., San Antonio.—National Grocer Co.; \$100,000 store; 100x235 ft.; reinforced concrete; composition roof; concrete floors; gas-steam heat; electric lights; 1-ton and 6-ton electric elevators; Chas. T. Boelhaue, Archt., Bedell Bldg.; M. L. Diver, Consult. Engr.; Jay De Puy, Contr.

Va., Bristol.—S. T. Copenhagen, Dr. W. R. Rogers and Bristol Seed & Grain Co. will erect \$60,000 building; 140x72 ft.; steel and

concrete; built-up roof; concrete and tile roof; steam heat; electric lighting; concrete sidewalks; electric elevator; C. B. Kearfott, Archt.; Copenhagen & Day, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Va., Lynchburg.—Jas. A. Gilliam Estate; remodel 5-story building, 514 Main St.; Stanhope S. Johnston, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.; W. C. Womack & Co., Contrs.; both of Lynchburg.

Va., Norfolk.—Imperial Tobacco Co.; rebuild and erect addition to warehouse in Berkley, lately noted damaged by fire; 2 warehouses in Port Norfolk; \$300,000; Jno. H. Pierce, Contr.

Va., Norfolk.—Norfolk Midway Corp.; building; 1 story; C. H. Plumber, Contr.

W. Va., Charleston.—Simon Cohen, 813 Virginia St., will erect \$50,000 store; 5 stories and basement; 24x104 ft.; W. A. Abbitt, Contr., 12 Columbia Ave.; Higginbotham & Knapp, Archt., 702 Charleston Natl. Bank Bldg.

W. Va., Montgomery.—Fayette Bottling & Ice Co., Dan Shore, Mgr., will erect \$26,000 store and office building; 2 stories and basement; 26x105 ft.; H. B. Agsten, Contr.; Jas. L. Montgomery, Archt.; both at R. & C. Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.

W. Va., Williamson.—Noyes Thompson & Co., Jno. Fields, Mgr., 909 Virginia St., will erect \$50,000 building; 4 stories and basement; 50x110 ft.; H. B. Agsten, Contr., R. & C. Bldg., Charleston.

Theaters.

Mo., Sedalia.—C. H. Johnson, Archt., Baxter Springs, Kan.; T. H. Johnson, Contr., Sedalia; \$50,000 theater, 5th and Ohio Sts.; 2 stories and basement; 60x120 ft.

Warehouses.

Ark., Little Rock.—Gay Oil Co. will erect \$30,000 warehouse; 50x100 and 60x50 ft.; reinforced concrete; 3-ply asphalt roof; concrete floors; electric lights, \$2500; Jno. P. Almand, Archt., Boyle Bldg.; L. Collamore, Contr., 1609 W. 10th St. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Rome.—Glover Realty Co. will erect brick warehouse; Chas. Blackstock, Contr.

Ga., Savannah.—Dippish Kirkland, 417 St. Julian St., W., will erect \$12,000 warehouse; 200x50 ft.; brick; composition roof; concrete floor; H. H. Hatch, Engr., 204 Chatham Artillery Bldg.; Rowland-Atkins Realty Co., Contr., 9 Whitaker St. (Lately noted.)

Ga., West Point.—West Point Utilization Co.; elevator tower, stairway, motor-driven elevator, dustroom, enlarge warehouse; \$20,

000; West Point Iron Works, Contr.

Ky., Paducah.—Foreman Automobile Co., Sam Foreman, Prest., will erect warehouse; 30x115 ft.; Geo. W. Katterjohn, Contr.

Md., Frederick.—Thomas & Co., G. L. Thomas, Treas., will erect \$10,000 warehouse; 1 story; 60x100 ft.; Roy W. Poole, Contr., Summit Ave. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—International Furniture Exchange; office and warehouse; 2 stories; 100x150 ft.; Knight Engineering Co., Engr.; Jas. A. Godfrey, Contr.; both in Wainwright Bldg.

N. C., Durham.—Aiken & Cozard will erect \$26,000 tobacco warehouse; 161x150 ft.; Shipp & Poe, Contrs., 502 First National Bank Bldg.

N. C., Wallace.—Brick Warehouse Co. will erect \$21,000 tobacco warehouse; brick walls; wood trusses; composition slate roof; wood floor; 250x105.6 ft.; L. N. Boney, Archt.; J. W. Jones, Contr., Goldsboro, N. C. (Previously noted.)

Okl., Oklahoma City.—New State Ice Co.; \$40,000 storage building; 1 story; 48x60x100 ft.; Geo. E. Wells, Consult. Engr., 1236 Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis; Campbell & Price, Contrs., 611 Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okl., Shance.—Western Ice & Coal Storage Co. will erect \$23,000 storage building; 1 story; 60x88 ft.; Cowen & Scott, Contrs.; Ed J. Peters, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Beaumont.—Jno. B. Adams Grocery Co. will erect warehouse; McDaniel & Hartford, Contrs., Port Arthur.

Va., Danville.—W. A. Willingham will erect \$40,000 warehouse; 2 stories; 80x152 ft.; T. C. Thompson & Bros., Contrs., Charlotte, N. C.; Heard & Cardwell, Archts., Arcade Bldg., Danville.

Va., Fredericksburg.—Baker & Wallace will erect \$20,000 warehouse; 50x110 ft.; 2 stories; brick; steel girders and columns; asbestos roof; wood floor joist; E. G. Hafin, Contr.; Philip N. Stern, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Union Warehouse Co., P. O. Box 957, will erect \$30,000 warehouse; 5 buildings; 40x90 ft.; automatic sprinklers; mild construction; gravel roof; concrete floors; H. Henss, Archt.-Contr. Address owner.

Va., Norfolk.—Southgate Terminal Corp., T. S. Southgate, Prest., will erect \$58,000 warehouse on Tazewell St.; 3 stories; Erwin & Leslie, Contrs., McKevitt Bldg.; B. F. Mitchell, Archt., Seaboard Bank Bldg.

W. Va., Beckley.—Beckley Hardware & Supply Co., T. E. Bidd, Mgr., will erect \$20,000 warehouse; 3 stories and basement; 45x95 ft.; J. C. Freeman, Contr.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Belting, etc.—Slidell Grocery & Grain Co., Slidell, La.—Belting and pulleys.

Boats.—Miami Anglers' Boat Co., Chas. O'Connor, Mgr., Hotel Urmy Bldg., Miami, Fla.—Bids until July 5 to construct 12 cruising fishing boats, 33x9-ft. cabin cruisers.

Boiler.—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—350 to 400 H. P. boiler; good second-hand.

Boilers.—See Engines and Boilers.

Brick.—See Building Material.

Bridge Construction.—See Road Construction.

Bridge Construction.—Duval County Commissioners, L. L. Meggs, Chrmn., Jacksonville, Fla.—Bids until July 29; bridge over St. Johns River; main bridge 2100 ft. long, including five 180-ft. deck truss spans, seven 102-ft. deck girder spans, two 139-ft. through truss spans, 194-ft. through truss lift span with towers and machinery, all on concrete

piers; approaches of concrete viaduct, concrete pile trestle or timber pile trestle; 30-ft. roadway; two 6-ft. sidewalks; plans, etc., with Frank Brown, Clk., Jacksonville, and Harrington, Howard & Ash, Consult. Engrs., Kansas City, Mo.

Bridge Construction.—Upson County Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Thomaston, Ga.—Will let contract Sept. 3 on site; bridge across Flint River; 2 steel truss spans, 120 ft. each; 3 stone piers; 272 ft. wooden approaches on bents; 12-ft. roadway; plans, etc., with Commrs., Thomaston, and Johnston & Morgan, Consult. Engrs., 609 Flatiron Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Bridge Construction.—Roumanian Bridge Comsn., acting for Roumanian Government, Hotel Cumberland, Broadway and 54th St., New York.—Bids to rebuild parts or all of bridges destroyed in Roumania during war; 25,000 tons steel; largest and most urgent is bridge across Borcea Branch of Danube Riv-

er; arrange interview by mail.

Building Material.—H. M. Rosenblum, Collinsville, Ala.—Correspondence with manufacturers of steel fronts and window bars for bank building.

Building Material.—Paddock & Ortleb, South Charleston, W. Va.—Prices on gypsum plaster, cement, hydrated and barrel lime, finishing lime, building tile, yellow pine flooring and interior trim; 2x14x20 to 24-ft. long-leaf yellow pine; also same sizes in short leaf or hemlock; ordinary sizes of short-leaf yellow pine or hemlock framing; all in car lots f. o. b. South Charleston.

Building Material.—L. Wheeden & Co., Rosemary, N. C.—Prices on mill work, plumbing, heating, floor tile, roofing, sheet metal work, glass, hardware, water tank, etc., for \$30,000 bank.

Building Material.—Cooper & Lund, Denton, Tex.—Prices on wheelbarrows, mixer,

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

millwork, plastering and all sub-contracts for \$55,000 postoffice.

Building Material.—Wm. M. Hoyt, Estherwood, La.—Prices on car lots of gravel, sand and cement delivered at Midland, La.; also lighting equipment and water system for \$10,000 bungalow.

Building Material.—Dr. W. T. Brockman, Greer, S. C.—Equitable glaze brick, ordinary brick, building material, tile, terrazzo floors, etc., for store building.

Cars (Dump).—Planters' Limestone Co., Grovania, Ga.—2 V hopper steel dump cars; 36-in. gauge; 40 cu. ft. capacity; second-hand, good condition.

Clayworking Machinery.—Lillard & Smith, Lester, Ark.—Prices on brick and tile-making machinery and small brickyard accessories; 10,000 to 20,000 per day plant.

Cement.—Pan-American Furniture Factory, 913 S. Peters St., New Orleans.—Plastic cement for covering wooden floors.

Cement and Lime.—See Building Material.

Cold-storage Plant.—Dist. Comms., Room 511, Dist. Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until July 11 to construct cold-storage room, install new conduit, wires, etc., changing location of switchboard and conduits at Municipal Fish Market, 10th and Water Sts.; plans from Chief Clk. Engrs., Dept., Room 527, Dist. Bldg.

Construction Material.—John W. Mueller & Co., Palladium Bldg., Richmond, Ind.—Prices on machinery, lumber, brick, etc.

Conveyors.—Maryland Equipment & Supply Co., Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—2 belt conveyors, 20 in. wide, 250 to 275 ft. long, or 1 belt conveyor, 500 ft. long.

Corn Grinders.—Slidell Grocery & Grain Co., Slidell, La.—Corn grinders.

Creamery Equipment.—Public Service Co. (G. H. Haigler and others), Hayesville, Ga.—Prices on creamery equipment and supplies.

Drainage Ditches.—Harrison County Commissioners of Long Beach Drainage Dist., F. H. Adams, Secy., Gulfport, Miss.—Bids until July 22 to construct 12.9 mi. drainage ditches; plans, etc., from Harrison County Chancery Clk. and H. D. Shaw, Engr.

Drainage Ditch.—Clay County Comms., West Point, Miss.—Bids July 16 to construct 18 mi. drainage ditch; Gates T. Ivy, Atty.; W. A. Walker, Commr., Mantee, Miss. Address Jesse L. Felger, Geneseo, Ill.

Dredge Bucket.—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—½-yd. clam-shell bucket; 1200 lbs.; good second-hand.

Dredging, etc.—U. S. Engr. Office, Jacksonville, Fla.—Bids until Aug. 2 for dredging and removing rock in St. Johns River.

Elevator.—C. J. Martin, Miami, Fla.—Prices on heavy type elevator, reinforcing steel, fire doors and curtains.

Electrical Equipment.—Public Service Co. (G. H. Haigler and others), Hayesville, Ga.—Prices on generators and other electrical equipment for hydro-electric plant and 6-mi. transmission system.

Elevator.—Universal Plow Co., H. A. Smith, Plume St., Norfolk, Va.—25 H. P. engine and boiler, locomotive style, on wheels or skids; 35 H. P. boiler, locomotive style, on wheels or skids; 30 H. P. horizontal engine for above, detached.

Elevator Machinery.—Slidell Grocery & Grain Co., Slidell, La.—Grain elevator machinery.

Engine.—Slidell Grocery & Grain Co., Slidell, La.—Gasoline or crude oil engine.

Engines and Boilers.—Jas. B. Porter, 225 Plume St., Norfolk, Va.—25 H. P. engine and boiler, locomotive style, on wheels or skids; 35 H. P. boiler, locomotive style, on wheels or skids; 30 H. P. horizontal engine for above, detached.

Fire Doors and Curtains.—C. J. Martin, Miami, Fla.—Prices on fire doors and curtains.

Flour Mill.—Public Service Co. (G. H. Haigler and others), Hayesville, Ga.—Prices on flour mill machinery and supplies.

Flooring.—See Building Material.

Foundry Equipment.—C. Billups, Son & Co., Norfolk, Va.—Prices on foundry equipment, including cupola, belt-driven blower and 3 or 4 tumbling or milling machines for cleaning castings.

Generator.—Mobile Electric Co., Mobile, Ala.—Motor generator; D. C. side 750 or 1000 K. W.; 250-volt 3-wire machine preferred; A. C. side 2200-2400-volt 3-phase 60-cycle synchronous motor to operate above at 70-80 per cent. power factor.

Grinding (Salt) Machinery.—Bush Co., 410 Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.—Correspondence with mfrs. salt-grinding mchy.

Grinding Machinery.—Industrial Laboratories, Otto V. Martin, Fort Smith, Ark.—Machinery to grind sawdust and shavings.

Handle Machinery.—Chas. H. Brown, Director of National City Bank of Tampa, Tampa, Fla.—Prices on machinery to mfr. handles for axes, picks, etc.

Handle Machinery.—M. M. Corpening, Woodlawn, N. C.—Handle and spoke mchy.

Heating Plant.—C. S. Vermillion, Sinton, Tex.—Heating plant for bank and store building.

Heaters, etc.—J. M. Aptel, 27 Rue Mostaganem, Oran, Tunisia, Africa.—To represent American firms dealing in petroleum heaters, petroleum, gasoline, oils, fats, food products, salt meats, sausages, typewriters.

Heating.—See Building Material.

Ice and Cold-storage Plant.—Public Service Co. (G. H. Haigler and others), Hayesville, Ga.—Prices on equipment and supplies for ice and cold-storage plant.

Ice Plant.—T. J. Townsend, Lake Butler, Fla.—10-ton ice plant.

Inlet Construction.—C. M. Horton, City Secy., Fort Pierce, Fla.—Bids until July 30 to construct inlet cut and riprapping, channel and jetty work; 85,000 cu. yds. earth excavation; 2200 tons jetty capping; 1720 cu. yds. jetty hearthing and 1200 cu. yds. riprap; plans from Miller Hallows, Chief Dist. Engr.

Knitting Machinery.—F. M. Boyd, owner Boyd Utilities Plant, Johnston, S. C.—Data and prices on knitting mill equipments.

Lathe.—John G. Duncan Co., 308 W. Jackson Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.—Novelty lathe for curtain pole brackets and ends.

Levee Construction Material.—St. Francis Levee Dist., H. N. Pharr, Engr., Bridge Junction, Ark.—Prices on tractors, wagons, scrapers, mules, oil, etc.

Lighting Equipment.—See Building Material.

Machine Tools.—A. C. Love, Huntington, W. Va.—Milling machine with dividing head; 18 or 20-in. back-gear quick change engine lathe with compound rest.

Metal Drum Machinery.—Industrial Laboratories, Otto V. Martin, Fort Smith, Ark.—26 to 30-gauge metal drum mchy.

Metal Bed Manufacturers.—Wm. B. Hodge, Box 1234, Charlotte, N. C.—To correspond relative to mfr. metallic bed arranged to extend head-rest out of window.

Mixer.—See Building Material.

Motor.—Electric Machinery Equipment Co., 714 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.—40 H. P. 220-volt 60-cycle 3-phase 600-1200 R. P. M. General Electric or Westinghouse slip-ring motor; with controller.

Oils.—See Heaters, etc.

Paving.—Baltimore (Md.) Board of Awards. Bids until July 16; 7700 sq. yds. cement concrete paving; 4900 lin. ft. armored concrete curb; 6000 cu. yds. grading; specifications from Comms. for Opening Streets, John H. Robinette, Prest., City Hall.

Paving.—City, Geo. F. Wiegardt, Highway Engr., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until July 16; pave Streeper St., McElderry to Monument; cement concrete; specifications on file.

Paving.—City of Montgomery, Ala., G. W. Barnett, Treas.—Bids until July 20; pave Bell St.; brick, asphalt, bitulithic, mineral rubber, wood block, concrete or asphaltic concrete; 15,000 sq. yds. plans, etc., with City Engr.

Paving.—Duval County Comms., L. L. Meggs, Chrmn., Jacksonville, Fla.—Bids until July 22; pave E. 16th St., Main to Walnut; asphalt penetration; specifications, etc., from Frank Brown, Clk., 101 Courthouse.

Paving.—City of Ranger, Tex., M. A. Turner, City Mgr.—Bids until July 15 to construct 116,000 sq. yds. street paving; 35,000 lin. ft. combination curb and gutter; plans, etc., from Henry Exall Elrod Co., Const. Engr., 200½ Lane St., Dallas.

Paving.—City of Lake Charles, La., J. A. Trotti, Mayor.—Bids until July 12 to pave 8000 sq. yds. of street with vitrified brick and 3000 sq. yds. with vertical fiber brick; plans on file with Comms. of Streets and Parks.

Paving.—City of Quincy, Fla., J. P. Smith, Clk.—Bids until Aug. 4 for 27,000 sq. yds. paving; plans, etc., from City Clk. and J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

Paving.—City of South Charleston, W. Va., Albert Bennett, Mayor.—Bids until July 12; 8000 sq. yds. reinforced concrete pavement; 7th Ave., 8th Ave. to F St.; plans, etc., with Mayor.

Paving.—City of Abbeville, S. C.—50,000 sq. yds. paving, 5000 sq. yds. sidewalk, 8000 sq. yds. excavation, 20,000 lin. ft. curb and gutter and 5000 lin. ft. gutter; bids until July 7; W. A. Sanders, Engr.

Paving.—City of Greensboro, N. C., E. J. Stafford, Mayor.—Bids until July 11 to construct 80,000 sq. yds. asphalt paving on concrete base and 10,000 sq. yds. asphalt paving on old macadam base; plans, etc., from Commr. of Public Works; W. B. Bandy, City Engr.

Piping.—Union Stock Yards, Frank E. Brown, Prest., Roanoke, Va.—Quantity 2-in. piping.

Pulleys.—See Belting, etc.

Pump, etc.—Union Stock Yards, Frank E. Brown, Prest., Roanoke, Va.—Small tank and pump.

Rails.—Williams-Brownell Planing Mill Co., Asheville, N. C.—Light relaying rail; 16-ft. drykiln transfer track; second-hand.

Rails.—Edwin M. McKinney, 410 Ashland Block, 155 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.—1 mi. 36-in. gauge portable track; price f. o. b. shipping point.

Rails.—A-78, care Manufacturers Record.—10 mi. 56-lb. relaying rails.

Rails.—A-77, care Manufacturers Record.—1000 tons 56 or 60-lb. relaying rails.

Reinforcing Steel.—C. J. Martin, Miami, Fla.—Prices on reinforcing steel.

Refrigeration Equipment.—E. F. Piersol Co., Havre de Grace, Md.—Prices on refrigeration equipment of 10 to 15-ton capacity.

Road Construction.—Pope County, Commissioners Road Improvement Dist. No. 1 (J. T. Bullock and others), Russellville, Ark.—Bids until July 19; 232,000 cu. yds. asphaltic road surfacing, one 120-ft. and three 60-ft. steel bridges, etc.; plans, etc., on file with State Highway Dept., Little Rock; Chrmn. Comms., Russellville, Ark., and Parkes En-

Engineering Co., Engr., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Road Construction.—Callahan County Commissioners, Baird, Tex.—Bids until July 14 to construct 35 mi. Highway No. 1; grading, rock and gravel macadamizing, culverts and bridges; plans, etc., from J. R. Black, County Judge, Baird; H. H. Fielder, County Engr., Cisco, Tex., and State Highway Dept., Austin.

Road Embankment.—Crittenden County Commrs., Road Improvement Dist. No. 9, Radolph Isom, Secy., Marion, Ark.—Bids until July 24; 11 mi. earth road embankment; information from Morgan Engineering Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Road Engineering.—Howell County Court, Ward Ellis, Clerk, West Plains, Mo.—Tentative proposals for road engineering and surveying; \$500,000 bond issue.

Road Improvements.—Hempstead County, Hope, Fulton and Emmet Road Improvement Dist., T. J. Carter, Secy., Fulton, Ark.—Bids until July 21 at office State Highway Dept., Little Rock, for road improvements; 11 acres clearing and grubbing, 16,100 cu. yds. earth work, 41,000 cu. yds. gravel, etc.; plans, etc., at office Dist. Secy. and Highway Comen.; Richardson Ayres, Engr., Hope.

Road Construction.—Freestone County Commrs., S. W. Robinson, County Judge, Fairfield, Tex.—Bids to improve 10 mi. Teague-Mexia Rd. (State Highway No. 7), Road Dist. No. 1; grading, macadamizing, reinforced concrete bridges and culverts; plans, etc., from Bryant & Huffman, Engrs., Austin; State Highway Dept., Austin; Citizens' Committee, Teague, and County Auditor, Fairfield.

Road Construction.—Commrs. North Arkansas Highway Improvement Dist. No. 2, E. C. Parsons, Chrmn., Batesville, Ark.—Bids until July 15 at office State Highway Dept., Little Rock, to construct 77 mi. gravel road with asphaltic surface treatment; 707,311 sq. yds. asphaltic surface treatment; 12,630 sq. yds. concrete road; 12,200 lin. ft. concrete gutter; 2390 lin. ft. I-beam bridges with wooden floors, and 790 lin. ft. steel bridges; plans, etc., from E. E. Mashburn, Engr., Cotton Plant, Ark.; State Highway Dept., Little Rock, and offices of County Clks. at Batesville, Melbourne or Salem, Ark.

Road Construction.—Montague County Commrs., W. A. Thomas, County Clerk, Montague, Tex.—Bids to improve 9.84 mi. Meridian Highway, State Highway No. 2, from Bowie to Wise County line; grading, gravel surfacing, concrete bridges and culverts; bids opened July 9; plans, etc., from J. Rutledge Hill, County Engr., Bowie, and State Highway Dept., Austin.

Road Machinery.—Pasquotank County, T. L. Higgs, Engr., 336 Hinton Bldg., Elizabeth City, N. C.—Prices on mixers, rollers, etc., for road construction.

Road Machinery.—See Levee Construction Material.

Roofing.—See Store Front.

Roofing.—See Building Material.

Scales.—Slidell Grocery & Grain Co., Slidell, La.—Receiving and loading automatic scales.

Sewer Construction.—Dist. Commrs., Washington.—Bids until Aug. 4 for trunk sewers; 9900 lin. ft., 2 to 9 ft. diam.; proposal forms, etc., on application to Chief Clk. Engr. Dept.

Sewer Construction.—City of Goldsboro, N. C., I. M. Canahel, City Mgr.—Bids until July 18 to construct 7 mi. 8 to 12-in. diam. pipe sewers and furnish pipe; plans, etc., on file.

Sewer Construction.—City of Martinsburg, W. Va., H. G. Tonkin, Mayor.—Bids until July 12 on 375 lin. ft. 30-in. vitrified pipe storm sewer.

Sewer Construction.—Board of Public

Works, F. E. McCabe, Secy., Kansas City, Mo.—Bids until Aug. 19; Turkey Creek sewer; reinforced concrete main sewer, 11-15 mi.; 3½ mi. laterals and extensions; concrete, segment blocks and clay pipe; \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000; plans from A. D. Ludlow, Engr., City Hall.

Sheet Metal Work.—See Building Material.

Singer.—Harodite Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass.—Singer, not less than 50 in. wide.

Steel Front.—See Building Material.

Stencil Cutter.—Miller Lumber Co., Miller-ton, Okla.—Stencil cutter for ½-in. letters and figures.

Sterilizers.—S. C. Smyly, Eastman, Ga.—To correspond relative to have sterilizer and condenser mfrd; coffee urn and water cooler mfrs. invited to write.

Store Front.—J. H. Anderson, Rembert, S. C.—Prices on glass store front, 12x32 ft., and roofing.

Street-cleaning Equipment.—W. A. Cason, Raleigh, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. street sprinklers, revolving street brushes, horse dump carts, hand dump carts, etc.

Switchboard.—Dist. of Columbia Commrs., Room 511, Dist. Bldg., Washington.—Switchboard for Rock Creek pumping station; bids until July 28; plans from Chief Clk., Engr. Dept., 427 Dist. Bldg.

Tablet Machines.—Blue Monday Co., 786-A Aubert Ave., St. Louis.—Mchy. to mfrs. 1½x ½-in. washing tablets.

Tank.—See Building Material.

Tank.—Purdy Bros., Lucasville, O.—Second-hand oil storage tank; 5000 to 8000 gals.

Tank and Tower.—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—30,000-gal. steel tank and 60-ft. tower.

Terrazzo.—See Building Material.

Tile.—See Building Material.

Tile.—See Building Material.

Tractors.—See Levee Construction Material.

Typewriters.—See Heaters, etc.

Water-works.—Missouri State Sanatorium, Mt. Vernon, Mo.—Bids until July 11 to construct water system; 100,000-gal. steel tank on 75-ft. tower; deep-well pump; steam exhaust pump discharge and supply lines; Hohenschild & Pearce, Archts., Odd Fellows' Bldg., St. Louis.

Water-works.—See Building Material.

Water-works.—Public Service Co. (G. H.

Haigler and others), Hayesville, Ga.—Prices on equipment and supplies for water-works; will drill well to secure water.

Water-works.—City of Ashland, Ky., H. R. Dysard, Mayor.—Bids until July 24; pumping station and filtration plant; coagulating and clear water basins and station; filtration equipment, 2,000,000 gals. daily; centrifugal pumping station, 7 units; 35,000-gal. wash water tank; Venturi meter; cast-iron pipe and fittings; valves; plans on file at Ashland Water-works and office of Alvord & Burdick, Engrs., 1417 Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

Wheelbarrows.—See Building Material.

Window Bars.—See Building Material.

Woodworking Machinery.—Piedmont Furniture Co., J. L. Loden, Secy.-Treas., Toccoa, Ga.—Hollow chisel mortiser, automatic turning lathe for table legs, and variety saw.

Woodworking Machinery.—Jackson Rand, Huntsville Brick Co., Huntsville, Ala.—Wagon hub mchy.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ala., Dothan.—Minor C. Keith of New York, Prest. Atlanta & St. Andrew's Bay Railway, is quoted saying line will probably be extended in the near future from Dothan to Birmingham, about 175 mi.; F. G. Williamson, Dothan, Ala., is Gen. Mgr.

Fla., Ponce de Leon.—Geneva Mill Co. of Geneva, Ala., has let contract to J. N. Gillis & Son of Brewton, Ala., to grade an extension from the Southern end of its standard-gauge railroad at Ponce de Leon down the Euchee Valley toward the Gulf of Mexico.

Tenn., Morristown.—Contract for proposed electric railway from Morristown, via. Sneedville, Kyle's Ford, etc., to Pressmen's Home, about 60 mi. not yet let; plan is in the hands of investigating committees, but not assured; C. Eugene Eckel, Secy. Morristown Board of Trade, may be able to give further information.

W. Va., Henlawson.—L. B. Conway of Danville, Va.; C. W. Jones of Cora, W. Va.; C. G. Holland and others are reported contemplating construction of a branch railroad to connect coal mines at Henlawson with the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. They will charter the Merrill Coal Mines, Inc., in Virginia to operate the mines.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Bucket Cranes.

A folder on Whiting bucket cranes has just been issued by the Whiting Foundry Equipment Co. of Harvey, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. The first page carries an illustration of one of these cranes of the Gantry type, which has a rated capacity of 250 tons of coal per hour. The cranes, it is further stated, "are making big savings in labor in handling coal, ashes, cement, clinker, crushed rock, stone, granulated slag, sand, gravel and other loose material in steel plants, power plants, cement works, foundries, etc." Within are several other pictures of crane installations, together with descriptions. Catalogue 130 gives particulars.

High Point Works Enlarged.

The High Point Machine Works, Inc., High Point, N. C., notwithstanding the strenuous condition of affairs brought about by the war, are continuing their policy of progress and improvement, greatly increasing their capacity to meet requirements. The plant now has four buildings, with a total of more than 20,000 square feet of floor space, and a large, new foundry and additional machine-shop equipment almost doubles its capacity, besides making it fully up to date. A new departure is the manufacture of High Point engines and Smith centrifugal pumps, every part of which will be the product of these works. The company has furthermore added

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

a department to buy and sell both new and used generators, motors, engines, boilers, machines, tools and woodworking machinery. It will be represented by four engineer-salesmen, who will cover the South. Among the work of the engineer department is the design and installation of light and power plants. The pattern department is now making patterns for all standard castings, gears and gear blanks for textile machinery. Structural iron and steel are included in the output of the works which, to care for this increased business, has doubled its office force. W. W. Smith is president; L. E. York, vice-president, and W. L. Smith, secretary-treasurer. S. E. Corbett is sales engineer.

Colonel Byllesby Honored.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Byllesby, president of H. M. Byllesby & Co., who served as purchasing agent for Great Britain and Scandinavian countries for the American Expeditionary Forces, with headquarters in London, has just been advised that the English Distinguished Service Order has been conferred upon him.

Two Decades of Success.

The Dozier & Gay Paint Co., Jacksonville, Fla., in business for 20 years, and which has developed extensively, is thoroughly satisfied with the prospects for a big volume of trade. It has a branch in Atlanta, Ga., and as these two stores are so conveniently located in the South they can supply customers without delay. The factory is at Jacksonville and manufactures all the paints marketed under the D. & G. trade-mark. For several years they have enjoyed liberal patronage, but during the last few months the demand for them has increased considerably, an evidence of their merit. Circulars and price-lists will be sent on application.

Back in His Old Position.

Saureman Bros., manufacturers of cable-way excavators, power scrapers, etc., Monadnock Block, Chicago, announce the return of Major D. D. Guilfoill to his former position as sales engineer. Major Guilfoill came back from France in command of the First Battalion, 108th Regiment Engineers, on May 23, received his discharge at Camp Grant June 7, and was back at his old job June 9. The 108th Engineers, composed mainly of Chicago men, participated in the Somme and Meuse-Argonne offensives and, following the armistice, was a part of the Army of Occupation in the Luxembourg.

New Manager Appointed.

W. G. Balph has been appointed manager of the safety switch section of the Westinghouse-Krantz Factory, Brooklyn, New York. He will have entire responsibility for the sale of all Krantz products, and also will have charge of the extension and development of this very important line to meet needs for safety switches. Prior to working as salesman in the New York office, Mr. Balph was head of the Fan Motor Division, with offices at East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Official Appointments.

The Sullivan Machinery Co. has appointed George H. Richey to be New England sales manager, this filling the vacancy caused by the recent death of George Elmer Wolcott, who had been connected with the company since 1888. Mr. Richey was associated with Mr. Wolcott for several years as sales engineer. The Boston offices are continued at 201 Devonshire St. The company has also established a new branch office at 810 Park Bldg., Cleveland, O., under the management of Ralph T. Stone, for several years past sales engineer with the New York office.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Offices Reopened.

The R. M. Hudson Company, paving contractors, has re-opened offices in Atlanta, Ga., at 257 Candler Annex, after being closed for several years. This company is now doing work at Mooresville and Kannapolis, N. C., and has also recently received a contract from the Fulton County (Ga.) Commissioners to pave a large stretch of the Marietta road.

Baltimore Office Opened.

Jerome S. Nadel, contracting and construction engineer, of New York and Washington, has opened offices at 407 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, with the object of concentrating upon the local housing problem, both industrial and private. H. L. Clapham, an engineer and construction manager of wide experience, is the local representative.

The "Yellow Strand" Plant's Notable History.

In a recently published and exceedingly interesting review of the origin and growth of the Broderick & Bascom Rope Co. of St. Louis, which began business in 1875, the important fact is recalled that in 1877, when two gangs of its men were at work upon a piece of wire rope more than half a mile long, one gang being at each end of the rope and 3500 feet apart, they suddenly became aware that the tightly-drawn rope was conveying their voices and each group could hear the other talking. Of course, there was not any electricity used in this impromptu telephone line, unless it might have been from the atmosphere and unknown to those present. This was just about the time that the Bell telephone was developed for public use. John J. Broderick and J. D. Bascom founded the business. They were boys with the old St. Louis Railway Supply Co. and became friends and partners. From a small beginning upon money which they had saved, the business has grown to world-wide proportions. It is no longer necessary to have a half-mile piece of ground to make rope; they can make miles of continuous wire rope within the space of a city block. They have never had a strike, and it is further stated that they never reduced the wages of an employee nor did they ever lay any off because of a dull period. The product of the factory, which bears the "Yellow Strand" trade-mark, is used for all purposes ashore and afloat where wire rope can be employed, and one of its recent uses was to handle the drills in a natural-gas well at Martha, Ohio, said to be the deepest well in the world and over a mile and a half in depth. A special kind of wire rope was made for this, tapering from the small end near the drill to a considerably thicker end at the hoist. How long ago wire rope may have been known cannot be said positively. Some years ago Mr. Bascom saw in the Museo Borbonico in Naples a strand of well-made wire rope about 15 feet long which had been taken from the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Until then, so far as he knew, the manufacture of wire rope was unknown until between 1840 and 1850. These cities were covered by a volcanic eruption from Mount Vesuvius in the year '79, but they existed for several hundreds of years before the Christian era. Some of the raw materials used in the Broderick & Bascom factory come all the way from England to St. Louis by water, being conveyed from New Orleans up the Mississippi River on barges.

Has Reopened His Office.

W. Hopson Goodloe, consulting engineer, of Macon, Ga., has returned from Government service and has reopened his office at 204 Citizens and Southern Bank Bldg. in Macon. Mr. Goodloe makes a specialty of municipal improvements.

Morgan Producer-Gas Machines.

The Cambria Steel Co. is installing a new gashouse to contain 51 producers for service at its Franklin Furnaces, and the Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va., is building an entirely new open-hearth and blooming-mill plant, containing 27 producers. Both of these companies selected the Morgan producer-gas machines, manufactured by the Morgan Construction Co. of Worcester, Mass., which have been steadily growing in favor for the last three or four years. In addition to this new business the same selection has been made this year by four leading British steel plants. The Morgan Company feels that now a valuable advance in the art of gas-making has been accomplished. About 500 of these machines are in operation or have been ordered.

A Mohrlite Office at Nashville.

The Mohrlite Company of Urbana, O., in extending their activities, have established an office at Nashville, Tenn., under the name Southern Mohrlite Sales Co., 86-88 Arcade. A handsome catalog has been put out in the name of the Nashville company, describing the fixture in detail and presenting numerous illustrations. This will be welcome to illuminating engineers and contractors on account of its general excellence, and also because it displays the various styles and models of fixtures for ornamental interior decoration, as well as for efficient lighting.

Manager of Laboratories Appointed.

Lieut.-Col. Elmer K. Hiles, Engineers, A. E. F., who went overseas as a captain in the Fifteenth Engineers, has just returned after nearly two years' service in France, and on July 15 will join the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory as manager of laboratories, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory operates six branch chemical and physical laboratories, and 14 cement laboratories, in addition to offices in the principal cities.

Engineering Firm Established.

The firm of Fordyce & Feild, consulting and constructing engineers, has just located in Little Rock, Ark. Major John B. Fordyce, E. M., was the constructing quartermaster of Camp Pike, near Little Rock, and W. Terry Feild, M. E., for the last two years has been constructing engineer for the American Car & Foundry Co., Detroit, Mich., in charge of constructing the 155 mm. shell plants at Depew, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo.

Zelnicker Company Enlarges Office.

The Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has added 2000 square feet to its present office space at 325 Locust St., in that city, this being an increase of 33% per cent. This improvement will enable the company to continue in increasing volume its efficient service.

Opens Four New Offices.

The Midwest Engine Co. of Indianapolis announces the opening of offices at New Orleans, La.; El Paso, Tex.; Jacksonville, Fla., and New York city. J. R. Lowe is the company's representative at New Orleans, with offices at 617 Maison Blanche Bldg. for the South; Chester B. Loomis is representative at El Paso, covering the western part of Texas, as well as New Mexico, Arizona and the southern part of California, his offices being at 300 Caples Bldg. D. J. Carrison represents the company at Jacksonville for the Southeastern territory, his offices being in the Florida Life Bldg. D. H. Downing is the Eastern sales manager at New York, offices being at 111 Broadway. With these new offices the com-

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Trade Literature.

Stuart System of Coal Handling and Storage.

In the foreword of Bulletin No. 4 of the International Conveyor Corp., 50 E. 42d St., New York City, President Francis Lee Stuart expresses the opinion that there is a possibility of eliminating a waste of \$65,000,000 or more per year by stabilizing the mining of coal through the use of the Stuart system of storage, which he says would make the hours of labor of miners more regular, increasing their efficiency from 15 to 20 per cent., while similar benefits would be experienced in connection with the railroad employees transporting coal, those who handle it when it is sold, and when it is consumed. The bulletin fully describes the system, which is one of ground storage and reclaiming, and is adapted to locomotive coaling facilities, fuel distribution yards, vessel loading and unloading, power plants, coke and steel plants. It is freely illustrated with pictures and diagrams that make clear the method and its advantages. A special loader is provided for box cars.

Murray Iron Works Products.

Catalogue No. 85 of the Murray Iron Works Co., Burlington, Iowa, describes Corliss engines, marine engines, pumping engines, vertical engines, air compressors, tubular boilers, marine boilers, portable boilers, water-tube boilers and rocking grates made at its extensive plant. For nearly fifty years this company has been operating foundries, engine shops and boiler works, its plants being located at Burlington and West Burlington, Iowa, and at Aurora, Ill. As the company makes not only the engines but the boilers that provide the steam for them, its departments earnestly co-operate to obtain superior results. The catalogue is very finely illustrated, the engravings being unusually clear and distinct. Almost every page carries a picture as well as descriptive matter.

"Armor Plate Roads."

"Axioms That Make Armor Plate Roads" is the name of a bulletin issued by the Willite Road Construction Co. of America, 51 Chambers St., New York City. It is exceedingly interesting. In the first place it tells why Willite is a superior road-building material, citing a conspicuous instance of extraordinary durability in a road with practically no deterioration for a long term of years. Then it relates the story of road building by the ancients, explaining how their great roads were constructed and proceeding from a consideration of works in those olden times down to the present day. Results of thorough tests of the product of this company are given conclusively. It is shown that this material incorporated into the road structure makes it afford the best of service at all seasons.

Lodge & Shipley Lathes.

The Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, O., has issued an interesting booklet featuring the Lodge & Shipley lathes. In it is given a resume of the fundamental sales policy of the company, which has been making engine lathes for many years, and is furthermore one of the oldest organizations of machine tool builders in this country. The booklet, which contains a couple of superior illustrations, will be sent free to anyone on request.

All America Cables Extended.

The All America Cables, 64 Broad St., New York, have issued a pocket sized bulletin telling about their greater activities. The line of communication is from New York to Cuba, the Isthmus of Panama, thence down the western coast of South America, touching principal cities down to and including those of Chile, crossing there to the Argentine and ending at Buenos Aires. Work is proceeding on an extension from Buenos Aires up the eastern coast to Rio de Janeiro, and this is expected to be ready for use by the end of this year. Messages over this route are marked "Via Colon," this routing direction being without charge. A daily service of the Associated Press to 25 newspapers in Central and South America is now maintained.

A Strong Monthly Bulletin.

Number 2 of Volume 2 of "Under Cover," the monthly bulletin issued by the H. H. Robertson Company, manufacturers of building products, Pittsburgh, Pa., is a very interesting publication. Articles on "Federal Aid for Roads," the "Activities of the Highway Industries Association," "Reinforced Concrete Roads," "Concrete Highways," etc., are accompanied by some lighter matter of a purely literary nature and some facts relating to subjects of the company forces' interest. The tone of the bulletin is live and strong.

Wood Preservation Pays.

"In these days of high-priced timber the best investment is Reeves wood preserver," says an illustrated folder issued by the Reeves Wood Preserver Co. of New Orleans, La. Treating costs, it is stated, from \$3.50 to \$7.00 per 1000 feet board measure, according to size and dryness of timber. It costs 7 cents to treat a fence post and 35 cents to properly treat a telephone post, but they outlast three posts not treated. Other interesting information is also given. This company also makes shingle stains, roofing paint and metal paint.

Portable Toilet Apparatus.

An interesting folder issued by the Kaustine Company, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., presents a complete description, with illustrations, of the portable toilet apparatus manufactured by it for the use of contractors and others whose occupations demand sanitary conveniences capable of being readily moved from place to place for their accommodation. This apparatus is mounted on four wheels and can be moved about by the united efforts of two men, or if it has to be taken any distance, a team can pull it. It is equipped with a disinfecting chemical—"Kaustine." The size No. 810 is carried in stock, but a larger size for the use of military camps, circuses, etc., No. 840, is only built to order. The company has a Southern office in Atlanta, Ga.

Star Ventilators Widely Used.

A catalogue about the Star ventilators has just been issued by the manufacturers, the Merchant & Evans Co., Philadelphia, Pa. It is attractively illustrated, and by pictures and diagrams makes clear the distinctive characteristics of these ventilators, for which certain superiorities are claimed. Among the buildings in which they are used are Food Administration Building No. 2 and the War Trade Board Building at Washington, D. C.; the Great Lakes Naval Training Station (where there are 335 of them), the Woolworth Building, the Municipal Building in New York City, besides various industrial shops in different parts of the country. Full information as to sizes, etc., is presented.

Home Cooling System and Ice Plant.

Frigidaire is an invention designed to take the place of a household refrigerator, and a folder issued by the Frigidaire Corporation, 725 Scotten Ave., Detroit, Mich., tells all about it. In appearance it resembles a tall, finely made refrigerator, but instead of ice for cooling it employs a frigerating machine operated by electric current from the house lighting system, this device being placed in the lower part. A chemical is used to develop the low temperature necessary, which in addition to keeping food supplies cold also makes ice for drinking water. Full particulars about this new invention, which the company says is sold considerably ahead of its production, are given in the folder, which also names prices.

Waterproofing, Etc.

A publication of important interest to builders, architects and others is a large bulletin issued by the General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, O., with the title, "Data on Water-proofings, Damp-proofings and Technical Paints." It describes water-proofing for both usual and abnormal conditions, for sub-surface work, protective steel coating, floor treatment to prevent disintegration, restorative water-proofing, sub-surface restoratives, roof and wall repairs, acid-proofing and checking efflorescence. Specification guides and several blueprints accompany the reading matter, besides a number of excellent illustrations of buildings in course of erection and others that are completed.

A Fine "Production Book."

The American Spiral Pipe Works, whose general office and works are at Chicago, have issued a "Production Book" of unusually fine character. It contains many excellent reproductions of photographs of the company's various lines of manufacture, and it is particularly interesting considered from an engineering and industrial point of view. It clearly illustrates the advancement made in the manufacture of corrugated steel boiler furnaces, large diameter lap welded steel pipe, spiral riveted pipe, forged steel flanges and forged steel boiler nozzles. There are nearly ninety pages in the book, which is most attractively prepared. It is substantially bound for preservation, and the pictures with descriptions are such as to make recipients of copies desire to keep them in their files. The illustrations display different applications of the company's products in various parts of this country, as well as in far distant lands. A copy will be sent to anyone interested upon receipt of request.

All About Heating.

The American District Steam Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y., have just issued a special 80-page catalogue descriptive of their central station and interior heating plant equipment, also an interesting folder entitled, "The Radiator Has the Floor," this describing the Adco vapor-heating system. They will be glad to send copies to anyone interested.

Jeffrey Standard Apron Conveyors.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, has issued a new catalog (No. 258) about the Standard Apron Conveyors which are made for a variety of service. It has 75 pages devoted to describing and picturing installations of these conveyors in various industries, together with specifications, general dimensions and other important data of vital interest to purchasers. The material relating to the conveyors of both steel and wood flights is so arranged that not only engineers, but laymen, more or less lacking familiarity with conveying machinery, can easily make selections to completely meet their respective requirements. There are no

confusing tables to vex one's patience, but on pages 4 to 9, inclusive, are some important notes to aid customers in making a choice. Moreover, the book will be of special advantage to a purchaser, as he will save time and expense for making drawings and layouts for particular needs. In addition he is further benefited by quick delivery.

Fuel Oil and How It Is Used.

The Tidewater Oil Co., 11 Broadway, N. Y., has put out a new publication entitled "Fuel Oil, Its Uses, Economy, Efficiency and the Apparatus Necessary for Its Use." It was prepared and issued for engineers, plant managers and all others interested in fuel oil and its various applications for raising steam for power, for furnaces, gas-making, etc., and it contains formula for computing the relative cost of this fuel as compared with coal, besides comprehensive data relating to the instruments, tanks and other appliances necessary for its most efficient use. There are 15 chapters in which the subject of fuel oil is considered and discussed exhaustively. The book is finely and conveniently printed and bound. It will be sent by the company without charge to bona-fide engineers, managers and plant owners; to others the price is 50 cents.

Time Recorders.

Under the heading, "Make Your Labor Investment Pay," the International Time Recording Co. of New York, in a new folder, presents convincingly the advantages to be gathered by a use of its International cost recorder and time stamp, either spring or electric drive, and, if required, with an elimination device that operates automatically, keeping out of cost records all non-work time. These machines give a printed record of time on any size, form, width or thickness of card. The factory and general offices are at Endicott, N. Y. Among the agencies is one at Baltimore, 660 Lexington Bldg.

Standard Mixers Improved.

Bulletin Y-182, issued by the Standard Scale & Supply Co., 1631 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., illustrates and describes the latest improved models of the Standard low-charging concrete mixers that it manufactures. There is a radical difference between the old and the new model. In the new model no deflector blades or plows are used around the charging opening. Lifting pockets running from end to end provide greater agitation. In fact, a single revolution of the drum causes the bunched contents to fall cataract-like six or seven times. It is further observed that the drums on the mixers, numbered 419 and 719, respectively, are of reduced length, but of considerably increased diameter. This change simplifies the mixing operation and also quickens it. Other distinctive advantages are also described in detail.

Reducing Ash Disposal Costs.

The American Steam Conveyor Corporation, Chicago, has issued another helpful booklet relating to the ash-handling question, and of special interest to engineers and power plant executives will be the diagram and description of a steam ash conveyor which, it is stated, "saved three dollars a day in ash handling and in the course of 18 months paid for itself." The experience of a number of other users of the steam jet ash conveyor are also related. Diagrams and reproductions of photographs of actual installations accompany the descriptive matter so that the operation may be readily comprehended. On request, a copy of the booklet will be sent to anyone interested.

Fans, Blowers, Exhausters.

The Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has issued Section 400, a bulletin relating to the fans, blowers and exhausters that it manufactures. It is remarked that the greatly increased use of fans, etc., has led to the development of new types and improvement of others. Information of much value to customers, which is derived from practical knowledge acquired during years of experience, is also presented in this publication, which is copiously and finely illustrated.

Elesco Superheaters.

Bulletin T-2 of the Locomotive Superheater Co., 30 Church St., New York, describes and illustrates the advantages of the Elesco method of superheating, which is described as being "the means to correctly apply the art of superheating in the stationary power plant field," that includes, "in fact, all plants where steam is used for power and where any kind of fuel is consumed for the generation of steam." Several reproductions of drawings to show how the superheaters are applied to different types of boilers are presented, besides a picture of a typical installation on the front page.

War Work Told in a Fine Volume.

"A Record of War Activities" is an unusually handsome book issued by the Turner Construction Co., 244 Madison Ave., New York City, telling in detail the story of reinforced concrete construction work which it did for the United States Government during the war. It has 138 large pages, 9x12 inches, abounding with entertaining descriptions and brilliant illustrations, the printing and pictures all being of the highest style. The paper is fine and heavy. In the preface President Henry C. Turner, whose portrait occupies one of the pages, remarks that it was the good fortune of the company, as a result of its experience in the construction of large projects, to be selected by the Government to build many of the permanent buildings of the war, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that these buildings are suitable to serve the needs of peaceful commerce and industry. The work done included the erection of supply storehouses and chemical laboratory at the New York Navy Yard, Bureau of Standards buildings at Washington, Coast Artillery barracks at New York harbor, United States Navy Fleet Supply Base at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Navy and War Office buildings at Washington, navy emergency hospitals in the same city, army supply base at Brooklyn, besides sundry other jobs. A brief history of the Turner Construction Co. is appended, with large illustrations showing in series of groups various buildings erected from its beginning up to and including last year. The rapidity with which the war work was done, and with its superior quality, are features of the narrative. The volume is richly bound in blue cloth with gold lettering. On the back is the phrase, "Turner for Concrete."

Thomas W-S-D Grate Bars.

Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala., manufacturer of the Thomas W-S-D (Wigging-Shaking-Dumping) grate bars, has issued a new folder which graphically presents their advantages in a most convincing manner. The descriptions are concise but complete, and the illustrations display the salient features of the grate bars so that they are apparent to anyone at a glance. These grate bars, which are adaptable to various types of boilers, including steamer, locomotive, stationary, etc., will, it is stated, save their cost in a few weeks' use. The company has branch sales offices in New York, Chicago and Cleveland.

Rego Welding and Cutting Apparatus.

Rego welding and cutting apparatus is the subject of a fine, tastefully-prepared catalogue issued by the Bastian-Blessing Co., West Astin Ave., at La Salle St., Chicago. Strong claims of efficiency and economy for these products are said to have been fully substantiated by experience, the apparatus doing the work satisfactorily for purchasers all the way from Maine to California and from Manitoba to Texas. Since the issue of the first catalogue some important additions have been made to this line, viz., several models of torches, special-purpose tips, manifolds, etc. The book is printed in the best style; the pictures are clean-cut and accurate. "No flash back" is one of the strongly put claims for this apparatus. Descriptions are liberal in details.

Jaeger Concrete Machines.

The full line of Jaeger concrete mixers, power loaders and hoists, engines, and also the Jaeger placing plant, which is a complete mixing and placing plant combined, are fully and attractively illustrated and described in two catalogues just issued by the Jaeger Machine Co., Columbus, O. Pavers and grouting outfits are also shown in fine pictures. Several of the half-tones represent various jobs upon which these machines are employed, together with the placing plant. This company has been building concrete mixers ever since machine-made concrete was introduced, and its mixers are of the most improved revolving tilting drum, single opening, self-cleaning type. They are used by thousands of contractors in all parts of the country. Full particulars concerning the various kinds and sizes of mixers are given.

Tanks of Durable Iron or Steel.

Duro and Century metal tanks, knock down, made by the C. C. Fouts Company, Middletown, Ohio, are described and pictured in a price list just issued. Duro is a pure iron tank; the Century is a best grade steel tank. Full particulars concerning the method of building these tanks are published together with illustrations showing details of construction. As to the metal in the tanks the company says, "We have produced Duro copper-iron which has practically all harmful impurities removed and to which is added in the making, just enough copper to produce the best rust resisting iron possible." It is further stated that "the galvanizing adheres closely and does not scale from bending like many other metals." This iron is used for building material, corrugated culvert pipe, concrete forms, silos, corncribs, welded tanks, barrels, etc., etc. The Century silo is another of the company's products which has attracted special attention because of its conspicuous merits. It is described as durable and medium priced. Among the uses of the portable tanks is the moving of supplies of oil or gasoline on farms or elsewhere as required. Air-tight storage tanks for grains, seeds, etc., are another product, proof against all vermin.

Gratings That Afford Light and Air.

"Irving Subway: The Fireproof Ventilating Flooring" is the subject of a new catalogue, No. 2A, issued by the Irving Iron Works Co., Long Island City, City of New York. It is a unique publication concerning grating and grating-flooring. Its text and pictures indicate the large degree to which grating has become a highly important factor in the engineering and industrial world. This kind of flooring is adapted to every architectural, industrial and marine purpose where the advantages of a fireproof, metallic flooring are sought in combination with maximum lighting and ventilating capacity and minimum

Apparatus.

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weight. The book is printed in the best style and the illustrations displaying different applications of the product are equally superior.

Boss Mixers With Improved Drive.

The American Cement Machine Co., Inc., of Keokuk, Iowa, has issued Catalogue No. P-20, showing its new line of Boss mixers equipped with the steel roller pinion drive that is described as having a great deal more strength because of its massive semi-steel gear made in two pieces, the pinion being racked with removable case-hardened steel pins and rollers; it is also nearly noiseless, being at least as quiet as cut gears and just as smooth running. One set of rollers and pins are guaranteed for two years. It is further stated that at the small cost of 12 cents a roller one of them can be removed whenever required by merely pulling out a cotter pin, when a new roller may be slipped on the shaft. It is further remarked that the steel roller pinion drive has been used for years on tractors by well-known makers and has proved its great durability and reliability. The book is finely illustrated. Another catalogue issued by the same company relates to the Boss hoists and elevators and is of equal excellence. It is No. H-20.

A Very Handsome Publication.

"The Post Everlasting" is a very handsome and attractive book issued by the Long-Bell Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., concerning the creosoted yellow pine fence posts, barn poles and floor blocks that it manufactures. The front cover page, which is unusually fine, bears a picture in colors of the dwelling and some of the other principal buildings on a large farm in Missouri, with an ornamental fence in which these posts were used as well as in the ordinary fences around most of the fields. The saving accomplished by the use of creosoted fence posts is shown in a quotation from a Government report, which says: "The average life of all fence posts, if untreated (not creosoted), is estimated at about eight years. With proper preservative this life may be increased fourteen years, giving a total service of twenty-two years from treated posts." There are numerous illustrations of use of these posts for various fences, etc., and also several pictures of yards and plants of the Long-Bell Lumber Co. A folder issued by the company describes the creosoted yellow pine telegraph and telephone poles, etc., that it also produces.

Book Review.

The Turnover of Factory Labor. By Sumner H. Slichter, Ph. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1919. Pp. 460.

Consideration of the turnover of labor is essential to successful industrial operations because of high wages and greatly advanced costs of materials as well as on account of the spirit of unrest which pervades so many workers. Although three or four years ago, perhaps even less than that far back, a 25 per cent. yearly turnover of labor in a large industrial plant was considered very large, it is now said that in the average factory the number of changes annually from various causes approximates the average number of individuals employed therein. The author of this volume, who has endeavored to provide a book that will be a valuable asset for business men and manufacturers, was a special expert on labor turnover of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, and his work is grounded on the re-

sults of his investigations as well as on private inquiries. Suggestions are presented and methods explained with the idea of reducing the turnover of labor as much as possible, the ideas given concerning principles that should govern the engaging and training of employees as well as the relation which ought to exist between them and their employers. Mr. Slichter was formerly assistant in political economy in the University of Chicago, and there is an introduction to the book by John R. Commons, LL. D., professor of economics in the University of Wisconsin. Some of the sentences in the concluding chapter are as follows: "It is inconceivable that intelligent study of the problems of handling labor should fail to convince expert labor administrators that the union movement is a deep-seated and spontaneous expression of the discontent of the masses. * * * A most interesting question is what will be the effect of the administration of labor by experts upon the success of collective bargaining in the ever-growing number of cases in which employers are compelled to recognize and deal with unions. * * * The development of ways and means to prevent undue union impairment of efficiency while preserving collective bargaining is urgently needed. Perhaps the expert labor administrators can be more successful than have been the non-specialist executives in attacking this problem."

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Collinsville.—People's Bank, capital \$50,000, chartered. Address H. M. Rosenbloom.

Ark., Forrest City.—Local parties organizing \$50,000 capital bank. J. O. E. Beck, Pres.

Ark., Leslie.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank organizing. Ed Mays, Pres.; T. T. Clemon, V.-P.; Roy Leonard, Cash.

Ark., Newport.—\$10,000 bank organizing. J. H. Snapp, Pres.; J. F. Gardner, V.-P.; G. S. Jernigan, Cash.

Fla., Winter Garden.—First National Bank chartered, capital \$25,000; J. D. McMillan, Pres.; A. B. Newton, Cash.

Ga., Claxton.—Citizens' Bank, capital \$30,000, organized; R. R. Tipping, N. A. Hagard, W. S. Freeman and others.

Ga., Commerce.—A \$75,000 State bank organizing; Geo. W. Rice, A. D. Rice, interested; business to begin in October.

Ga., Decatur.—De Kalb Investment Co., capital \$300 to \$50,000, inceptd.; S. R. Christie, C. A. Mathews and E. E. Treadwell.

Ga., Zebulon.—J. B. Carmichael and S. B. Kinard, Monticello, reported organizing bank.

Ky., Berry.—Union Bank of Berry, capital \$35,000 (consolidation of Berry Deposit Bank and Farmers' Deposit Bank), inceptd. by Jas. T. Cannon, A. H. Stone, W. W. Huffman, J. E. Renaker, Wm. Gill and others.

Ky., Poor Fork.—Bank of Cumberland chartered; capital \$15,000.

La., Jennings.—Jennings National Bank organizing; capital \$100,000. Albert Johnson, Mermentau, La., promoter.

La., New Orleans.—Canal Bank & Trust Co. and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank have consolidated under name of Canal-Commercial Trust and Savings Bank; capital approximately \$4,000,000. Consolidation will

also control Commercial-National Bank of New Orleans. W. R. Irby, Pres.; P. H. Saunders, V.-P.

Mo., Cameron.—\$50,000 bank organizing. J. C. Wallace interested.

Mo., Sparta.—\$10,000 bank organizing. J. C. Barnes, Pres.; F. E. Wall, Cash.; John Barnes, Asst. Cash.

Mo., Spruce.—Farmers' Bank of Spruce, capital \$10,000. Inceptrs.: Frank Allen, F. K. Godwin, D. Lutenhizer and M. S. Young.

N. C., Charlotte.—Charlotte National Bank May 12 took over assets of Southern Loan & Savings Bank, increasing deposits about \$500,000. John M. Scott, Pres.; W. S. Alexander and A. M. McDonald, V.-P.'s.

N. C., Nashville.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank, capital \$100,000, organized.

N. C., Raleigh.—\$50,000 loan company chartered. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Bryan.—First National Bank, capital \$25,000, organizing.

Okla., Temple.—Security National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; M. F. Ray, Pres.

Okla., Wilson.—Bank to be established at S. Fifth and Main Sts. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Anderson.—Dime Savings Bank has changed name to Commercial Bank. J. D. Brown, Pres.; J. R. Shelor, Cash.

S. C., Clover.—First National Bank organizing, capital \$25,000.

S. C., Gray Court.—People's Bank of Gray Court, capital \$50,000, will apply for charter; Festus T. Curry, Pres.; Langdon R. Brooks, V.-P.; A. M. Owings, Cash.

S. C., Union.—A \$65,000 bank organizing; Clarence C. Sanders, E. F. Kelly, P. E. Wilburn, John W. Wilbanks, Geo. T. Keller. Officers not yet elected; date for beginning business not decided; to be located on Main St.

Tenn., Kingsport.—Kingsport Building and Loan Assn., capital \$10,000 to \$5,000,000, inceptd. by W. M. Bennett, F. J. Brownell, A. D. Brockman, R. Floyd Smith, Secy.

Tex., Arlington.—Arlington State Bank, succeeding Arlington National Bank, chartered; capital \$50,000; surplus \$12,500; James Ditto, Pres.; H. D. Wallace, Act. V.-P.; C. B. Berry, Cash.; business to begin Aug. 1.

Tex., Graham.—Graham Title Co., capital \$15,000, inceptrs.: Joe Darnall, Mrs. Alleine Swafford and R. Joe Rogers.

Tex., Haslet.—Haslet State Bank, capital \$20,000, began business June 30; J. L. Gammill, Chas. Maloney, N. W. Burgess, David Maloney, J. E. Burgess and others.

Tex., Lancaster.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$100,000. W. Y. Perry and others.

Tex., Marietta.—Marietta State Bank chartered; capital \$20,000. L. B. Porter, Pres.; I. N. Mariett, Cash.

Tex., Woodsboro.—First National Bank, succeeding Bank of Refugio, began business July 1; capital \$25,000. Inceptrs.: Branch Smith, C. H. Heard, J. E. Fox, J. M. O'Brien, Refugio; H. Cummins, Woodsboro.

Va., Bedford.—People's National Bank, capital \$100,000, succeeds People's Bank; L. R. Gibbs, Pres.; W. A. Fitzpatrick, V.-P. and Cash.

Va., Petersburg.—Petersburg Mutual Building & Loan Corp., capital \$500,000, organized. E. H. Crutchfield, Pres.; T. Morris Gates, V.-P.; John L. F. King, Secy. and Treas.

Va., Portsmouth.—American National Bank, capital \$500,000, chartered; conversion of Bank of Portsmouth. H. A. Parker, Pres.; F. D. Lawrence, Cash.

Va., Pulaski.—People's National Bank, capital \$100,000, chartered; conversion of People's

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Bank; B. Blocksidge, Prest.; J. W. Miller, Cash.

Va., Richmond.—Federal Trust Co., Incptd., capital \$100,000 to \$500,000. Business expected to begin about Aug. 1 at 807 E. Main St. Organization committee: Chas. T. Norman, Stewart M. Woodward and J. Ambler Johnston. Address Hunsdon Cary, General Counsel, Richmond, Va.

W. Va., Montgomery.—Day and Night Bank organized; capital \$35,000. R. M. Holstine, Cash.

New Securities.

Ala., Birmingham — (Warrants). — School Board sold \$150,000 time warrants to Stienner Brothers., Birmingham, at a premium.

Ala., Montgomery.—(Hospital).—City is authorized by Supreme Court of Alabama to issue \$50,000 memorial hospital bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ark., Bridge Junction.—(Levee).—\$200,000 5½ per cent. 35-year bonds St. Francis Levee Dist. purchased at \$206,218 and interest by Mortgage Trust Co., St. Louis; another \$200,000 will be sold about Sept. 1; John W. West, Secy.-Treas.

Ark., Little Rock.—(School).—\$200,000 5 per cent. 20-year \$1000 denomination Pulaski Heights School Dist. bonds sold at par and \$3265 premium to Coffman, Smith & Emmert of St. Louis.

D. C., Washington.—(Sewer, Water).—Bids received 3 P. M. July 21 for \$750,000 5 per cent. 30-50-year bonds, Series B, Washington Suburban Sanitary Dist., dated July 1, 1919. Wm. T. S. Curtis, T. Howard Duckett, Emory H. Bogley, Commrs., 611 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Fla., Bonifay.—(Road, Bridge).—Bids received 2 P. M. July 21 for \$66,000 6 per cent. bonds Special Road and Bridge Dist. No. 3, Holmes County; dated July 4, 1919; maturity 1922 to 1939, inclusive. R. W. Creel is Clk. Circuit Court.

Fla., Bunnell.—(Light, etc.).—\$15,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination light, water and street bonds purchased by Bunnell State Bank, Bunnell, at \$13,565.

Fla., De Land.—(Warrants).—Bids received 2 P. M. July 19 for \$60,000 5½ per cent. \$500 denomination time warrants; dated July 1, 1919; maturing \$5000 yearly; issued to liquidate existing indebtedness against special Tax School Dist. 6, 8 and 12, Volusia County. Address County Board Public Instruction, V. W. Gould, Chrmn.

Fla., Fort Pierce — (Inlet). — \$30,000 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds Fort Pierce Inlet Dist., St. Lucie County, purchased at \$33,033 by First Trust & Savings Bank, Miami.

Fla., Green Cove Springs.—(Road).—Clay County sold to United States Trust Co., Jacksonville, \$50,000 bonds Special Road and Bridge Dist. No. 2.

Fla., Green Cove Springs.—(School).—\$30,000 bonds defeated.

Fla., Jacksonville.—(School).—\$325,000 bonds Special Tax School Dist. No. 1, recently voted, as soon as validated by courts, will be offered for sale; F. A. Hathaway, Supt. Public Instruction.

Fla., Milton.—(Road, Bridge).—\$160,000 6 per cent. Road and Bridge Dist., Santa Rosa County bonds, voted June 17; date for opening bids not decided. H. W. Thompson, County Commr.

Fla., Palatka.—(Road, Bridge).—\$160,000 6 per cent. bonds Special Road and Bridge

Dist. No. 4, Putnam County, sold at \$162,405.50 and accrued interest to W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo, O. R. J. Hancock is Clerk County Commrs.

Fla., Pensacola.—(Warrants).—Bids received 9 A. M. July 19 (not July 20) for \$30,000 6 per cent. Escambia County warrants. J. Geo. White, Chrmn. Board of County Commrs. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Fla., Plant City.—(Street, Fire Protection).—\$70,000 bonds defeated. Another election probably in 60 days. C. B. Root, Mayor.

Fla., Quincy.—(Paving).—Bids received 11 A. M. Aug. 8 for \$40,000 5 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds; dated July 2, 1919; maturity \$2000 annually and consecutively. W. E. Sheffer, Prest. City Council; J. P. Smith, Clerk. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Fla., Seabreeze.—(Street, Drainage).—Bids received 8 P. M. July 24 for \$60,000 5 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity, bonds Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, July 1, 1922, and four bonds annually thereafter. W. H. Courtney, Town Clk. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Fla., Tampa.—(School).—Bids received until 11 A. M. July 30 for \$5000 Special Tax School Dist. 18 6 per cent. \$500 denomination and \$150,000 Special Tax School Dist. 4 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, voted June 17. Philip Shore, Chrmn. Board Public Instruction, Hillsborough County. (Lately noted.)

Fla., West Palm Beach.—(School).—School Dist. 8, Palm Beach County, sold at \$122.85 to C. H. Coffin, Chicago, \$12,000 6 per cent. serial \$500 denomination bonds. W. E. Keen, Supt.

Ga., Albany.—(Bridge, Road).—\$400,000 4½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds purchased by Citizen's First National Bank and the Exchange Bank of Albany.

Ga., Blairsville.—(Road).—Union County voted \$60,000 5 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds; dated June 25; maturing \$2000 annually; V. M. Waldrop, Ordinary.

Ga., Brunswick.—(Road).—Glynn County July 1 sold to Continental Trust Co., Macon, Ga., at par, \$180 premium and accrued interest, \$60,000 of \$350,000 5 per cent. \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds, maturing \$13,500 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1923; the remaining \$290,000 will probably be issued in 30 or 60 days; Paul E. Twitty, Clerk.

Ga., Douglas.—(Paving).—Bids will be opened July 14 for \$20,000 paving bonds and \$40,000 6 per cent. 3 or 5-year paving certificates. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Fitzgerald.—(Road, School).—Ben Hill County June 25 defeated \$175,000 road and \$25,000 school bonds. M. W. Garbutt, Chrmn., Board County Commrs.

Ga., Madison.—(Road).—Bids received noon July 19 for \$325,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination Morgan County bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity Jan. 1, 1929 to 1948. Q. L. Williford, County Judge.

Ga., Sylvester.—(Road).—Worth County voted \$400,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Summerville.—(Sewer).—City voted \$15,000 30-year bonds; they are being validated; Wiley Shropshire, Mayor.

Ga., Vienna.—(Road).—\$400,000 Dooly County bonds defeated. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Waycross.—(Road, School).—Ware County voted \$630,000 road and \$70,000 school bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ky., Manchester.—(Road).—Clay County voted \$200,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ky., Pikeville.—(Road).—Pike County voted \$750,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ky., Princeton.—(School).—\$40,000 5 per cent. \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds Graded

School Dist. 2, care Fox Dist., voted June 17. Date for opening bids not decided. Chas. J. Pollard, Chrmn. of Board.

La., Alexandria.—(Road).—Rapides Parish voted \$2,000,000 bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Baton Rouge.—(Courthouse).—East Baton Rouge Parish voted \$450,000 bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Crowley.—(Drainage).—Seventh Ward Drainage Dist., Acadia Parish, plans to vote on \$45,000 bonds; Fourth Ward \$50,000 bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Denham Springs.—(Road).—Livingston Parish Police Jury asks bids Aug. 6 for \$190,000 bonds; J. L. Westbrook is Asst. Secy., Good Roads Committee.

La., Franklin.—(Road).—\$63,000 Morgan City and \$62,000 St. Mary's Parish road bonds sold at \$75 premium to First National Bank, Morgan City.

La., Lafayette.—(School).—Duson Dist., Lafayette Parish, will vote on \$10,000 bonds. Address School Board.

La., Lake Providence.—(Road).—Bids received July 16 for \$325,000 5 per cent. bonds. J. B. Edwin, Prest. East Carroll Parish Police Jury.

La., Marksfield.—(Road).—Avoyelles Parish Police Jury sold at par, accrued interest and \$69,275 premium to Avoyelles Bank & Trust Co., Marksfield, \$1,500,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1919; maturity annually from Aug., 1920.

La., Marksfield.—(Road).—Avoyelles Parish sold June 19 to Avoyelles Bank & Trust Co. \$1,500,000 5 per cent. 1-30-year bonds at \$1,569,275. L. P. Gremillion, Secy. Police Jury.

La., Oberlin.—(Road).—Ward 2, Allen Parish, voted \$225,000 bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Oakdale.—(Road).—Kinder Dist., Allen Parish, voted \$110,000 bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Shreveport.—(Water-works).—Election will probably be held in Sept. to vote on \$800,000 bonds. Address Mayor Ford.

La., Thornwell.—(Drainage).—\$36,000 5 per cent. 1-20-year \$500 denomination bonds Thornwell Drainage Dist. 1, Jefferson Davis Parish, purchased by Lake Arthur Dredging Co., Lake Arthur, La.

La., Winnboro.—(Road).—Bids received July 27 for \$750,000 5 per cent. 30-year bonds Road Dist. No. 1, Franklin Parish; Allen L. Price, Clerk, Police Jury.

Miss., Cleveland.—(Road).—Shaw Separate Road Dist., Bolivar County, recently sold to Kauffman-Smith-Emert Investment Co., St. Louis, \$125,000 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated May 1, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1924, inclusive.

Miss., Laurel.—(Refunding).—Ordinance has been prepared providing for the issuing of \$5000 5 per cent. bonds to refund a like amount of 6 per cent. school bonds. Goode Montgomery, Mayor; D. F. Gardner, City Clk.

Miss., Laurel.—(Water, Street, Sewer).—Bids will be opened July 21 for the issuing of \$17,000 water-works improvement, \$10,000 street improvement and \$7000 sewer extension 5 per cent. 1-20-year serial \$500 denomination bonds recently voted; D. F. Gardiner, City Clerk.

Miss., Louisville.—(Road).—Winston County Board of Suprvs. ordered election July 3 to vote on bonds Road Dist. No. 4.

Miss., Moss Point.—(Street).—City sold to Jno. Nuveen & Co., Chicago, at \$1180 premium and printed bonds, \$35,000 6 per cent. \$1000

(Continued on Page 122.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Why the

Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

Is Best for Road Building

The road builder's tractor must be a brute for work.

It must be able to pull heavy loads under all sorts of adverse conditions.

It must haul graders and scrapers in ruts and mud, and up steep grades.

It must have the power and speed to get the work done quickly.

It must operate economically — it must use kerosene as fuel.

The Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor meets all these specifications.

Like the fighting tanks of the battlefields, it goes right along and does its work without regard to the terrain or the weather.

The Cletrac works in sand, in sticky mud and over ditches and gullies.

It is equipped for belt work and handles medium sized concrete mixers and rock crushers with ease.



The good roads fight is about won.

The task now is to get the road *built* in the quickest and best way.

This carries with it the obligation to find and to buy the most efficient road-making machinery.

One necessary part of every modern road outfit is a tractor.

Send for the Cletrac book of tractor facts—"The BEST POWER for ROAD WORK."

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Largest Producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the World

denomination bonds. C. M. Fairley, City Clk.

Miss., Poplarville—(Highway).—Pearl River County voted \$450,000 bonds. Address Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Quitman—(Road).—Special Road Dist. (Shubuta), Clarke County, voted bonds. Address County Commrs.

Miss., Sardis—(Road).—\$150,000 5½ per cent. \$500 denomination Panola County bonds, dated July 1, 1919, are being offered by Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Bond Department.

Miss., Senatobia—(Sewer).—\$25,000 sewer bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Yazoo City—(Road).—Yazoo County sold bonds as follows: \$30,000 5½ per cent. Eden Separate Road Dist. at \$800 premium to Caldwell & Co., Nashville, \$75,000 5½ per cent. Road Dist. 2, at \$750 premium, to Stacey & Baum, Toledo, O.

Miss., Tutwiler—(School).—\$30,000 6 per cent. 20-year bonds Separate School Dist. purchased at \$1000 premium and accrued interest by Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Memphis.

Mo., Albany—(Road).—Gentry County townships voted bonds as follows: Cooper, \$85,000; Jackson, \$40,000; Huggins, \$30,000. Address County Commrs. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Birmingham—(Drainage).—\$380,000 6 per cent. \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds Birmingham Drainage Dist., Clay County, are being offered by Wm. R. Compton Co., New York.

Mo., Caruthersville—(Road).—Wm. R. Compton Co., St. Louis, purchased \$105,000 5½ per cent. bonds Little Prairie Special Road Dist., Pemiscot County, dated July 1, 1919; maturity 1921 to 1932, inclusive.

Mo., Carthage.—Election will be held last of July to vote on \$150,000 bonds. S. C. Boggess, Mayor.

Mo., Neosho—(School).—Neosho School Dist., Newton County, voted \$17,500 school building bonds. Address School Board.

Mo., Palmyra—(Road).—Marion County plans to vote on \$1,500,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Hartville—(School).—\$9000 5 per cent. 10-20-year Hartville School Dist., Wright County, bonds sold to Bowman, Cost & Co., St. Louis, at 101.33.

Mo., West Plains—(Road).—Special dispatch to Manufacturers Record says Howell County voted \$500,000 5 per cent. 3-30-year \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1920; bids to be opened noon Aug. 6; Ward Ellis, County Clk.

N. C., Asheville—(Road, Bridge).—Buncombe County Commrs., J. Ed Brookshire, Treas., rejected bids received June 30 for \$150,000 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds.

N. C., Farmville—(Street, School).—City voted \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Morehead City—(School).—Bids received 9 P. M. Aug. 1 for \$50,000 6 per cent. 40-year bonds. Address E. H. Gorham, Board Graded School Trustees. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

N. C., Morganton—(Road).—Burke County sold at 100.21 and interest to Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore, \$40,000 5 per cent. 6-25-year bonds. J. R. Howard, Clerk Board County Commrs.

N. C., Nashville—(School).—Willford School Dist. in Rocky Mount Township, Nash County, votes July 19 on \$20,000 bonds. Address W. S. Swain, Rocky Mount.

N. C., Wilmington—(Ferry).—New Hanover County Commrs. sold to Field, Richards & Co., New York, \$50,000 5 per cent. 25-year ferry and causeway bonds.

N. C., Winton—(School).—Winton Graded School Dist., Hertford County, sold at 100.60 and interest to Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo, \$25,000 6 per cent. bonds.

Okla., Durant—(Street, etc.).—City voted \$10,000 street-improvement and \$25,000 site-purchase bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., El Reno—(Sewer, Park).—Bids received 2.30 P. M. July 11 for \$95,000 sewer and \$25,000 park \$1000 denomination not exceeding 6 per cent. 25-year bonds, dated July 1, 1919; Ferol R. Alexander, Corporation Clerk.

Okla., Newkirk—(Road).—Kay County votes Aug. 5 on \$1,500,000 5 per cent. 1-25-year bonds. Address County Commrs.

Okla., Okmulgee—(School).—Okmulgee School Dist., Okmulgee County, sold at par to A. J. McMahon, Oklahoma City, \$215,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Apr. 19, 1919; maturity 1924 to 1929, inclusive.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Attorney-General approved following bonds: \$1,000,000 Tulsa school; \$20,000 Oilton school; \$2000 School Dist. No. 27, Jefferson County.

Okla., Sallisaw—(Road).—Campbell Township, Sequoyah County, votes July 23 on \$20,000 bonds; purchased by (subject to election) W. A. Brooks, Oklahoma City, at par, accrued interest and premium.

Okla., Sapulpa—(Hospital).—\$185,000 hospital, water-works and cemetery bonds voted in Feb. have been validated by Supreme Court. J. Wade Boone, Mayor.

Okla., Tulsa—(Road).—Tulsa County sold at \$21.840 premium \$840,000 of bonds to Union National Bank, Tulsa.

Okla., Wilburton—(Road).—Gowen Township, Latimer County, votes July 22 on \$30,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

S. C., Camden—(Road).—Date not decided for opening bids for \$60,000, \$1000 denomination De Kalb Township, Kershaw County bonds; M. C. West, Supvrs.

S. C., Florence—(School).—\$100,000 not exceeding 6 per cent. 20-30-year bonds voted; date for opening bids not decided; H. W. Hines, Chrmn., School Commrs.

S. C., Gaffney—(Road).—Bids opened July 8 (not July 12) for \$125,000 5 per cent. \$500 and \$1000 denomination serial bonds. W. C. Hamrick, Chrmn., Cherokee County Highway Commission.

S. C., Greenwood—(Highway).—Special dispatch to Manufacturers Record says \$600,000 5 per cent. 30-year Greenwood County highway-improvement bonds sold at par plus \$3360 to Palmetto National Bank, Columbia.

S. C., Rock Hill—(School).—Bids received 1 P. M. July 8 for \$75,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 15, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1939, inclusive. Address Board of Trustees Rock Hill School Dist. at office of Syleeacau Mfg. Co., Izard Bldg., Main St.

S. C., Santuck—(Road).—Bids received noon July 8 for \$60,000 6 per cent. Santuck Township bonds; W. T. Jones, Secy.

S. C., Spartanburg—(Street).—City votes July 30 on \$200,000 street bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Union—(Road).—Pinckney Township, Union County, sold to Hanchett Bonding Co., Chicago, Ill., at \$1200 premium \$80,000 of its \$150,000 6 per cent. bonds.

S. C., Union—(Road).—Carolina Bond & Mortgage Co., through C. T. Frick, purchased 6 per cent. Union County bonds as follows: Goshen Hill Township, \$20,000; Cross Keys Township, \$20,000.

Tenn., Altamont—(Road).—Grundy County June 25 voted \$200,000 bonds; date for opening bids not decided. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Altamont—(Road).—Grundy County voted \$200,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Cookeville—(School, Road).—Election July 7 on \$50,000 school and \$15,000 road repair 5 per cent. bonds. Gillem Maxwell, Mayor.

Tenn., Fayetteville—(Refunding).—\$30,000 5½ per cent. 10-20-year bonds purchased at par, accrued interest and \$20 premium by Caldwell & Co., Nashville.

Tenn., Knoxville—(School Notes).—\$300,000 5½ per cent. 1-10-year notes sold at \$1000 premium to R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago.

Tenn., Maryville—(Road).—Bids received 1 P. M. July 28 by J. E. McCulley, Secy., Good Roads Comsn., Blount County, for \$400,000 5 per cent. 30-year bonds.

Tenn., Memphis—(School).—\$500,000 bonds sold at \$1400 premium to Caldwell & Co., Nashville; W. R. Garner, Secy., Board of Education.

Tenn., Memphis—(Auditorium).—\$375,000 5 per cent. market-house and auditorium bonds sold at \$3801.50 premium to Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., Memphis.

Tex., Austin.—Atty.-Genl. approved following bonds: \$150,000 5½ per cent. Kinship County road bonds; \$25,000 6 per cent. Electra street paving warrants series No. 2; \$25,000 6 per cent. Electra street improvement warrants, series No. 1; \$65,000 Dist. 10, \$30,000 Dist. 13, \$250,000 Dist. 14, \$300,000 Dist. 5. Limestone County road bonds; \$40,000 Sugarland Independent School Dist., Fort Bend County bonds; \$80,000 Dist. 19 and \$127,000 Dist. 27, Collin County.

Tex., Bay City—(Levee).—Levee Dist. No. 1, Matagorda County, June 21 voted \$150,000 6 per cent. 1-30-year \$1000 denomination bonds; bids for same to be opened July 28. John F. Perry, County Judge.

Tex., Burnet—(Road).—Burnet County Road Dist. 2 (Marble Falls) votes July 12 on \$55,000 bonds. (A recent report stated bonds were voted.) Address County Commrs.

Tex., Belton—(Street, Park).—\$100,000 5 per cent. 40-year \$1000 denomination bonds purchased at par by Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Neal Bossel, Mayor.

Tex., Cameron—(Road).—Milam County sold to J. A. Brown, Austin, representing a Kansas City firm, \$450,000 of bonds.

Tex., Cherokee—(School).—\$15,000 bonds voted. Address School Board.

Tex., Coleman—(School).—Central and Shady Grove Dist., Coleman County, consolidated and will vote July 12 on \$2500 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Emory—(Road).—Rains County Commissioners sold to Wm. R. Compton Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., St. Louis, jointly, \$250,000 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated June 1, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1940, inclusive.

Tex., Gonzales—(Road).—Gonzales County 5½ per cent. 1-27-year and 1-30-year road dists. bonds, dated July 1, 1919, will be offered in about 60 days as follows: No. 6, \$54,000, \$1000 denomination; No. 7, \$35,000, \$500 denomination; No. 8, \$150,000, \$1000 denomination. Address J. C. Romberg.

Tex., Groesbeck—(Road).—Limestone County Dist. sold bonds to E. A. Toebeelman, Galveston, as follows: Dist. 10, \$65,000; Dist. 13, \$30,000; Dist. 14, \$250,000; Dist. 15, \$300,000.

Tex., Highland Park, P. O. Dallas—(Street).—Highland Park, a suburb of Dallas, voted \$110,000 5 per cent. 10-40-year bonds, dated June 1, 1919; denomination \$1000. P. G. Claiborne, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

(Continued on Page 124.)

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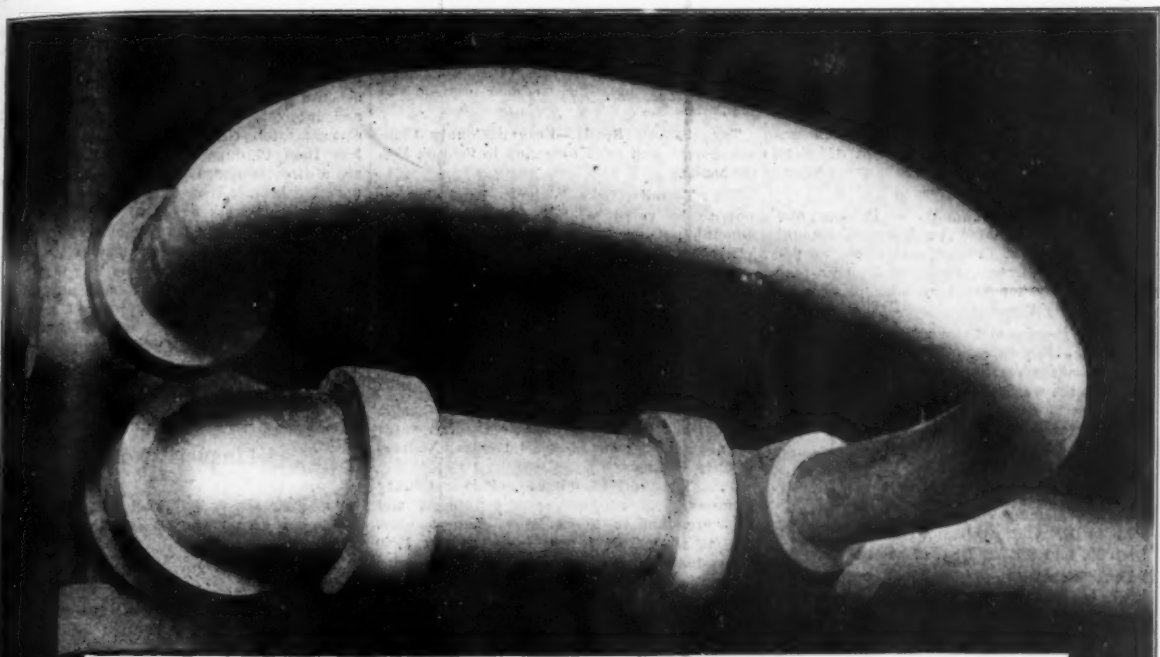
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"85% Magnesia" for Permanence—

Although the Calco Chemical Co.'s plant at Bound Brook, N. J., was built to meet a wartime emergency, it was also planned as a *permanent* unit of America's marvelous new Chemical Industry.

So its designers and engineers chose the most *permanent* as well as the most *efficient* heat insulation—"85% Magnesia"—the world's standard heat and coal saver.

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Tex., Kaufman—(Road, Water).—\$25,000 5 per cent. 10-40-year Justice Precinct road and \$40,000 6 per cent. 20-40-year water-works bonds, Kaufman County, voted. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Marlin—(Road).—Bids opened Aug. 1 for \$500,000 5 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds Justice Precinct No. 1, Falls County; dated Sept. 1, 1919. E. Dodson, County Judge.

Tex., McKinney—(Road).—Prosper and Roysse (Collin County) bond issues, amount \$65,000, sold to E. Delmar, Galveston, at par and accrued interest. Bonds of 18 other road dists. recently purchased by same party. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Palestine—(Water-works, Refunding).—City votes July 28 on \$88,000 bonds to refund like amount maturing 1929; \$37,000 to refund water-works warrants, dated Dec., 1918, due on or before 15 years after date; \$125,000 5 per cent. water-works-improvement bonds, dated Aug., 1919. A. L. Bowers, Mayor.

Tex., Port Arthur—(School).—City voted \$200,000 bonds. Address School Board.

Tex., McKinney—(Road).—Collin County sold to E. A. Toebelman, Galveston, \$60,000 Dist. 19, and \$125,000 Dist. 27 bonds.

Tex., Richmond—(School).—\$40,000 Sugarland Independent School Dist., Fort Bend County bonds purchased by E. A. Toebelman, Galveston.

Tex., San Antonio—(School).—Special dispatch to Manufacturers Record says \$250,000 5 per cent. San Antonio Independent School Dist. bonds sold at \$4252 premium and accrued interest to Stern Bros., Kansas City. Paul H. Scholz, Business Manager.

Tex., Sherman—(Road).—First National Bank and Planters' National Bank, White-wright, purchased \$50,000 5 per cent. bonds Road Dist. No. 5, Grayson County.

Tex., Sherman—(School, Street).—\$100,000 school and \$20,000 street 5 per cent. bonds purchased jointly by Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis and Detroit Trust Co., Sherman, at \$3328 premium, accrued interest and blank bonds.

Tex., Stiles—(Road).—Reagan County Commissioners plan to call election to vote on \$50,000 bonds.

Tex., Terrell—(Lake, Water).—Bond election not to be voted on before Aug. or Sept.; amount not decided. Address G. E. Kelly. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Texarkana—(Fire Station).—City Council sold to Wichita, Kans., concern \$10,000 bonds.

Tex., Uvalde—(Road).—Uvalde County Commrs. D. H. Jones, County Judge, ordered election Aug. 9 on \$250,000 5½ per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds.

Tex., Waxahachie—(Road).—Waxahachie Road Dist. No. 1, Waxahachie County, votes in near future on \$2,000,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Weatherford—(Road).—Parker County Commrs. sold at par, accrued interest and \$786 premium to Stern Bros., Kansas City, \$400,000 of \$800,000 5 per cent. 1-30-year \$1000 denomination bonds. E. A. Swofford, County Judge.

Va., Richmond—(Street).—Finance Committee has recommended issuing \$2,500,000 bonds in five yearly bond issues of \$500,000 each; interest 4½ per cent.; maturity 10 years.

W. Va., Clarksburg—(Bridge, etc.).—Special election is to be called to vote on \$158,000 bridge, \$75,000 fire station, \$300,000 water-works 5 per cent. bonds. Joe N. Craddock, Mayor.

W. Va., Edgewood—(Street).—Bids received 6 P. M. July 23 for \$26,000 6 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds. Address John L. Dickey, bond commissioner.

Allied Packers' Debenture Bonds.

Imbrie & Company of New York city, heading a strong syndicate of bankers, are offering \$16,000,000 20-year convertible sinking fund debenture bonds of the Allied Packers at 90½ and interest, which are callable at 110 and accrued interest on any interest day upon not less than 60 days' notice. These securities are a direct obligation, it is stated, of the corporation issuing them, and it agrees to maintain quick assets equal to at least 150 per cent. of current liabilities and net quick assets equal to at least 50 per cent. of the principal of the bonds outstanding. The company also agrees that neither it nor any of its subsidiaries would mortgage any of its property, but property may be acquired subject to purchase money mortgage to any amount not to exceed 75 per cent. of the value of the property. Further particulars concerning this issue will be found in the advertising columns.

Financial Notes.

American Bank & Trust Co., Petersburg, Va., plans to increase capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

Fairfield State Bank, Fairfield, Tex., increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Citizens' State Bank, El Camp, Tex., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$62,500.

Guaranty State Bank, Howe, Tex., increased capital from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Commercial National Bank, High Point, N. C., increased capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Alvarado State Bank, Alvarado, Tex., increased capital from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

First State Bank, Dodd City, Tex., increased capital from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

(Continued on Page 126.)

Standardized Construction Means Simplified Work



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PRUDENTIAL PORTABLE BUILDINGS fill the bill in every particular. The steel framing is built to standard designs, and made in large quantities. They can be quickly erected or taken apart and moved to a new location. They are made of interlocking galvanized steel units. They are sanitary, never wear out, and may be used for one-story buildings in a thousand ways. Agents and Engineers are making fortunes selling PRUDENTIAL STEEL BUILDINGS.

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\$16,000,000

ALLIED PACKERS, INCORPORATED

Twenty-Year Convertible Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Debenture Bonds

Authorized \$25,000,000

Issued \$16,000,000

Dated July 1, 1919

Due July 1, 1939

Interest payable January 1 and July 1, without deduction for taxes except Federal Income Taxes in excess of 2 per cent. Coupon bonds in denomination of \$1,000, registerable as to principal. Callable at 110 and accrued interest on any interest date on not less than 60 days' notice.

Tax Refund in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania at present rates.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York—Trustee

Conversion Privilege: These bonds are convertible into common stock at the rate of 13 shares of stock for each \$1,000 bond. This gives to the bondholders, for a period of 20 years, a call on the common stock at slightly less than \$77 a share.

The following is a summary of a letter from Mr. John A. Hawkinson, President of the Company:

Allied Packers, Incorporated, was organized for the purpose of acquiring the assets and businesses of several packing companies.

Security: Quick assets (as defined in the Indenture) to be maintained equal to at least 150 per cent. of the current liabilities, and net quick assets equal to at least 50 per cent. of the principal amount of bonds outstanding.

Present balance sheet shows net quick assets of approximately \$13,000,000, of which over \$9,000,000 is in cash. These figures do not include the net quick assets of four subsidiary companies, amounting to \$3,166,497, which, if included, would make the total net quick assets over 100 per cent. of the principal amount of this issue.

Total net assets, exclusive of brands and trade-marks, exceed by approximately \$10,000,000 the principal amount of this issue.

The Company agrees that neither it nor any subsidiary will mortgage any of its property, but property may be acquired subject to purchase money mortgage to an amount not to exceed 75 per cent. of the value of the property purchased.

Annual Sinking Fund, beginning December 31, 1921, equal to 2 per cent. of principal amount of all bonds issued.

Earnings: For the year ended April 30, 1919, the companies which are being acquired showed net earnings, as reported by Ernst & Ernst, C. P. A., of \$3,225,491 (before Federal Taxes), or at the rate of over three times the interest charges on these bonds. After estimating Federal Taxes, net earnings were reported at \$2,681,806, or approximately two and three-fourths times the interest charges.

Cash has been provided to acquire other properties, which, if acquired, should increase the net earnings, after Federal Taxes, to about four times the interest charges.

Management: Mr. Hawkinson, President of the Company, has been in the packing business continuously since 1887, and resigned from the Vice-Presidency of Wilson & Company to head this Company. Mr. F. S. Snyder and Mr. Albert M. Schenk, Vice-Presidents, are able packing men of long experience. The former owners or managers of the respective companies are expected to continue in active management of their plants.

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

PRICE 98½ AND INTEREST

IMBRIE & Co.

BANKERS

Syndicate Managers

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, MILWAUKEE

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

Syndicate Representatives in **BALTIMORE**

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

Seaboard National Bank, Norfolk, Va., increased capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Continental State Bank, Bailey, Tex., increased capital from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

First State Bank, Frankston, Tex., increased capital from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

First National Bank, Pawhuska, Okla., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

First National Bank, Alva, Okla., increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

R. Lancaster Williams & Co., Inc., of Baltimore is announced as being formerly Middendorf, Williams & Co., Inc. The investment securities business will be continued at the same offices in the Equitable Bldg., corner of Calvert and Fayette Sts., Baltimore, Md. This change was made July 1.

The French-American Banking Corporation, recently chartered and organized in New York with \$2,000,000 capital and \$500,000 surplus, began business July 1 at 67-89 William street, New York City. Maurice Silver is president and Roger P. Kavanaugh, vice president and treasurer; other vice-presidents being F. Abbot Goodhue and John E. Rosen. Thos. E. Green is secretary.

We Buy Bonds and furnish legal advice

We deal in city, county and district bonds covering school, road, lighting, water-works and other municipal issues.

We are prepared to assist in drawing up legal proceedings leading up to and including the issuance.

We invite inquiries from municipalities and contractors.

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R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS & COMPANY Incorporated Investment Securities

Formerly
Middendorf, Williams & Company, Inc.

On and after July 1, 1919, the name of this corporation will be

**R. Lancaster Williams & Company
Incorporated**

Business will be continued at the present offices of the company in the Equitable Building, corner Calvert and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Middendorf, Williams & Co., Inc.

June 10, 1919

B. F. ALVAREZ & CO. ACCOUNTANTS

614 City Bank Building MOBILE, ALA

Formerly with U. S. Government
SYSTEMS — AUDITS

Our Specialty, Manufacturing Cost

JOHN NUVEEN & CO.

First National Bank Building CHICAGO

We purchase SCHOOL, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL BONDS. Southern Municipal Bonds a Specialty.

Write us if you have bonds for sale.

MR. CONTRACTOR

If you have any bonds or warrants to sell, or know where you can obtain work and take same in payment, kindly advise, so that we can negotiate with you for their purchase. We have representatives in Birmingham, Alabama; Tampa, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Correspondence solicited.

W. L. SLAYTON & CO. Toledo, O.

H. C. BURT & COMPANY

Municipal Bonds and Warrants
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Representatives at

DALLAS, SAN ANTONIO, AUSTIN and ABILENE
Also in LOUISIANA

WE BUY BONDS CITY, COUNTY SCHOOL and DISTRICT

Correspondence Invited from Officials and Contractors

SIDNEY SPITZER & CO. New York Cincinnati Toledo

Southern Branch: BELL BUILDING, MONTGOMERY ALA.

HAVE YOU BONDS FOR SALE?

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The Hanchett Bond Co., Inc.

39 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

We Are BOND SPECIALISTS

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Price, \$6.50 a year

Six months for \$3.50

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